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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

TERMS THAT TAKE ALL THE FIGHT OUT OF GERMANY

"WE ARE UNDER NO ILLUSIONS as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power," said Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, when he received the peace terms of the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers in the Hôtel Trianon, Versailles, on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania.* And he added: "We know that the power of the German Army is broken." The wild beast that sprang at the throat of civilization has been muzzled, notes the New York *Tribune,* which sums up the meaning of the peace terms in the one phrase, "Never again." And it is this aspect of the Treaty which first arrests the attention and wins the applause of our press, especially since some feared that the outcome of the Paris conferences might be a "soft peace." "Outstanding in the Peace Treaty from a world view-point is the fact that Germany is to be thoroughly de-Prussianized," says the Minneapolis *Tribune,* which pictures Treitschke turning over in his grave. "Taking the Treaty in connection with the League of Nations, the great outstanding fact is that the imperialistic system which has cost the world so much blood and treasure is ended for all time," remarks the New York *World,* which rejoices that "German world-power, in the only sense that it was ever understood by Junkertum, is obliterated." "Thus," it adds, "passes away the system of Frederick the Great, the system of Krupp, the system of Tirpitz." "Against the German peril the world is made safe," declares the New York *Times,* which thinks that the bonds which the Treaty puts upon Germany leave her without power to harm even her neighbors. And as an example, the same paper goes on to say, Germany's fate will also prove a powerful deterrent to the war-spirit in the rest of the world. "The German nation which five years ago was undoubtedly the greatest military power in the world is reduced, by this peace, not to the third or fourth rank merely, but to actual helplessness," notes the Kansas City *Star;* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* is satisfied that militarism has been made "an impossible luxury for the German people." "Germany will be broken as a military nation," exclaims the Indianapolis *Star,* and the New York *Evening Post* rejoices that on this great day of reckoning for Germany "men have heard, as it were, a voice from heaven pronouncing the everlasting condemnation of embattled wickedness."

"A FIRM, JUST, AND DURABLE PEACE"

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine (5,600 square miles); to Belgium 387 square miles of Rhenish Prussia; to Poland, part of Silesia, most of Posen, and all of West Prussia (27,686 square miles).

Sarre Valley internationalized fifteen years, its coal-mines go to France.

Luxemburg freed from German customs control.

Danzig with adjacent territory internationalized, East Prussia isolated.

About a third of East Prussia to decide by plebiscite between Germany and Poland.

Schleswig to decide by a series of plebiscites between Germany and Denmark.

Germany gives up all colonies and rights outside of Europe.

Germany recognizes independence of German Austria, Poland, and the Czecho-Slovak state.

Germany razes all forts thirty-three miles east of the Rhine; abolishes conscription; reduces armies to 100,000 long-enlistment volunteers; reduces Navy to 6 battle-ships, 6 cruisers, 12 torpedo-boats, and personnel of 15,000; dismantles Helgoland, opens Kiel Canal to the world, and surrenders 14 ocean cables; is to have no submarines or war aircraft; stops import, export, and nearly all production of war-material.

Germany agrees to trial of ex-Kaiser and other offenders against humanity.

Germany accepts responsibility for all damages to Allied governments and peoples, agrees to restore invaded areas and to pay for shipping destruction ton for ton. The first indemnity payment is $5,000,000,000, further payments expected to bring total to at least $25,000,000,000, and details to be arranged by an Allied commission.

Partial Allied military occupation of Germany until reparation is made.

Germany accepts League of Nations without present membership; the League to control mandatories, internationalized territory, and plebiscites.

Germany grants free Allied transit through territories and certain Allied control of finance, business, and transportation on railroads, canals, and rivers.

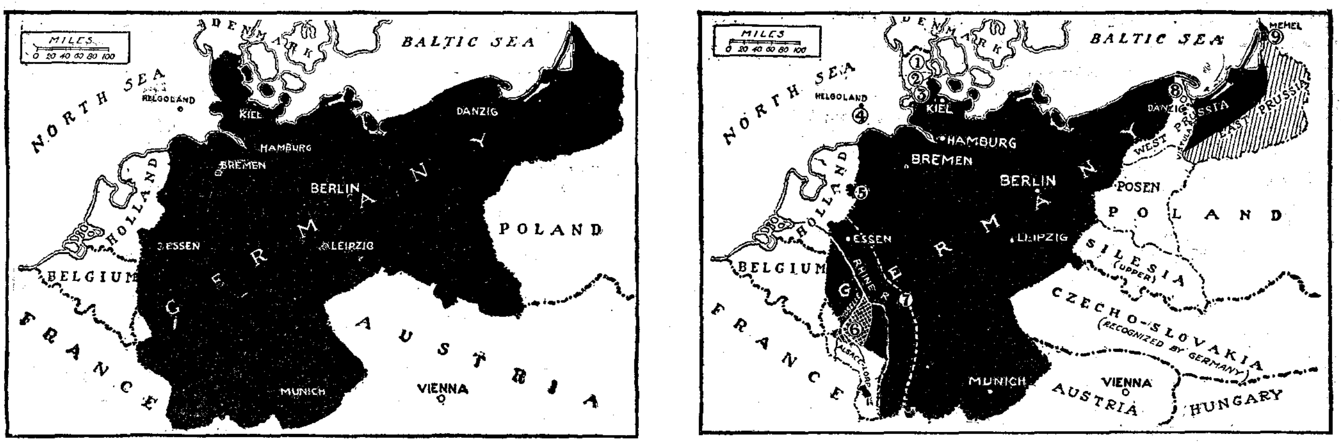
Germany accepts all arrangements to be made with her former allies.

Germany annuls Russian and Roumanian treaties and recognizes independence of Russian states.

International labor organization and standards instituted.

From Paris comes the assurance of the *Petit Parisien* that "the world has been relieved of the weight of German imperialism," and in London *The Evening News* declares confidently that "the disarmament of Germany is preliminary to disarmament of all nations." A New York paper quotes Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, as saying that the peace terms "mark definitely the end of German militarism, and, therefore, the end of militarism generally as a national policy," because "there has been no controlling militarist sentiment in any country but Germany for a long time past." "The proud nation which sought to dominate the world is reduced to a country without army or navy, with an enormous burden of debt, and without influence or prestige in international politics," says the Buffalo *Express;* and it adds:

"The ambitious Empire which represented particularly the principle of conquest is surrendering all the conquests of the last two centuries. It was to be world empire or perish. From



From the New York "Tribune."

GERMANY—BEFORE AND AFTER APPEALING TO THE SWORD.

At the left is shown the German Empire of 1914, at the right the diminished republic of to-day. Besides the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France and of West Prussia, with parts of Silesia and Posen, to Poland, a plebiscite in the shaded territory will settle the new boundary of East Prussia, plebiscites will determine how much of Schleswig (1, 2, 3) goes back to Denmark, Helgoland (4) is to be dismantled, a small territory (5) goes to Belgium, the Sarre Valley (6) and Danzig (8) are internationalized, the dotted line (7) marks the western limit of German fortification, and Memel (9) goes to the Allies.

the view-point of military and imperialistic pride Germany perishes, and it is well."

The conviction that is sounded like a refrain in all these phrases and echoed in dozens of other editorial pages is shared by the military authorities in Washington, according to a correspondent of the New York *Globe*, who writes:

"Extended study of the military terms of the Peace Treaty convinces army officials here that the point at which it is proposed to start on limitation of armaments is the absolute extirpation of militarism in Germany. Not a vestige of the vast military framework built up in forty years of preparation for world conquest by Germany is to be left.

"Measures have been formulated even to stamp out the military spirit bred so carefully in the German people. Under the Treaty any enterprise aiming at a military propaganda is forbidden and military education can not be carried on except in the ranks of the army of 100,000. Such an army can not perpetuate itself in any way or expand through turning trained men back to civil life as an unorganized reserve.

"This feature of the military terms—the inhibition upon discharging from the army in any year more than five per cent. of its strength—coupled with the twelve-year-enlistment period, it is said by American Army officers, will prevent a recurrence of the scheme by which Germany was once able to throw off the yoke Napoleon sought to impose when he limited her army to a few thousand men each year. It was apparent, these observers said, that the lesson of that day had been completely learned by the French militarists, generally credited with having devised the terms of the present Treaty.

"The twelve-year-enlistment period required, it was said, was calculated to make the army highly distasteful to the average man. There can be for him no hope of advancement, but only the drudgery of soldier life, for it will not be an expanding force. Officers doubted very much whether the 100,000 men allowed could be maintained as required by voluntary recruitment.

"Since the dismantling of the forts on the eastern frontier was not required, it was assumed by some observers here that the Treaty contemplated interposing Germany and its limited army as a buffer against the Bolsheviki in Russia. Should Russia find herself and a strong government arise there which could be recognized by the western Powers, it was said undoubtedly the reduction of the eastern defenses would be insisted upon. It is the view here that the provision of the Treaty reserving to some Russian government yet to be indicated all the benefits enjoyed by the Allied and Associated Powers probably would cover such an extension."

Our naval authorities consider the terms relating to the Navy even more drastic than those relating to the Army, the same correspondent reports:

"From a sea Power claiming a strength second only to that of Great Britain, Germany will be reduced to a naval Power virtually without rank in the world. The six battle-ships she may retain, the largest not to exceed 10,000 tons, would not dare risk action with any two modern dreadnoughts, and every other department of the naval service is scaled down accordingly.

"In the provision that no capital ship might be replaced until twenty years of active service had been rendered, naval designers saw the death of the science of naval architecture for battle-purposes in Germany. The skill that created the German ships now held by the Allied Powers will have died out for want of employment, these officers said, long before the pre-dreadnought battle-ships of the German Fleet would need to be replaced."

And the air terms, he adds, are characterized by "the same extreme severity":

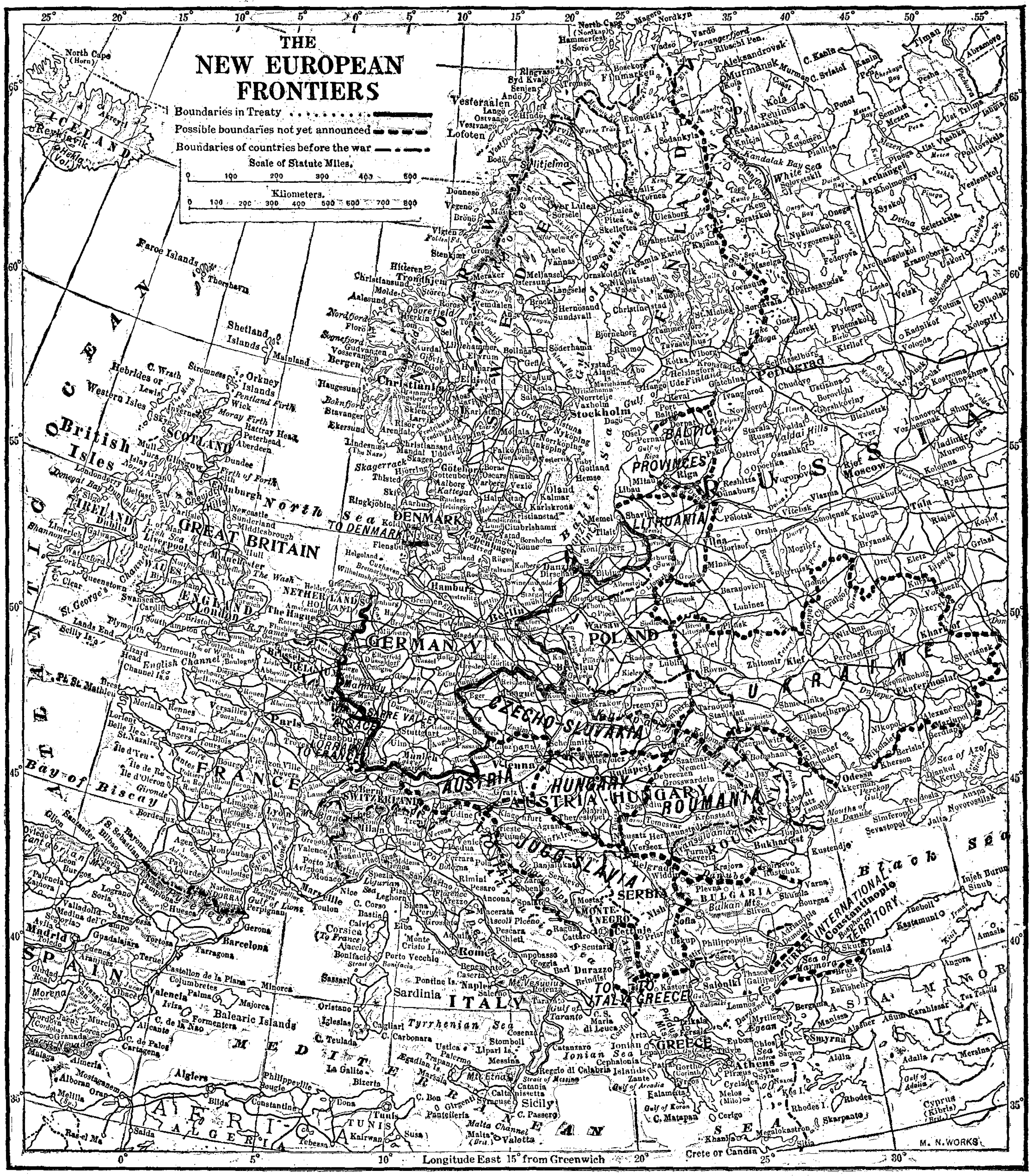
"All that Germany has learned of dirigible-balloon building and navigation is to be scrapped. All the experience of the war in airplane manufacture also is to be discarded and, should Germany ever again be free to develop air navigation, she will have to build from the ground up."

But drastic as the Allies' peace terms admittedly are, our commentators generally agree that they are well within the bounds of justice. "Her offenses considered, Germany gets off lightly, indeed," thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times;* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* declares the terms "essentially just in view of the colossal calamity which Germany brought upon the world." "It is a harsh treaty," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "but it could not have been otherwise and be just." Moreover, "it is not so harsh as the merciless one Germany was prepared to impose on its enemies had not its sword been sheathed in defeat, dishonor, and disgrace." "Germany started out to dominate the world, and the end is that the world is dominating Germany," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which reminds us that she is "only losing by the sword what she won by the sword." Says this Memphis paper:

"Let there be no maudlin sentiment about the hard terms. If one alleges that it is cruel to carve away the outer edges of the former German Empire, let one remember the published plans of Germany in 1915 and in 1916. Germany as conqueror intended to annex Belgium and northern France from Verdun across to Boulogne, to deprive France of her colonies, to break up the English Empire, and to demand damages in a large sum from the United States for ammunition and supplies we had furnished the Allies before we went into the war."

Certainly no man can read the Treaty and be in any doubt as to who lost the war, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, but—

"There is no brutal and purely punitive spoliation. Germany is not dismembered. It is really amazing how little territory she will lose at the hands of her completely victorious enemies when we recall how wantonly she challenged them, how savagely she devastated their towns and countrysides, how atrociously she maltreated their people, and what enormous sacrifices in men and money she imposed upon them. She is left with no rankling wound, no just cause to resume the war. If the Germans of the Sarre Valley really want to go back to her they can go in fifteen years, not having been under the French rule for a day in the meantime. Even the port of Danzig, vital to


THE NEW EUROPEAN FRONTIERS
Boundaries in Treaty
Possible boundaries not yet announced
Boundaries of countries before the war
Scale of Statute Miles.
0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometers.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Longitude East 15° from Greenwich
M. N. WORKS

Polish commerce, is not given to that nation, a thing which could have been so easily done and defended. There is to be a series of plebiscites in Schleswig. Only admittedly Walloon districts are to be awarded to bleeding Belgium. Only the stolen Poles with their unwelcome Teutonic accretions are returned to Poland. The sardonic shade of Bismarck must marvel at such restraint."

Altho Germany loses, including her colonies, more than a million square miles of land, with 25,000,000 inhabitants, the Springfield *Republican* notes that "little purely German territory is alienated." Moreover, "the Treaty contains no provision for putting the entire cost of the war upon Germany," says the same paper, which continues:

"In many respects, indeed, the spirit of justice appears conspicuously in the Treaty, and few documents of the sort have paid such regard to the rights of nationalities. The arrangements to safeguard German and Polish rights at Danzig and German and French rights in the Sarre basin, whether or not they work well in practise, are shaped with obvious regard to ethical principles, and while they may fully satisfy nobody, their essential justice should command strong support for them.

"In many matters the Treaty will have to be judged, not by its text, but by the use made of it by the Allies. Unquestionably it puts Germany completely in their power, and that not in a military sense merely, but economically as well. While in force Germany will be as helpless as China, and if in the Treaty there are any provisions to safeguard the German people from oppression they do not appear in the summary. If those international interests which have been calling for a 'war after the war' should get the upper hand, Germany under the Treaty would be unable to protect itself in any way whatever."

Under the caption, "A Stern and Just Peace," the Kansas City *Star* says:

"Here is a nation of 70,000,000 people reduced to impotence and declared an outlaw. It is excluded from the League of Nations along with Mexico. Its former Emperor and many of its highest statesmen and most renowned generals are summoned before a world tribunal to be tried and punished. The Government that now exercises its sovereignty can act only at foreign behest. It must do as it is bidden. Foreign commissioners will count its revenues and sequester most of it. They will go into the factories and shipyards and tell what part of their products may remain at home and what shall go to pay the national smart. Military commissions accredited from other countries will billet occupying armies upon its cities and present bills for their maintenance. Reparation commissions will come to appraisals of damages and compel acceptance. Taxing commissions will scrutinize the sources of wealth and production and fix the returns they must yield. Under these terms Germany must for many years remain a hostage of the world, a nation on probation. Hard terms, but just.

"Germany rebelled against civilization, made a wreck of Europe, and threw the trail of her evil across all the seas. At a cost that can never be repaid in whole the nations beat back her hordes and vanquished her. The voice of mankind agreed that she must be put in bond and led in ward, and as nearly as the judgments of men could agree and foresee, these terms do it."

Germany, says the New York *Globe*, "comes before the world not primarily as a vanquished foe, but as a desperate criminal, subdued and brought to the bar of justice with the utmost difficulty." And the same paper goes on to say:

"In making Germany militarily impotent the purpose is obviously merely to provide security. Stript of weapons and war-ships, her armies restricted to a hundred thousand volunteers, the Helgoland fortress demolished, the Kiel Canal opened to all nations, her military frontier on the west pushed back to a safe distance from France, denied political union with German Austria, and guarded on the east by a free and substantial Poland—Germany, as long as she remains so reduced and hemmed in, will not be a menace to peace.

"In all this there is evidence of no vindictive rage or satisfaction of an elemental vengeance, but only of a rational purpose to profit by the lessons of experience. Germany powerful proved intolerable; the only present alternative is Germany powerless.

"But the peace brings to her people gains as well as losses. Reduction of her military and naval establishments to a nominal footing will save many millions of revenue, while abolition of conscriptive service, freeing practically all her young men for the industries, will add substantially to her productive energy. A reasonable estimate, without statistical inquiry, warrants the conclusion that fully half the amount of the damages assessed against imperial Germany will be saved to demilitarized Germany.

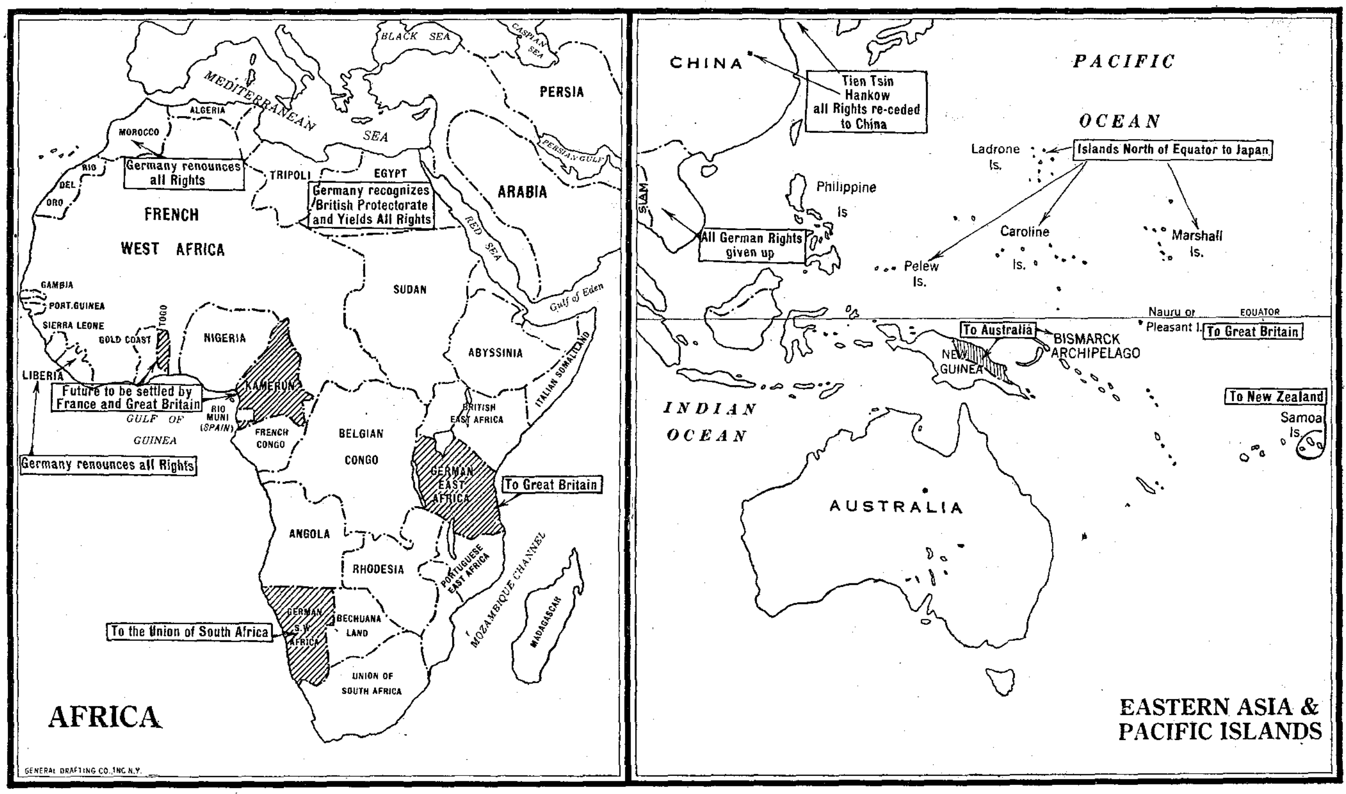
"The fruits of the peace depend on the spirit behind those parts of the Treaty which deal with the League of Nations. Without the League what has been accomplished would endure only as long as the good relations which now exist among the dominant nations. In the League we have at least an instrument by which the chances of discord in the future will be kept at a minimum."

"The damages the German people are to pay are reasonable in comparison with the damages for which they are responsible," and "moderate in comparison with the terms the Germans would have imposed had they triumphed," affirms the New York *World*. Many other papers speak in passing of the much more ruthless terms that a victorious Germany would have exacted. Some idea of the probable nature of these exactions may be gained by a glance at the following conditions outlined by Mathias Erzberger, in 1914, and recently republished in a Paris dispatch to our press:

"Germany, in the first place, can not tolerate the presence on her frontiers of so-called neutral states insufficiently strong to preserve their neutrality, or which do not want to remain neutral. Her second aim must be to free herself from the insupportable leading-strings of England on all questions of world policy. In the third place, she must break up the Russian colossus.

"Consequently Germany must have sovereignty, not only over Belgium, but the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, and possession of the Channel islands. She must also take the mines in French Lorraine and create an African German empire by annexing the Belgian and French Kongos, British Nigeria, Dahomey, and the French west coast.

"In fixing indemnities, the actual capacity of a state at the moment should not be considered. Besides a large immediate payment, annual instalments spread over a long period could be arranged. France would be helped in making them by

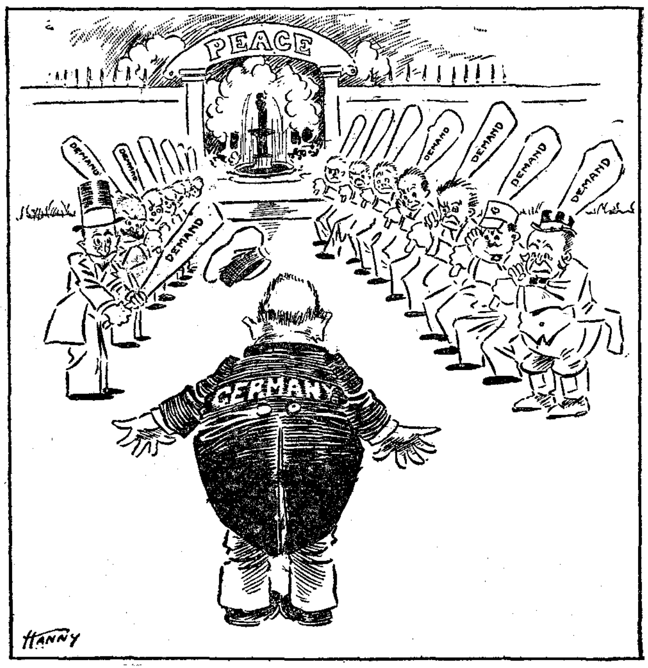

AFRICA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PERSIA
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
Germany renounces all Rights
RIO DEL ORO
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
Germany recognizes British Protectorate and Yields All Rights
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
RED SEA
SUDAN
Gulf of Eden
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
GOLD COAST
TOGO
NIGERIA
ABYSSINIA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
LIBERIA
KAMERUN
Future to be settled by France and Great Britain
RIO MUNI (SPAIN)
GULF OF GUINEA
FRENCH CONGO
BELGIAN CONGO
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
Germany renounces all Rights
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
To Great Britain
ANGOLA
RHODESIA
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
MADAGASCAR
To the Union of South Africa
GERMAN S.W. AFRICA
BECHUANA LAND
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GENERAL DRAFTING CO., INC. N.Y.
EASTERN ASIA & PACIFIC ISLANDS
CHINA
Tien Tsin Hankow all Rights re-ceded to China
PACIFIC OCEAN
Ladrone Is.
Islands North of Equator to Japan
SIAM
Philippine Is
All German Rights given up
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Pelew Is.
Nauru or Pleasant I.
EQUATOR
To Great Britain
To Australia
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO
NEW GUINEA
To New Zealand
Samoa Is.
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA

GERMANY'S LOST "PLACE IN THE SUN"—THE DISPOSAL OF HER COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Besides the territories here shown, Japan falls heir to Germany's possessions and privileges in the Shantung peninsula of China, shown on page 16, and Australia gets the antarctic Kaiser Wilhelmsland.

decreasing her budget of naval and military appropriations, the reductions to be imposed in the Peace Treaty being such as would enable her to send substantial sums to Germany. Indemnities should provide for the repayment of the full costs of the war and the damages of war, notably in East Prussia; the redemption of all of Germany's public debt, and the creation of a vast fund for incapacitated soldiers."

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law, it is said, and German press comment on the peace terms, the correspondents tell us, is bitter and resentful. "The Treaty," declares the Berlin *Tageblatt*, "surpasses our worst expectations. It does not show a trace of President Wilson's principles, but is a brutal, thoughtless product of thoughtless, intoxicated brutality." The same paper says an army of 100,000 is not sufficient to maintain internal order. The *Börsen Courier* denounces the territorial demands as "more unbearable than we expected," and the *National Zeitung* declares that Germany will refuse to sign any part of the Treaty which provides for "oppression of Germany," and names particularly the Danzig and Sarre Valley demands. One paper prints a summary of the Treaty under the caption, "Germany's End as a Great Power." A Paris dispatch to another Berlin journal quotes Dr. Theodor Melchior, one of the German peace delegates, as saying that Germany can not pay an indemnity, and that terms which imperil her economic life will be rejected. It will be recalled that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in his last speech before the Reichstag, announced that the peace delegation would "hold firmly to Wilsonian principles." "Wilson's fourteen points," he said, "have been recognized by both sides as the basis for a just peace, therefore I will not allow myself to be diverted by pressure from that program."



THE AVENUE OF NATIONS.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

Turning to the German-language press in the United States, we find a general tendency to test the Treaty by this Wilsonian declaration of principles and to find it wanting. In fact, the only comment the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* made on the terms on the morning following the publication of the official summary was to reprint conspicuously on its editorial page the fourteen points. The New York *Herold* predicts that conservative German papers will discuss the terms under the caption "Out of my bones shall my avenger rise." The New York Socialist *Volkszeitung* calls the Treaty "a breach of confidence." The armistice, it says, was signed by Germany "only after President Wilson, in his own name and that of the Allies, pledged himself to the fourteen points as the foundation of the peace treaty," and "one glance at the extracts just published will convince anybody as to the manner in which these celebrated points evaporated into thin air." The conference, says the Detroit *Abend Post*, "has ended in bitterness and hate"; and the St. Louis *Westliche Post* sees in the terms "a death-knell to German independence in all spheres save that of abstract science." Nevertheless, thinks the Davenport *Demokrat*, "after German leaders have studied it, they will sign it."

Neutral diplomats in Washington are quoted as predicting that Germany will sign, but under protest. In this connection it is interesting to read, in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Globe*, a statement by Mathias Erzberger that there is "every possibility in the world" of Germany not signing. But to the interviewer's next question, "Is there any possibility of Germany renewing the war?" he replied even more emphatically:

> "Not the slightest. No matter what happens. Germany will not fight again. That is the one certainty of the whole situation. Let the Allies come in and invade Germany. Let Marshal Foch come and seize what he was unable to seize before the armistice was signed."

The French press, while not enthusiastic over the Treaty, are inclined to agree with the Paris *Petit Journal* that while "it does not give to those concerned all the compensation they had a right to expect," nevertheless "it is an honorable compromise." "Let us make the best of what we have, and not undervalue it," admonishes the *Echo de Paris*, which has been a persistent critic of the Peace Conference. While *Vérité* is sure that the terms "will not satisfy anybody," and sees France "dying of victory" under them, *Victoire* exclaims: "It is just the peace we dreamed of, without violence, annexations, and conquests, but containing nearly all the restitutions, reparations, and guaranties we could reasonably expect."

In London, too, we find opinion divided on the merits of the Treaty. It is "good on the naval and military side, but dangerously full of holes on the financial," in the opinion of *The Daily Mail*, which fears Great Britain will find the terms far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George. "On the whole, the Treaty is better than might have been anticipated," says *The Morning Post*, which adds: "It has in it the principles of a good peace if these principles are put into practise." "It is rigidly a peace of justice," declares *The Telegraph*. *The Chronicle* fears that the Polish settlement may prove the weak point of the entire Treaty; and it also sees weaknesses in the financial provisions. *The Daily News* describes the Treaty as "the most severe sentence ever passed upon a great nation," and it goes on to say:

> "Germany is handcuffed and in irons from top to toe. She appealed to force and must take the consequences. . . . The terms were apparently drawn in the spirit of a creditor making out a claim against a bankrupt estate with the intention of getting the largest dividend possible. . . . We demand both the golden eggs and the corpse of the goose that would lay them. . . . It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stript naked and then told to turn out her pockets."

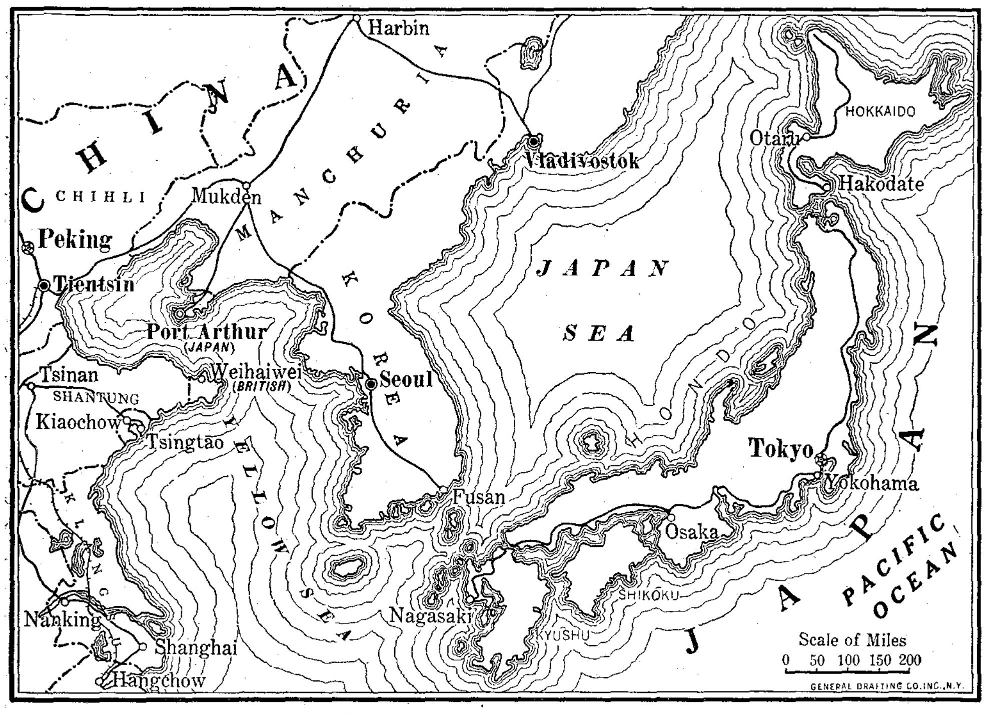
Were it not for the League of Nations, adds this paper, "the Treaty would not be a peace, but a truce." The London *Herald*, a labor organ, denounces the Treaty, saying:

> "There is no honor left for any of us. The League of Nations is a body without soul. President Wilson has been beaten. He forced public acceptance of his high ideals on the other Powers, but they have beaten him secretly. He compromised on essentials, and therefore the details have gone astray. From the moment he abandoned the first of the fourteen points he abandoned them all."

On the other hand, a labor leader, Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., is dissatisfied because "Germany gets off fairly lightly," and that "the people who have paid the price with their lives have not been honored as they might have been."

JAPAN'S VICTORY AT PARIS

KIAOCHOW, THE PRIZE OF BATTLE which Japan wrested from Germany early in the war, will go back to China by Japan's voluntary pledge. Yet Japan wins and China loses, as many observers see it, in the diplomatic game that has just been played out at Paris. For the granting to Japan by the peace terms of all economic "rights, titles, and privileges" held by Germany in the Shantung peninsula gives to the Empire of the Mikado, in the words of a Boston editor, "a better strangle-hold on the province than could be found in an army of occupation." The granting of Japan's demands, declares Mr. I. H. Hsu, a special envoy from Shantung to the Peace Conference, "imperils the peace of the world, for it will entail Japanese control of all northern China and the establishment of the policy of the open door." This would be insured, he explains, by Japan's control of the railroads which will tap the two great lines running north and south, the Peking-Nanking and the Peking-Hankow roads. "With these avenues of traffic in her hands," he argues, "Japan can move troops wherever and whenever she pleases, and northern China will be helpless."



LOCATION OF KIAOCHOW.

"Japan has won the most signal victory of the Peace Conference," affirms a Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, who points out that she is not only "buttressed in a paramount position regarding China," but is further strengthened by the "regional policies" clause which was added to the League of Nations covenant to protect the Monroe Doctrine. "It means Japanese control of the Orient comparable only to American dominance of the western hemisphere," says a Paris dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in which we read further:

> "From the beginning the Japanese have been building steadily in a diplomatic way toward the result finally achieved in the Peace Conference. They used the weakness of the Entente and the collapse of Russia to extort, first from England and then from France, treaties recognizing Japan's reversionary rights to all German possessions in China and in the northern Pacific. They have used the same situation to obtain from the United States the Lansing-Ishii agreement recognizing Japan's superior interests in the Far East.
>
> "Japan has now used President Wilson's need to get a League of Nations accepted to obtain a further and more explicit recognition of the same principle and to secure rights which Chinese say mean not merely domination of a province of 30,000,000 people, but also, through control of the railroad running from Peking to Tientsin, the practical economic mastery of the great Chinese Empire."

"It is plain that China was sacrificed that the League might be born," says an officer of the China Society who is quoted in a New York dispatch to *The Christian Science Monitor*. And a Paris correspondent of the New York *World* quotes "an eminent member of the British peace delegation" as admitting that the settlement was one of expediency rather than justice. This unnamed British delegate compared China to a whale, and went on to say:

> "Nobody cares about a whale. Japan is like a swordfish; Japan has something to be reckoned with—a sword. When the whale grows teeth it will have a claim to consideration also, but in the meantime, as between the two, the swordfish dominates the situation. . . . . . .
>
> "The only hope the Chinese have left of getting a fair deal is the operation of the League of Nations, but, as things stand, the Japanese have all the trump-cards in their hand."

Japan has gained all that she sought to gain at the peace table, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, which regards the Japanese agitation for a "racial-equality" clause in the League of Nations as a sort of smoke-screen behind which she approached her real objectives. Her aim is "to spread her national authority and cultural influence over China, all Eastern Asia, and the waters of the Pacific north of the equator, thereby consolidating her position as the mistress of the East," affirms this Boston paper.

Japan's gains in Shantung are thus stated in the official summary of the peace terms:

> "Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing-tao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsing-tao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges."

But while all German rights in Shantung are thus transferred without reserve to Japan, we learn from an Associated Press dispatch that she voluntarily engages to hand back the province in full sovereignty to China, "retaining only the economic privileges granted Germany, and the right to establish a settlement at Tsing-tao, south of Kiaochow." Moreover—

> "The owners of the railway out of Kiaochow will use special police only to insure the security of traffic. This force will be composed of Chinese, with such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway shall select and who are appointed by the Chinese Government. All Japanese military forces are to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment."

While this settlement is admittedly a compromise, not all observers see in it either a sacrifice of China's interests or a sweeping victory for Japan. "The Japanese say they yielded more than they ever expected to, and are clamorous for more territory to feed their rapidly growing population," reports Mr. Charles H. Grasty, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*. And in another dispatch we read:

> "The American delegation regards this agreement as the best possible solution of the Far-Eastern problem to be obtained

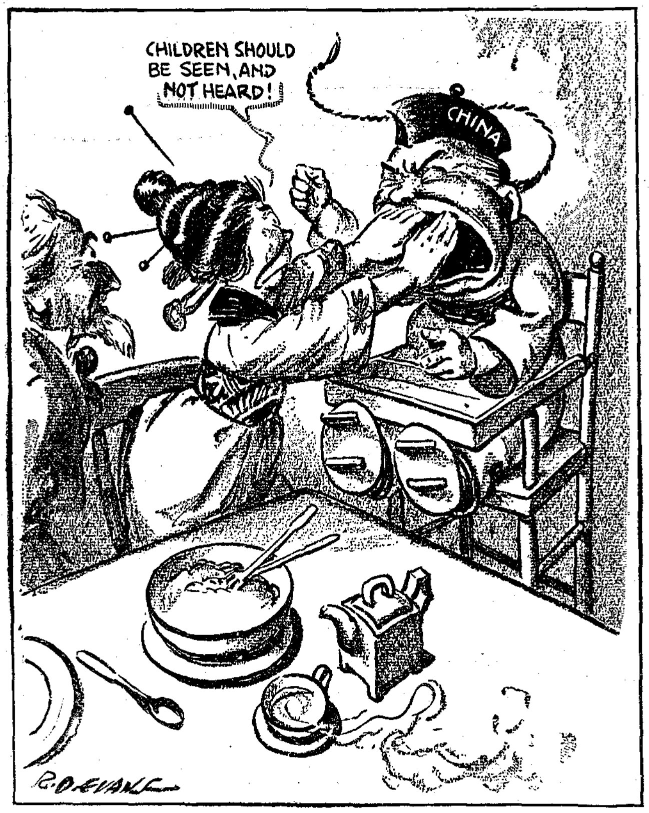
without risking a break similar to that which resulted in the Italian delegation leaving Paris. Confidence is felt that the League of Nations will be sufficiently strong to safeguard Chinese interests and insure the return of all China's rights in the Shantung province."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* applauds Japan for "renouncing its Fiume," and the New York *Tribune* thinks that Japan's request for "economic priority" could not well have been denied "by those Entente Powers which in the past have themselves acquired not only economic privileges, but also political sovereignty, at China's expense." Japan's victory seems "more sentimental than real" to the New York *World*, which thinks that "it is the honor and pride rather than the greed of Japan that the Associated Powers have recognized."

Japan's side of the case is clearly stated by Baron Shimpei Goto, who recently resigned as Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Speaking last week in New York, he pointed out that Japan "has repeatedly proclaimed that she would return Kiaochow to China after it was unconditionally given to her at the Peace Conference," and that she pledged the same thing in a treaty with China in May, 1915. He went on to say:

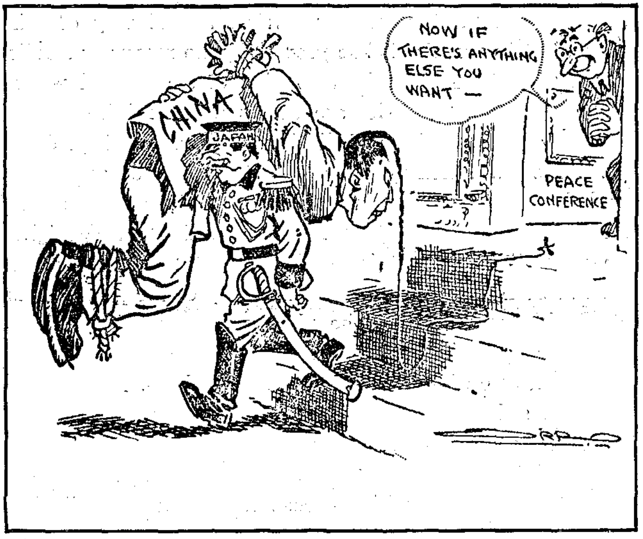
"The so-called secret treaties entered into in 1917 between Japan and her allies, recognizing her right to inherit German rights in Shantung, were nothing but a step toward the fulfilment of that pledge which she had given China in the agreements of 1915. In the judgment of the Japanese Government it was necessary for Japan to establish an undisputed right over the German territory before she was in a position to restore it to China. Now that the Peace Conference has granted Japan's wish, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government of Tokyo will take steps without delay toward the restoration of Kiaochow to China. Not only will Japan restore Kiaochow to China, but she will undoubtedly enter into hearty cooperation with the Government and people of China for the development of Shantung province.

"In returning Shantung to China Japan's policy has been influenced by the fear that the Chinese Government may not be able to keep the province—that it may be virtually mortgaged to a third Power, to the detriment not only of China, but also of Japan. We can not help recalling what happened to South Manchuria after that territory was returned to China by the Japanese in 1895. Scarcely had the ink been dry upon the treaty when it was, to all intents and purposes, surrendered to Russia."


CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN, AND NOT HEARD!
CHINA
R. D. EVANS

MRS. JAPAN AND HER INFANT AT THE PEACE TABLE.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

Nevertheless, Chinese public opinion is incensed over the way the Peace Conference dealt with the Shantung problem, Peking dispatches inform us, and some of our papers sympathize with this feeling. "Chinese views on self-determination are much to the point," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*. "Japan, one of the strongest of the five great Powers, is granted claims in China which do not belong to her," protests the Washington *Post*. And the Sacramento *Bee* warns us that Japan is "the Germany of Asia," and alleges that her present leaders have dreams of national expansion not unlike those which obsessed the leaders of Germany before the war. But it is agreed that the most lucid statement of China's case is contained in the statement published by China's delegates to the Peace Conference, from which we quote as follows:


NOW IF THERE'S ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT —
CHINA
JAPAN
PEACE CONFERENCE

WE DON'T WANT HIM TO GO AWAY DISSATISFIED.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Such a virtual substitution of Japan for Germany in Shantung is serious enough in itself, but it becomes grave when the position of Japan in southern Manchuria and eastern Mongolia is read in connection with it. Firmly entrenched on both sides of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the water outlet of Peking, with a hold on the three trunk lines from Peking and connecting it with the rest of China, the capital becomes but an enclave in the midst of Japanese influence.

"Moreover, owing to China's declaration of war against the Central Powers on August 14, 1917, and the abrogation of all treaties and agreements between China and these Powers, the German rights automatically reverted to China. This declaration was officially notified to and taken cognizance of by the Allied and Associated Governments. It is, therefore, significant that the Council in announcing the settlement of the Kiaochow-Shantung question referred to the rights to be transferred to Japan as 'the rights formerly belonging to Germany.'

"It appears clear, then, that the Council has been bestowing on Japan the rights, not of Germany, but of China; not of an enemy, but of an ally. The more powerful ally has reaped a benefit at the expense, not of the common enemy, but of the weaker ally.

"Besides, Shantung is China's Holy Land, packed with memories of Confucius and Mencius and hallowed as the cradle of her civilization. . . . . . .

"Japan based its claim for the German rights in Shantung also on the treaty and notes of 1915 and the notes of 1918 with China. It is to be noted, however, that the documents of 1915 were agreed to by China under coercion of an ultimatum threatening war in case of non-compliance with the twenty-one demands.

"The notes of 1918 were made by China as the price for Japan's promise to withdraw her troops, whose presence in the interior of Shantung, as well as the establishment of Japanese civil administration bureaus in the district, had aroused such popular opposition that the Chinese Government felt constrained to make the arrangement."

TAXING OUR "LUXURIES"

AT EVERY SODA-FOUNTAIN, in countless drug stores and department stores, and in millions of homes the question as to what is a luxury and what luxuries are taxable is the puzzle of the hour. In theory, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "a tax on luxuries is an ideal way of raising revenue, but in practise it has proved by no means as simple as it sounds." If we take the definition of a standard work on political economy, "luxuries are things which minister to such undesirable wants as love of display, vanity, or selfish desire." Now, if the law which went into effect on May day were really intended to repress such "undesirable wants" as well as to raise $70,000,000, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks "there might be some virtue" in it; but it concludes that "everybody knows there will be no such result," and a survey of the press seems to confirm this conclusion. The plan, we are reminded by the Philadelphia paper, is to check feminine love of display by levying taxes "on hats, kimonos, lingerie, shoes, fans, parasols, etc., which sell for more than certain prices, such taxes being only on the amount of excess"; and masculine vanity is to be discouraged by the tax on "hats, fancy vests, silk hose, shirts, pajamas, and the like which exceed minimum prices." While "the luxury tax hits women's finery, beautifiers, and many things which they might exist without," the writer of one dispatch from Washington notes, "it finds a way into the pocketbooks of nearly every man, woman, and child." For one thing, refreshing sodas, sundaes, and lemonades that cost five, ten, or fifteen cents respectively on the last day of April now cost six, eleven, and seventeen cents, the tax adding one cent for each ten cents of the selling price. Then, the correspondent goes on, "your twenty-five-cent tube of tooth-paste costs you twenty-six cents, as does almost everything else that the druggist used to sell for a quarter. As we read further:

> "The new tax adds one penny for every twenty-five cents of an article's cost, and this includes patent medicines, cosmetics, talcum powder, and everything else. Candy, chewing-gum, and kodak films fall in the same class."

Americans now, as the New York *Sun* points out, are realizing what "the Scotland-Neck notion" is of things which minister to "undesirable wants." *The Sun* knows "that every woman knows that when she goes to buy a Wilton carpet, perhaps choosing it for its general economic value, she can not get it at much less than ten dollars a yard," yet if she pays more than five dollars a yard she must pay a "luxury" tax. Every woman, further, "knows that in the present state of shoe prices it is impossible for some women to buy their particular kinds of shoes for twelve dollars; but every woman or man who pays more than ten dollars for a pair of shoes will pay a tax of ten cents on every dollar paid in excess of ten dollars." It seems a muddle to the New York *Times*, which says that "there are articles named in the law which will be construed out of the law, and there are articles not named in the law which will be taxed or untaxed according to the whim of the clerks or the instructions of their employers." Almost every day we read in the papers of new puzzles over the interpretation of the law which must be solved by store-managers or turned over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. For instance, there is the question whether a corset is underwear or something else, and whether it is a luxury or a necessity. The editor of the New York *Evening Sun* suspects that in the face of problems like this the Government "is just as much puzzled as the merchants."

Outside of the metropolis, in regions where the vanities of life are commonly supposed to be less in demand, the Lincoln *State Journal* finds comfort in the fact that "there are worse taxes."

> "Most taxes can not be escaped by any hook or crook. There is as yet a way of escape from these newest exactions. It is thus far happily possible to buy a wearable pair of socks for a little less than the $1 where the taxes begin. As yet fully opaque kimonos are to be had at less than the $15 where the tax begins. One may even buy a pair of shoes, of a kind, for $9.99, thus escaping the tax. In a pinch our washerwoman may be able to manage with a lamp costing under $25. As to the tax on neckties, the remnant of the Populist party, as they scurry about in their six-cylinder cars, will certify that it is possible to go without neckties and live. And many a father of a two-dollar-necktie son is to this day maintaining his social respectability on a fifty-cent tie."

The most unpopular as well as the most puzzling section of the "luxury-tax" law is the one levying on the consumption of soft drinks. Why, asks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, should people obliged to economize and patronize soda-fountains instead of restaurants "be taxed for making a sacrifice"? As *The Eagle* puts it:

> "The soda-fountain is the working girl's lunch-counter. Taxing it is like taking the workman's dinner-pail, and taxing it when the pail is only half full at that."

Nearly all the papers quoted, and many more, believe that in view of the almost universal protest against the "luxury-tax" law it will be repealed early in the special session of Congress which opens next Monday.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESIDENT WILSON certainly made Rome howl.—*Indianapolis Star.*

DOES Mexico recognize any doctrine at all?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE President must be glad now he took that trip to Italy when he did. —*Indianapolis Star.*

THE wires which Mr. Burleson took over seem to have been barbed.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

JAPAN'S demand for an Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine" is a bit offset by our knowledge of what she wants it for.—*Venango Herald.*

THE undertaker who displayed a "Sure, we'll finish the job," loan poster in his window had an eye to business.—*Manchester Union.*

"MEXICO Says She Doesn't Recognize Monroe Doctrine." There have been times when Monroe himself wouldn't have recognized it.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE man who has tried to crawl between two of the strands of a barbed-wire fence can understand Italy's feeling toward the fourteen points.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WHILE Italy raves about American interference in her affairs, her statesmen urge us to hasten approval of the $50,000,000 loan she is asking for.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

LENINE'S first army surrendered itself to the Ukrainians. It does seem as if every time anything happened in Europe the Ukrainians got the worst of the deal.—*Tampa Tribune.*

AT the time we felt it was wrong for Mr. Wilson to go for triumphal tours through Europe and keep the Peace Conference waiting, but we realize now that, if he was going, it was better to go while the going was good.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Balance of Power is the United States.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

SECRET treaties are not very popular when the secret is out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT seems that a "little group of wilful men" got into that Peace Conference, also.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ITALY might stop a minute before refusing to arbitrate with Servia, and recall that Austria's fatal troubles began at just that spot.—*Venango Herald.*

HERE and there one hears a flattering word for Mr. Burleson. The Springfield *Republican*, for example, says he has "outlived his usefulness." —*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Germans are complaining that the Allies are taking everything from them. Well, they can keep their language—nobody else wants it.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE War Department has a record of the number who won decorations, but it has no record of the number who really deserved decorations.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

CARL BROWN, of the Atchison *Globe*, has promised to quit scoffing at miracles. He realizes that every time he gets a number on the telephone it's a miracle.—*Kansas City Star.*

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that telephone-strikers have gone back to work. They felt as if they had to announce it. It probably wasn't noticeable in the service.—*Detroit News.*

"WOULD Put ex-Kaiser on Rock Pile," head-lines an exchange. While this proposition sounds commendable, would it not give more general satisfaction if it read, "Would Put Rock Pile on ex-Kaiser"?—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HUNGARY'S THIRD STAGE OF DECLINE

COLLAPSE OF THE *SOVIET* GOVERNMENT in Hungary as Czech, Servian, and Roumanian troops encircled Budapest, the capital, is noted as the third stage in the progressive decline of Hungary to the status of a minor European country. Disintegration began with the revolution and proclamation of the republic in the fall of 1918, followed by the election of Count Michael Karolyi in January as Provisional President. The second was the resignation of Karolyi and the inauguration of the *Soviet* Government under Bela Kun, a "confidential man" of Lenine. The third stage is marked by a May-day celebration in Budapest which Vienna dispatches call "an orgy of red." Red troops in thousands marched to red music through red-bannered streets, we read, and the sidewalks were crowded with men, women, and girls flaunting red ribbons; the red-color scheme was effected on street-cars, automobiles, railway stations, and lamp-posts, and in centers of the city huge red stands were erected bearing the slogan, "This is the day of freedom and world brotherhood." In various sections plaster casts of Lenine and Karl Marx were displayed, some of which are said to measure twenty feet in height. All day and all night the red celebration continued, while fiery speeches were delivered in different neighborhoods by Bela Kun and other *Soviet* leaders. The bill for this red-letter day for Hungarian communism, we are told, is 12,000,000 marks, which is nimbly taken from the banks of the country. Bela Kun assured his audiences that the people could at least remember forever what had been tried, and a private remark of his is reported to the effect that no matter if communism failed it could be said that it went out in a blaze of glory. But the most remarkable feature of the situation in Budapest, according to the dispatches, is that there is no disorder and that there have been relatively few executions, altho the jails are jammed with prisoners. We hear that as the enemy forces drew near the gates of the capital city the governing council issued an appeal to President Wilson to halt their military operations. In this appeal request was made that he stop the offensive "of the armed forces turned against the lives of our citizens and aimed to overthrow the international order." Hungary, it is insisted, must be "allowed to determine her own system of government after her own light." The Government protests "against America and the Allies bringing destruction to the Hungarian people in the name of a higher civilization of love and peace proclaimed by Wilson," and the *Soviet* régime expresses its determination "to face all contingencies and the danger of extermination to the last man." In a speech Bela Kun is quoted as saying at a meeting of the Central Council of Workers and Soldiers that "so long as possible we must fight to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat." He assured his hearers that the Entente would be able to crush Bolshevism for a very short time only, and added:

> "Our front is not in Budapest, but on the Theiss. We have sufficient food and arms to fight Roumanian hordes, and the possibility of securing for *Soviet* Hungary a respectable peace."

MA DÉLELŐTT AZ ORSZÁGHÁZ TERÉ
A KÖZTÁRSASÁG E
KÁROLYI MI
MA DÉLELŐTT AZ O
A KÖZTÁ
KIKIÁLTJUK
A KÖZTÁRS

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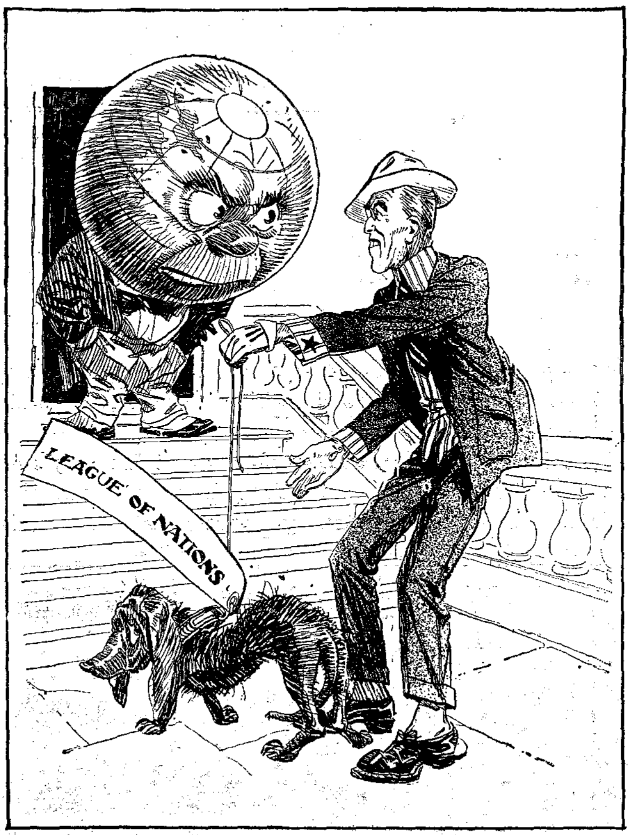
THE LIGHT THAT FAILED IN HUNGARY.

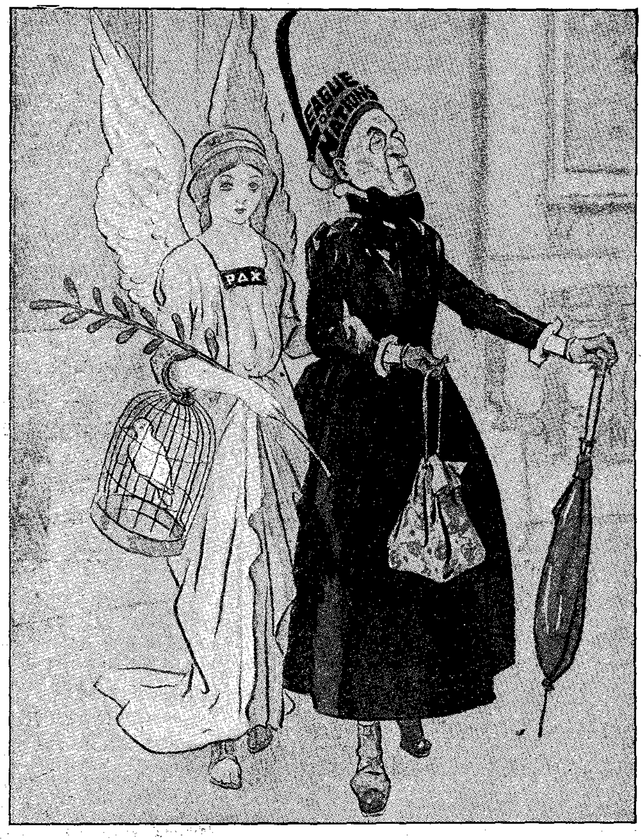
Count Karolyi, former Provisional President, proclaiming the Republic of Hungary in November last. Its collapse, which was followed by an orgy of *Soviet* government, is attributed to his duplicity.

Altho Hungarian sympathizers charge that Hungary's disasters are due to the fact that the Allies have been tyrannical in their treatment of the defeated enemy nations since the armistice was declared, the assertion is made by various authorities of the Associated Powers that the whole course of events in Hungary since the revolution is the logical consequence of the duplicity of Count Michael Karolyi, former Provisional President of the Hungarian Republic, who used Bolshevism as a tool from the moment of his access to power.

He had two brands of Bolshevism, we are told by Mr. de Vaida-Voevod, Minister of Transylvania in the Roumanian Government and a former Deputy in the Hungarian Reichsrath, one of which was "Bolshevism for export," the brand designed to destroy the nations surrounding Hungary. The second was "Bolshevism for blackmail," which was intended to intimidate the Associated Powers at the peace table. This Transylvanian authority is further quoted in the Paris *Matin* as saying that as soon as Count Karolyi rose to power he established at Budapest an office for Bolshevik propaganda, which was richly financed. Proclamations were printed there daily in Czech, Servian, and Roumanian, and were distributed by aviators or secret agents in Croatia, in Transylvania, and in Slovakia. According to Mr. de Vaida-Voevod, this Budapest office was in close touch with the Russian Bolsheviki. Hungary's Bolshevik leader, Bela Kun, who took up the hot iron that Count Karolyi was



"I DON'T CARE IF HE IS A HOUN',
YUH GOT TO STOP KICKIN' MY DOG AROUN'."
—*The Passing Show* (London).



WILL CHAPERON WILSON LET GERMANY JOIN HER LEAGUE OF NATIONS?
—*The Bystander* (London).

GOOD-NATURED BRITISH GIBES AT THE SPONSOR OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

forced to drop, is thirty-three years old and was born in Transylvania. His title in the *Soviet* Government was People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs. We learn from the London *Daily Telegraph* that originally Bela Kun was a journalist in Hungary, but when war broke out he became a lieutenant and fought against the Russians, by whom he was taken prisoner at Peremysl. After the first Russian revolution he was appointed chief of propaganda among the prisoners by Kerensky, but Kun worked against Kerensky and for Lenine. When Lenine came into power Kun organized the first Bolshevik mission, made up of prisoners of war returning to Hungary after the peace of Brest-Litovsk. This is confirmed by a Budapest correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who describes Bela Kun as the "confidential man" of Lenine in Russia, and as the most "noteworthy personality in communist Hungary." A good analysis of the Hungarian situation is afforded by Mr. Auguste Gauvain, the foreign editor of the Paris *Journal des Débats*, who is an editorial observer of repute. He reminds us that—

"Revolution broke out in Hungary in October, 1918. The Republic of Hungary was proclaimed on November 16. That same day the Parliament dissolved after having voted in favor of the following propositions: 1. Universal suffrage, direct and secret, and extended to women in community, municipal, and national elections. 2. The freedom of the press. 3. Trial by jury. 4. Option of reunion and of association. 5. Distribution of land among the cultivators thereof."

Count Michael Karolyi was elected Provisional President of the Republic of Hungary on January 11, and proceeded to establish, through Minister of Justice Berinkey, a cabinet, made up of divers elements, which, says Mr. Gauvain, became more and more socialistic. Among its acts were the nationalization of great industries, obligatory labor for all persons capable, and the partition of landed estates. To quote Mr. Gauvain further:

"It is reported that Count Karolyi in person assisted at the partition of his vast domains among his peasant tenants. It is difficult to imagine how the united socialist and communist forces in Hungary could have gone further in the exercise of proletariat rule. The resignation of the Provisional President of Hungary's republic may be interpreted as designed principally to frighten the Associated Powers and wring from them concessions at the peace table."

Most of these concessions, observes Mr. Gauvain, are of a territorial character. Altho he is a friend of the Entente in principle and an "enemy of Germany while a partizan of home liberty," Count Michael Karolyi is as "profoundly a Magyar as the Andrassys and the Tiszas," but, we read:

"No menace on earth will force the Allies to give over to the Magyars the lands of the Slovaks, Roumanians, or Jugo-Slavs. It is to be noted, furthermore, that the revolution in Hungary was not the same as that in Austria and Germany. Hungary was practically a completely feudal state. The great landed estates were veritable fiefs. The customs of the inhabitants of the country were feudal. The magnates were flanked by a body of lesser nobility, known as the 'nobility of four plum-trees.' The *bourgeoisie* was mainly Jewish. In administrative circles corruption was rank from the topmost to the lowest rung of the ladder. . . . To a great extent this explains why Count Etienne Tisza 'let loose the dogs of war.' He could see no cure for his country except in a bath of blood. He died in it, as did Hungary. . . . But the masses of the Magyars are still there and must live among former vassal nations of Hungary which are now independent. We must protect them against the contaminating influence of Bolshevism."

But the official Socialist Paris daily *L'Humanité* bitterly denounces the Allied leaders, who should have laid the foundations of a Wilson peace as soon as the armistice was declared, and the Socialist-Democrat Budapest *Nepszava* clamors against the Peace Conference of the "governments of capitalist states," and it adds:

"As the fruits of Brest-Litovsk were poisoned fruits for the German Empire, so poisoned fruits were prepared for the Entente *bourgeoisie* by its four and a half months of mercilessness, of the policy of starvation, and of insatiable imperialism. . . . It is becoming more and more certain that Paris will not decide the fate of the world. . . . The proletarian revolution is everywhere taking root, gaining strength, and is triumphant."

WHY BELGIUM BALKED AT THE TREATY

BELGIUM'S RELUCTANT AGREEMENT to the Peace Treaty recalls to British sympathizers Britain's first formal statement of war-aims on November 9, 1914, when Mr. Asquith, then Premier, vowed that Great Britain should never sheathe the sword "until Belgium recovers in full all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed." The London *Daily Chronicle* points out that Mr. Asquith's text has been often repeated in succeeding years, and observes that altho there were other important conditions in the war, Belgium's prior claim was obvious because "everybody felt that the sufferings of this neutral nation, which had not the remotest concern with the causes of the war and suffered solely for her loyalty to her neutral obligations, stood in a category apart." During the darker days of the war, *The Daily Chronicle* adds, "most of us said that if we failed to wring full reparation for Belgium from Germany, Great Britain and France would have in honor to pay it themselves. And in 1916, the British and French governments gave assurances in this sense to the Belgian Government." It is well known, through press dispatches from Brussels, that the Belgian Government signed the Treaty of Peace because, according to Premier Delacroix, of the Belgian Parliament—

> "We considered it impossible to withdraw from the conference, as our delegates had obtained important results. The negotiations had arrived at a deadlock, but the Powers had granted us very great concessions, releasing us from loans contracted during the war amounting to $1,200,000,000, while we shall have priority in receiving $500,000,000, payable in gold and destined to cover interprovincial bonds we were obliged to issue during the war."

As to Belgium's economic restoration, which is an insistent demand of her people, we learn from the Brussels *Nation Belge* that all materials requisitioned or destroyed by the Germans are to be returned immediately, and that Germany is to give Belgium annually for a certain number of years 8,000,000 tons of coal, representing a total of 400,000,000 francs. It adds that payment by Germany of 7,000,000,000 marks in circulation in Belgium when the armistice was signed is to take place without the intervention of the Allies, and is thus dependent upon the economic reconstruction of Germany. According to the Peace Treaty, Germany must consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and also to agree to any convention the Allied and Associated Powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the cities of Eupen and Malmédy. Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, all right of exploitation of railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to Luxemburg reached by the Allies and Associated Powers. Furthermore, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, or maintain any works to facilitate mobilization.

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A MEMORIAL OF GERMANY'S UNPARDONABLE SINS.

The bronze tablet in the background commemorates the massacre of 166 civilians at Dinant, when some of these Belgian children were forced to witness the murder of their parents.

As England was the asylum of many thousands of Belgian refugees at the moment of the *Boche* invasion, it is valuable to record the judgment of the London *Times* on Belgium's case. This world newspaper recalls to us the pledge of Mr. Asquith, which is quoted in part above, and points out for the benefit of sentimentalists that "where the specialized knowledge and training of the German expert are indispensable is for the systematic destruction of a possible competitor's vital industries; but while the Germans accomplished much, they had not time to finish their infamous job, and *The Times* proceeds:

> "Tho they have robbed and gutted the steel and engineering works very thoroughly, their preparations to blow up buildings and destroy mines, as they have done in France, were interrupted. They have even left half the blast-furnaces standing—an error which nothing but the haste and flurry of the retreat can excuse.
>
> "Still the German officials have really done a great deal. They have carried off an enormous amount of booty—50,000 tons, it is said, from a single works at Charleroi; they have burned patterns, and they have appropriated the secret working drawings of Belgian firms. In this way they have succeeded in reducing about 80 per cent. of the Belgian workingmen, other than the miners, to enforced idleness, and the measures they have taken are so able in design and so thorough in execution that the period of this idleness must last for a considerable time after the peace.
>
> "All this has worked out 'according to plan.' So has the very careful destruction of the Belgian railways, which immensely impedes and retards the industrial recovery. The one disconcerting factor in the whole calculation is the victory of the Allies. This has actually led to demands for paying back. That was wholly unforeseen, and very disagreeable. German ingenuity is doing its best to conceal and to 'camouflage' the thousands of machines that have been taken, and it has so far succeeded that, to the natural indignation of the lawful owners, Germans are now actually working up stolen raw material upon the stolen machines. In the meantime patriotic Belgians are longing to see their own factories and shops again at work. Credits, which the Allies have given them up to over £31,000,000, will not satisfy them. What they want are the machines which will enable them to rebuild their economic life before others have occupied the best markets. But the whole process of reconstruction depends upon finance, and Belgians are convinced that their financial future will be determined by the amount and allocation of the German indemnity and the arrangements for its payment."

GERMAN BLUSTER ABOUT PEACE TERMS

WE ARE KINDLY WARNED that a dangerously false idea of Germany's mental disposition is held by the Allied Peace Council as it calculates what "sum of shame and disgrace" it can unload on Germany, and what political and economic chains may be devised to bind her and make her harmless for all time. This goblinlike warning is uttered in the *Berliner Tageblatt* by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who insists that the Allies must remember how different the Germans are to-day from what they were during the war, when they were hypnotized and deceived by their leaders and absolutely denied any initiative as a people. Nor are they the credulous people they were last November, for they have come into their own again and will decide their own fate, even tho they are "defenseless." Dr. Dernburg continues:

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GIVING NEW NURSLINGS TO MOTHER EARTH.

The entire expense of reforesting French territory ravaged by artillery-fire is borne by the French Government in order to encourage farmers to replant destroyed orchards and timberlands. Experts of the Government's nurseries blow up the stumps of shattered trees and plant new ones in the scarred battle-fields.

"They are prepared for all sacrifices required by their self-respect, national dignity, and their obligations to the future. But they will not sign a peace which does not secure justice, reconciliation, and a promise that it shall be lasting. Especially the German people will not sign a peace which does not include Germany in the League of Nations, in which she must be received as a member of equal-rights with the other nations."

Dr. Dernburg goes on to argue that if the security of the world's peace is fixt in the League of Nations, why then, of course, there will be no necessity for military and territorial guaranties. Germany will not sign a peace that takes away German territory or requires Germany to disarm while other members of the League do not. We read then:

"In the family of nations Germany continues to be an important member, and she is to-day confronted with perhaps a greater task for civilization than at any other time since she formed a bulkhead against the Slav flood. The future of Western Europe depends upon Germany's force of resistance and her good will. She can hold the dike, but also she can open the sluices. Her ministry will resign if the peace she is entitled to expect should not come to pass. None of the three coalition parties will sign a document of world injustice. . . . She can not fight any more against her enemies, and consequently the German Right can not take over the conduct of affairs. Foodstuffs will again be cut off, and with the specter of hunger, unrest, and Bolshevism stalking the land, her eastern front will collapse. The consequences may be foreseen at a glance. . . . To-day Germany is like a Samson chained to the pillars which support Western civilization and the state edifice of Europe. If the orgies of the Philistines over our head become too frantic and irritating, we will pull them to earth."

The Berlin *Germania* hotly declares that if the Entente enforces peace upon Germany, it will be digging the grave of the League of Nations, and this organ of the Christian People's party adds:

"If we Germans are to be outraged, it shall be made known to the whole world by Germany's refusal to sign the so-called 'instrument of peace.' . . . If this is the structure of the peace which is to finish the Titanic struggle of four and a half years, one is led almost to despair of humanity, which our enemies are never tired of invoking."

Mr. Walter Rathenau, in an appeal "to all whose eyes are not blinded by hate," which he issues through Maximilian Harden's paper, *Die Zukunft*, avers that the German people are innocent of the wrong they committed in a childish spirit of obedience. They believed what their hereditary rulers told them, and allowed themselves to be killed and killed in turn when they were ordered to do so. They innocently committed the crime of believing their rulers, according to this writer, who points out that if the colonies, the Imperial provinces, the minerals of Germany and her ships are taken away, she will be a helpless and needy country. If her import and export trade is restricted and, in defiance of the spirit of President Wilson's stipulations, three and four times the amount of the Belgian and northern French indemnities is exacted, Germany's industrial life will become unproductive and the country will go to rack and ruin. This is not justice and it is not peace, but revenge, according to Mr. Rathenau, who says that the Allies' demand is not that of the merchant, but of *Shylock*, and he has a vision of twenty years to come when—

"German towns will have lost all their brilliance and gaiety and will be partly extinct. The roads will be worn out, forests razed, and the harvests of the fields will be scanty. Railways, canals, and harbors will be in a ruinous condition, and everywhere will be standing crumbling buildings to remind one of the past days of pride and grandeur."

If the spirit of revenge and commercial competition is to constitute the final idea of the Peace Treaty, we are warned, the "frontiers of Asia will be advanced to the Rhine and the Balkan Peninsula will extend to the North Sea."

A much more sensible tone is taken by Editor Wolff in the *Berliner Tageblatt* as he tells his readers how necessary it is to have the world thoroughly understand that the German Republic has "broken with all the ideas and representatives of a militarist policy of violence," and he adds this wholesome advice:

"We must realize the grief and anger, the dread and anxiety of countries devastated by the war, and we must be ready to recreate their ruined prosperity so far as is possible with money, with coal of the Sarre fields, and by work. We must punish actual outrages committed by ourselves, tho we must not forget that certain proved outrages committed on the other side are also to be punished. All property which was taken away ought to have been traced long ago and returned to the owners. To tolerate such a policy of lust is inexcusable. The more candidly we advance with the determination to have done with violence, the stronger our right to oppose foreign violence. The annexationist professors who once wanted to subject the enemy to a policy of might will do well to be silent. The people, of whom only a minority listened to the voice of temptation, must and will declare: 'We will satisfy just claims. We desire to fulfil President Wilson's stipulations honorably, but we refuse to be shackled to the galley of perpetual distress, and we will not pay with German territory and with German people.'"

THE PARAVANE: IT FOILED THE GERMAN MINES

DID YOU EVER HEAR OF A PARAVANE? No? And yet paravanes "won the war"—at least they did their bit, and a big bit it was. Possibly they are victims of a scientific name; if "tanks" had been christened "paramachies," possibly we might not have cared to read about them. The paravane, however, is also known in the Navy as the "otter," which is not so bad. A pair of them, towed from a vessel's bow, one on each side, will not only deflect moored mines, but cut their moorings and bring them to the surface, where they are quickly made innocuous. William Washburn Nutting, who writes on the paravane—"the thing that foiled the German mine," in *International Marine Engineering* (New York, April), says that nearly four thousand vessels were equipped with the gear by the British alone, and that of this vast number there is no record of the destruction of a single ship by a moored mine. Several hundred American vessels were equipped before the signing of the armistice, and the program was to have included practically every ship of the Navy and merchant marine at an expenditure of ten million dollars. Says Mr. Nutting:

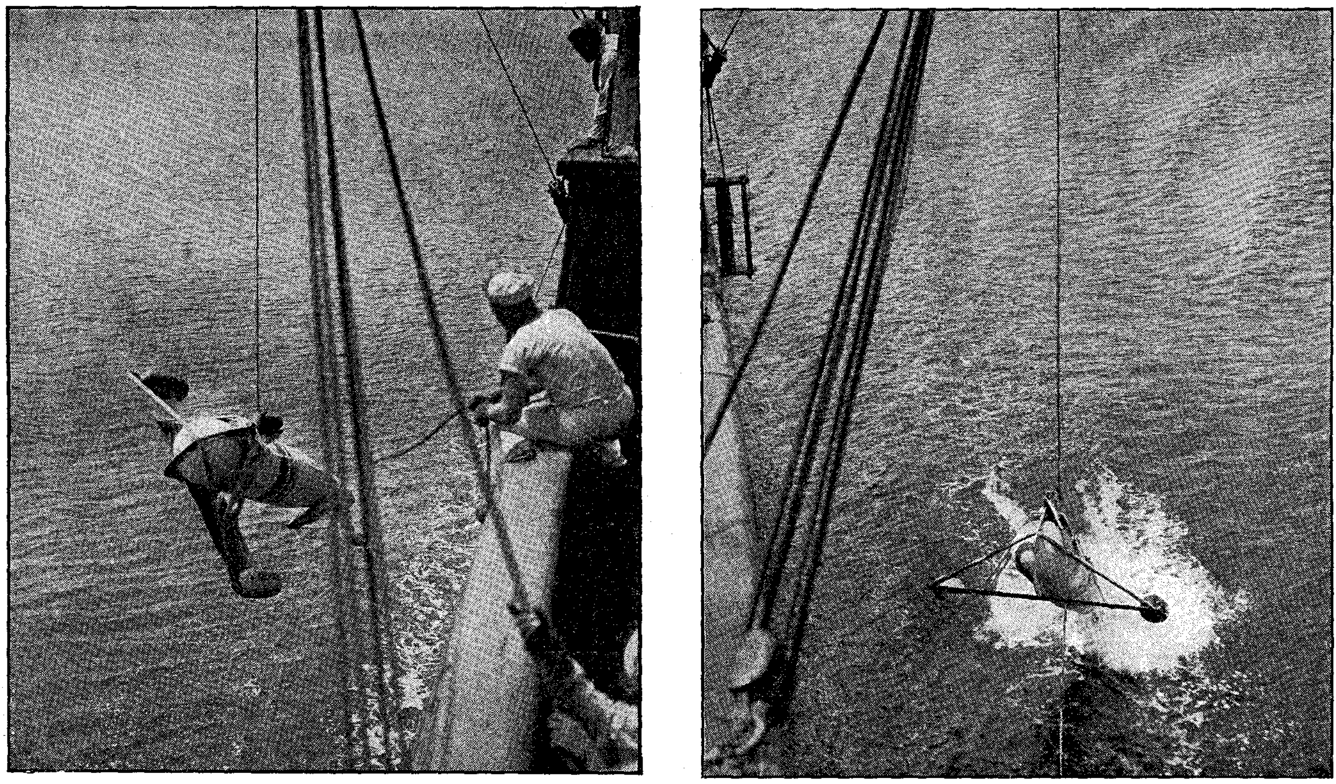
"That some new device had been perfected which permitted Allied ships to traverse mine-fields, theoretically deadly, with impunity has long been guessed, but the jealous care with which the secret was guarded kept the details of the gear from the Germans to the last. . . . This, we believe, is the first time that an authentic description of the device has been published, except in the leaded confidential books of the Navy.

"Paravanes and the gear for handling them were perfected during the first two years of the war at the dockyard at Portsmouth, England, and in some quarters they are still known as the Burney gears, after Commander Burney, of the British Navy, the inventor. . . . . .

"A pair of the otters, which act on the same principle as kites, is towed from the forefoot of the vessel. These stand well out, forming, with their tough steel towing-ropes, a huge wedge. The length of these towing ropes varies somewhat with the length of the vessel, but is, roughly, in the neighborhood of 150 feet. These wires encounter the mooring wire of the mine and deflect the mine, and frequently its mooring as well, clear of the vessel, the mine wire sliding out along the towing-rope and into the cutter-head of the paravane, where it is severed by serrated steel knives. When the mine rises to surface it is exploded or sunk by gun-fire or reported to a patrol vessel.

"The body of the otter, which is of steel, is much the same shape as a torpedo, altho somewhat shorter. It is watertight and has a positive buoyancy of about ninety pounds, which is sufficient to support half the weight of its towing wire and still bring it to the surface in case the ship stops. A large steel plane, cambered like the wings of an aeroplane, is attached as shown in the illustrations. When the otter is in action, this plane assumes a vertical position, pulling the paravane out away from the ship and exerting sufficient tension on the towing-rope to deflect the mine. It will be noticed that there are two bulbs on the ends of the plane. One of these is a loaded steel shell, which gives the otter the proper list to cause it to assume quickly its normal position, even when starting from rest. The other is a wooden duplicate of the first, placed there not so much for buoyancy as to make the structure symmetrical and to equalize the steering effect, which would be thrown out of line if the shell alone were used.

"In order to be sure of picking up the mine, which is ordinarily moored a couple of fathoms beneath the surface, the paravane must be made to run at a constant depth. This is



Illustrations by courtesy of "International Marine Engineering," New York.

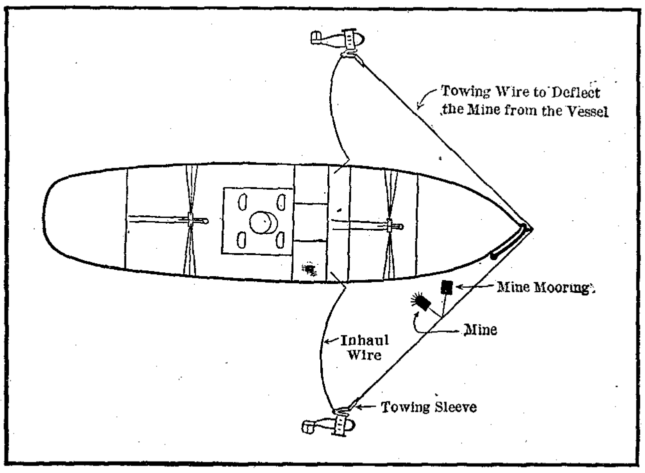
LAUNCHING THE MINE-KILLER.

Equipped with these ingenious devices, four thousand British ships sailed mine-ridden seas with impunity, and when the war ended our own Navy and merchant marine were being furnished with paravanes. A diagram on the next page shows how it works.

accomplished by means of a horizontal rudder in the tail, operated by a hydrostatic valve placed in the joint between the tail the body of the otter. . . . . . .

"The otters were used—and, in fact, are still used—in all waters less than a hundred fathoms deep where mines are likely to be moored. . . . . . .

"Many ludicrous statements about the paravane have appeared recently, which only go to prove how remarkable was the secrecy with which the device was guarded throughout the war. A popular misconception is that the otter is self-propelled, the current being conveyed through a wire. Another is that the mine wire is sheared off by means of some mechanical device. The jaws in general use are stationary and contain a pair of tool steel knives with saw teeth, set at a very small angle, so that a comparatively slight pull will sever the wire cable. Any rope that will enter the jaws is cut instantly. Even ⅝-inch wire, which is much heavier than could be used on any existing type of mine, has been cut with no apparent difficulty.



HOW THE PARAVANE GETS THE MINE—AS SEEN FROM ABOVE.

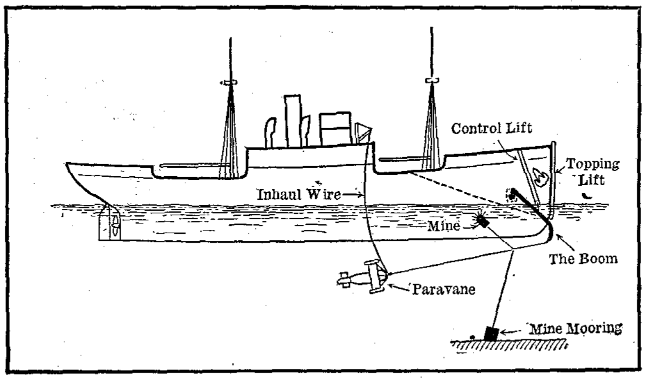
"A pair of the 'otters,' which act on the same principle as kites, is towed from the forefoot of the vessel. These stand well out, forming, with their tough steel towing-ropes, a huge wedge.

"As we have said, the Admiralty equipped in the neighborhood of four thousand vessels of all types with the otter gear, and there is no question but that this vast program paid for itself over and over again in the vessels which were saved from damage or destruction. Soon after the United States joined forces with the Allies, an arrangement was made with the Admiralty to permit the building of the gear in this country, and up to the time of the armistice several hundred vessels of the Navy and Emergency Fleet Corporation had been equipped.

"The paravane was a strange, new device to our people and was pretty generally looked upon with skepticism until its worth actually had been demonstrated. For the purpose of demonstration, and for the instruction of officers in the handling of the gear, a vessel was completely equipped and placed in commission in New York waters."

A DRY JURY—A physician in North Carolina sends to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 12) an advertisement of a "tonic," from which it may be learned—in 24-point black-face capitals—that the "tonic" contains "no alcohol." Says this paper:

"One gathers from the less prominently featured parts of the advertisement that the preparation does, however, contain port wine! This, in a way, prepares one for the newspaper item which the same correspondent sent in forty-eight hours later, detailing the conviction of a Charlotte, N. C., druggist of selling this non-alcoholic 'tonic' to young men who, oddly enough, after partaking of it became drunk and disorderly. Counsel for the druggist maintained that if the tonic were taken according to directions the medicine would not produce intoxication. But by an unfortunate *faux pas*, the young men failed to follow directions. Thus far the story is commonplace. The unusual feature in the case is the judge's charge to the jury. He instructed these twelve good men and true to decide whether or not a 'patent medicine,' which when taken in liberal quantities will produce intoxication, is an intoxicating liquor. The jury decided that such a 'patent medicine' is an intoxicating liquor! Should this common-sense and rather obvious finding of the jury be held by the courts over the country generally, the large business that purveyors of alcoholic 'patent medicines' are expecting to develop after July 1, 1919, will fail to materialize."



PARAVANE HELD BY A BOOM—SIDE VIEW.

A FLIVVER ON RAILS

THE "TIN LIZZIE," or its equivalent, is to run on our street-car tracks; and it will contain no straps for dividend-paying hangers. Fares thereon, instead of kiting up to seven, or even eight cents, will drop to normal five, or even to Cleveland's erstwhile three. And the prophet is one who has prophesied true things in past days; no other, in fact, than Uncle Henry—he who has made pedestrianism almost synonymous with pauperism. In short, Mr. Ford, as quoted in an interview with a representative of *The Electrical Railway Journal* (Chicago), believes that he can build a light, cheap street-car, as he is now building a light, cheap motor-car. Such cars can be run in large numbers, on short headway, at slight expense. If the street-railway of the future is to succeed, he says, it must cut loose from tradition. Says the interviewer, in the paper named above:

"Electric-railway men who have been bewailing the decline and early death of their industry should be shocked into a joyous frame of mind when they are told that Henry Ford—yea, Henry Ford of all others—emphatically does not believe that the days of the railway are no more. Nay, further, he believes that the street-railway, in particular, can be of greater usefulness in the immediate future than it ever was in the brightest days of the past.

"But—and there is the rub—that greater usefulness can not come, he says, until the industry flings traditional practises to the winds. The twofold absurdity of carrying five to ten times as much wood and iron as the weight of the passenger and of failing to give service and fares that would attract the vast number of pedestrians must stop. Altho the railway field was not his specialty, he was going to prove at his own expense that it is possible, practicable, and profitable to build a car that will hold the same relation to other street-cars as the Ford for the millions does to the automobile for the thousands. This car will be so light that its fuel consumption on rails will be extremely low, and furthermore it will not require heavy expense for track-construction and upkeep. Nor would this lightness be secured at the sacrifice of strength. Even automobile steel would not be good enough for him, because the steel which had been developed for the Fordson tractor was still stronger. Why use a 4-inch or 5-inch axle when 2-inch of a better steel would serve; and so with the trucks, the wheels, and other parts?

"A light car meant frequent service; yet frequent service alone was not enough to develop the greatest possible travel. Let the user of such a car work on the maxim 'Nobody Walks' by beginning with the lowest base fare possible. From what he had seen and learned Mr. Ford ventured to prophesy that street-railway traffic would be doubled at least if short headways and low graduated fares went hand in hand. It was up to the street-railway men to see that the service was so good and so cheap that the owner of the automobile would use street-railway service habitually instead of occasionally. Then the number of railway-cars would rise from a hundred thousand to a quarter million or more.

"Altho the street-car which Mr. Ford's staff is now developing is intended for direct gasoline drive, he saw no reason why the principle of using the strongest available materials should not be applied to cars with electric-motor drive.

"The success already achieved with the one-man safety-car surely bears out the sound sense of what Mr. Ford has to say on light-weight and frequent service. In fact, he was amused to learn that the safety-car had instinctively been nicknamed the 'Ford of the Street-Car Business.'"

In its succeeding issue the same paper comments editorially on this interview as follows:

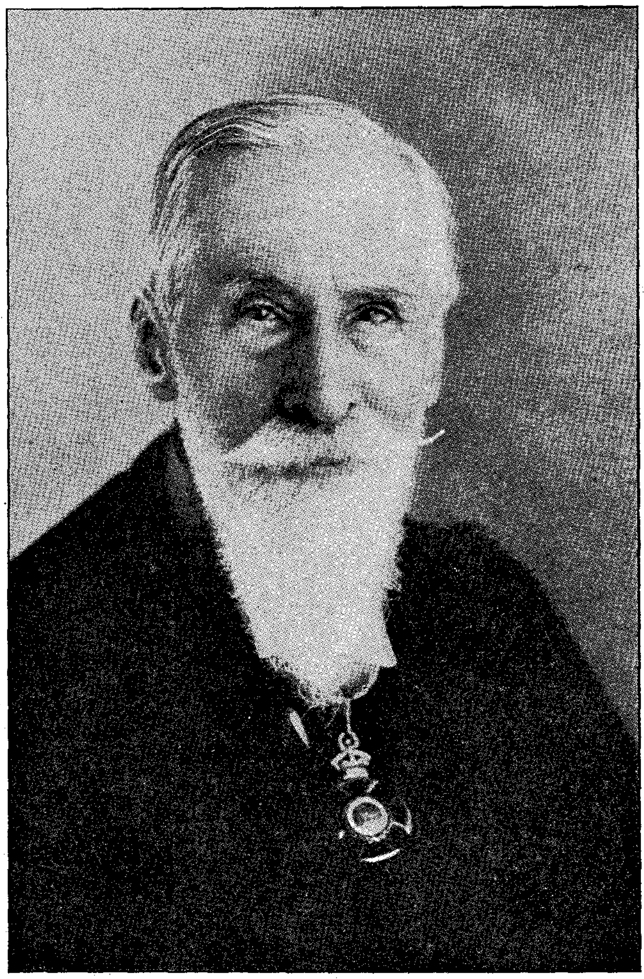
"This idea, of course, is not new. Indeed, the subject of displacement of the electric motor by the gasoline-engine has been under vigorous discussion for five years. Reasons favoring the gasoline drive are, briefly, a very low first cost and a fairly low weight when compared to electric-car equipment. Reasons against gasoline are a prohibitively high cost of energy and, to some extent, difficulty and expense in maintenance. . . . . . .

"One is imprest that there may be two possible fields for the gasoline-driven street-car: on steam-railroad feeder lines of light traffic and—more important—on city surface systems for use only as an adjunct to handle peak loads. The curse of a short rush-hour is one of the worst burdens of the industry, and almost anything would be acceptable if it would reduce fixt charges on equipment used only for two hours of the day. During the peak load, also, electric power is expensive, and this goes to offset the high cost of gasoline fuel.

"During the off-peak hours, however, the exact reverse is the case. Gasoline for the average day's work of a surface-car costs about four times as much as electric power, under the most favorable circumstances. . . . Can any surface-railway operator imagine benefits from the gasoline drive sufficient to offset an increase of three cents per car-mile in the cost of all-day operation, and also to carry the overhead charges of the equipment discarded? In consequence we don't expect a revolution in the industry, tho we acknowledge we are glad to find that Mr. Ford recognizes that city passenger traffic must be carried on rails and not on rubber tires. If he can come through with a substantial, thirty-seat car at about $2,000, it might help to solve our rush-hour problem."

THE ROBIN NOT A HARBINGER—That the sight of a robin does not mean that spring has come is declared by Frank Smith, professor in the department of zoology at the University of Illinois. According to the University *News Bulletin* he says:

"As a matter of fact, here in central Illinois we have robins which stay with us all winter, getting their food from berries. The majority of our robins winter in the southern part of the State, flying north with the stimulation of a warm wind. Seeing a flock of robins shows that there has been a migration, but it does not indicate an early or late spring because the robin has no way of telling the present or future weather conditions. The presence of migratory birds from farther south, as the Gulf States, indicates weather conditions there, but not here. If there is a snow-storm after the robin's arrival, he will freeze and starve, for he has not wit enough to fly south again."



Photograph by Elliott & Fry, London.

"A DIRECT DESCENDANT FROM THE GIANTS OF OLD."

Sir William Crookes, chemist, physicist, pioneer in *x*-ray research, discoverer of new metals, authority on gases and the nature of the elements, contributor to our knowledge of dyes, fertilizers, and sewage.

A GREAT REVEALER

IT IS NOT OFTEN given to a man of science to make so many sensational discoveries as those credited to Sir William Crookes, the English physicist and chemist, who died on April 4, at the ripe age of 87. Scientific discoveries are apt to loom large to those with scientific knowledge alone, but Crookes's were sensations also to the man in the street, and they were largely made in a day when such things as wireless telegraphy, radium, the *x*-ray, and liquid air had not yet made our minds a little obtuse to the wonderful and disposed us to receive all kinds of marvels with equanimity. We quote from a sketch of Sir William contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, April 19) by John W. N. Sullivan. According to Mr. Sullivan, Crookes belonged to a type which is very seldom met in modern times. To quote and condense:

"Nowadays specialization is so intense that it is hard to find a physicist who has done work in more than one or two branches of physics, or a chemist who has done work in more than one or two branches of chemistry; but in Sir William Crookes we had a man who was a direct descendant from the giants of old; men who could turn their attention with equal ease to several of the great divisions of science, and achieve work of lasting importance in each. In 1861 he achieved his first great scientific discovery, the discovery of the new metal, thallium. Spectroscopic examination revealed a bright green line which he had never met with before, and which he found to be characteristic of a new metal. During the next twelve years researches on the many properties of the new element were carried out, culminating in his determination of the atomic weight.

"In making this determination Crookes was troubled by irregularities in the weighings and, as so often happens in scientific work, was led to a new discovery, by investigating these apparent errors. The weighings were made in a partial vacuum, but the action of the balance in these conditions appeared most capricious. The weight of the substance appeared to vary with the temperature, but not always in the same direction. As a result of his persistent efforts to trace the cause of these disconcerting phenomena he was led to invent the well-known instrument, the radiometer. The dynamical theory of gases at once furnished an explanation of the curious effects observed, in terms of the action of the residual gas left over in the vacuum; and in spite of the immense amount of work on the stresses in rarefied gases resulting from inequalities in temperature, to which Crookes's discovery gave birth, the subject is not yet exhausted.

"Crookes was thus led to consider the phenomena which take place in high vacua, and in his subsequent researches we have the very flower of his work. It is well known that if we pass an electric discharge through a high vacuum, rays are shot out from the negative electrode, the cathode, called cathode rays. They had been investigated before, but Crookes, in a series of brilliant experiments, greatly extended our knowledge of their properties and propounded the theory as to their constitution which, in a refined form, is the one that is accepted at the present day. Crookes considered the cathode rays to be matter in a fourth state, neither solid, liquid, nor gaseous. He regarded them as constituted of particles negatively charged and projected with great velocity from the negative electrode.

"In essentials this is the modern view of the rays except that while Sir William regarded the negatively charged particles to have molecular dimensions, they are now known to be very much smaller than the smallest known atom. With real prophetic insight Crookes saw the part that these high vacua phenomena would play in the advance of science. These phenomena underlie the whole of modern physics and have entirely changed our conceptions of the material universe.

"Crookes next, in 1881, published a research in which he returns to considerations connected with the dynamical theory of gases. Maxwell had made the great theoretical discovery that the viscosity of a gas is independent of the density. Crookes suspended a lamina within a bulb containing the gas and noticed the subsidence of its oscillations when it was set vibrating. He found, what Maxwell had himself foreseen, that Maxwell's law completely breaks down for very high exhaustions.

"In the same year Crookes published a paper on an entirely new method of spectrum analysis, based on the fact that under the influence of cathode rays a large number of substances emit phosphorescent light. These experiments comprise his well-known researches on the rare earths, especially yttria in some of its compounds, and in this connection he obtained very valuable results, to which he made intermittent additions as time went on, including the discovery a few years ago of a new element named by him victorium.

"In more recent times he did some valuable experimental work on radium. The substance known as uranium *X* was first separated from uranium by Crookes in 1900, by two distinct chemical methods. His well-known and popular instrument, the spinthariscope, was the outcome of his discovery in 1903 that the alpha rays from radium produce, by their bombardment, phosphorescence on a target of crystalline zinc sulfid.

"His striking combination of diverse gifts, keen observation, patient and inexhaustible experimental skill, together with the glowing mind and imagination of a poet, have assured him for all time a settled place in the great list of English men of science."

THE DOCTOR'S TROUBLES

A GROUP OF WRITERS on "socialized medicine" are making war on what they call "the objectionable fee system," which they consider fair neither to physician nor to patient. Bernard Shaw has had his say and Dr. Richard Cabot has exprest his opinion. Now comes Dr. Charles Elton Blanchard, of Youngstown, Ohio, who in a club paper read in his home city and printed in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, April), paints the situation in colors that may be termed gloomy or lurid, according to the point of view. We have room only for his somewhat despairing picture of the status of the average modern doctor. The remedy, he thinks, is to "socialize" medicine as we have socialized the teacher, the policeman, and the postmaster; that is, by making the physician a public servant. He paints his picture of the "average doctor" in the following words:

"Unless he is in public service or in the employ of some industry, or holds some hospital-staff position, or is a specialist with established associations, he is having hard sledding to earn a living. Good authorities assert that the average income of doctors, little and big, is about $750 a year. I have no way of proving this figure to be correct or incorrect. This is true, however: a doctor in general practise who might have been a good carpenter, bricklayer, butcher, or blacksmith would have been financially better off had he been content to stay in the working class of physical labor. I once heard a man, looking at a bunch of college boys, say: 'They are spoiling a lot of good hack-drivers there trying to make doctors out of them.'

"Now, this average doctor of to-day, out of college ten or twenty years, many of them with a very liberal education before their medical courses, is, after all, a competent man. He knows his pathology and diagnosis, and keeps up with all progress in methods of treatment. Often he has a good outfit of instruments of precision and tools for doing all manner of work. If he is more careful and cautious as he grows older, his very conservatism is a public safeguard. If he manages to stay in the work he must be competent and able to compete with his fellows; for each one is after the other's patronage—not openly or unethically, of course, but by the very nature of the game. The more kindly, ethically, and honestly he plays his humble part, the poorer he is after ten or twenty years of service.

"A few are good collectors and couple a little business acumen with their pills and powders, and they prosper in a measure. Some few add a touch of avarice and duplicity, make twice or thrice more calls than necessary where the pay is good, advise unnecessary treatments and operations, have trade arrangements with specialists and surgeons, as well as other ways of swelling the income. Others, bolder, take up all the surgical work they can get, removing tonsils, adenoids, appendixes, and now and then an ovary, or do other things they would not do but for the money-motive. These good men are everywhere and they go speeding about in very modern automobiles on errands of mercy and service. They also wear the togas of the elect in our organized gild and are great sticklers for ethical punctilio. It was very significant that, in many States, it was necessary to legislate against fee-splitting and commission arrangements—which may or may not have improved things. . . . . . .

"I know, and you know, that the average doctor—those good, simple chaps who go through the motions and think the thoughts they are supposed to think—would resent these statements. It is medical treason to utter them. Yet, when the average doctor balances his books and finds the balance on the wrong side; when he sees people going to the advertising drugless cults by hundreds; when he knows that more is spent for nostrums and patent medicines than is paid for doctor's services; when he waits long for his pay and often never collects the little that he has earned; all this and more, easily convinces him that there is something wrong.

"Oh, there is nothing wrong with the system for exceptional men, men that are lauded and applauded in hundreds of newspaper stories and in other free advertising. Nothing wrong for the little group of specialists in each center, whose system of associates carries to them a nice cash business, on a silver server, as it were. Nothing wrong for the hospital-surgeon that performs from one to a dozen major operations each day, many of which bring extra large fees. Nothing wrong for the man that can make his name a household word, by being elected coroner, health-officer, or something. Now, these men thus marked with favor in the system as a rule are competent men, often the best of good fellows, and are greatly shocked if any physician or layman has the temerity to criticize the system of medical service with all its glorious traditional past.

"However, do you imagine that almost any one of those average men, men always a little short of funds, a bit seedy, and discouraged, would not do as well had he, by any chance, been afforded the opportunity? In fact, have you not noticed that those that have what they call 'push'—that is to say, that push the other fellow out of the way—and self-assertion, meaning that they browbeat and bulldoze until people just have to make way for them, that these are the ones that get ahead? This probably is true as to lawyers and preachers, also; I know that it is true for doctors.

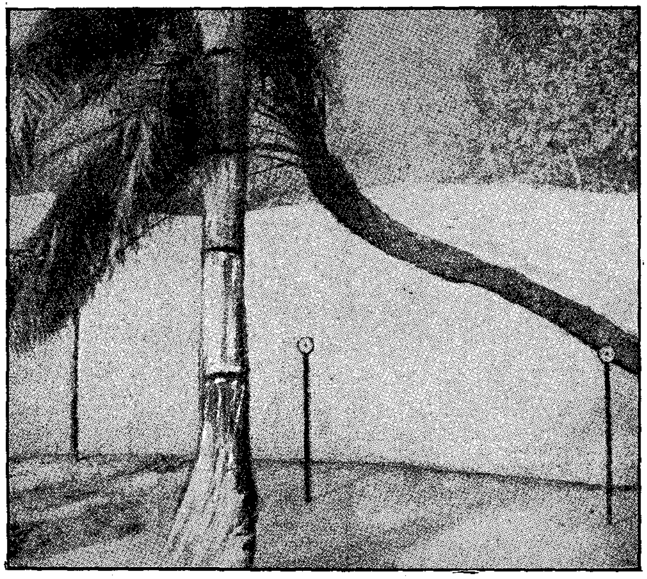
"Fie on the whole system! It is a relic of the dark ages. One prominent doctor, in a leading medical journal, said: 'The present system of medical practise belongs to the Stone Age.' I say to you, in the face of all our medical laws, medical codes of ethics, and scientific attainment, 'It is a system of dog eat dog.'"

Abolish the medical fee, put the doctor on a salary as a public servant, and presto! says Dr. Blanchard, we shall have applied eugenics, revised marriage-laws, research institutions, and all sorts of good things. He says:

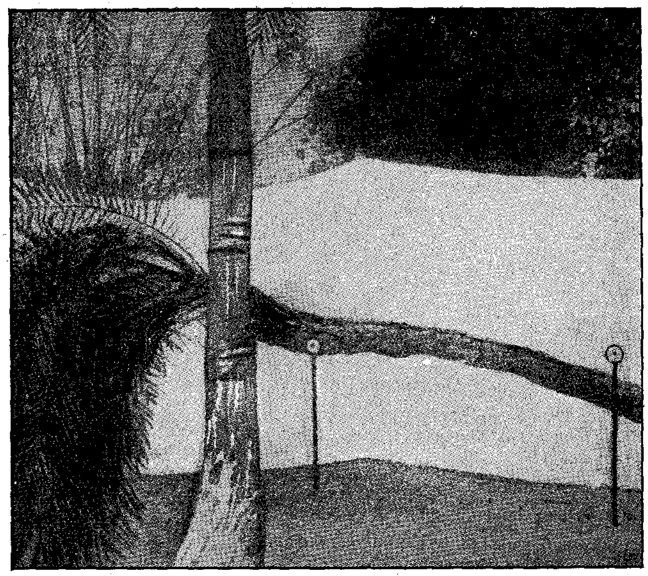
"Original research-work would constitute a public service. Until now, about all that has been accomplished has been done by drug-manufacturing concerns, from motives of commercial profit. But such motives often have foisted upon us things lauded to the skies, only to prove a disappointment in the end.

"While schools and institutions for defectives, both physical and mental, may be necessary now, the future health-service will look to the prevention of unfits and misfits. Some time, and that, maybe, in the near future, food and room can not be wasted upon those individuals that are of no special value in the world.

"The organization of socialized medical service in extension of the work already accomplished will be easy and rational. Each city, town, or township will have assigned to its service as many doctors as the population demands. Working in harmony with the whole system, doctors would be paid to keep people



THE "PRAYING PALM" IN THE MORNING.



THE SAME TREE WITH BOWED HEAD AT THE HOUR OF EVENING PRAYER.

well. They would be appointed because of fitness for the work, and those not able to qualify and those not needed would have to enter some other business—farming, for example. The cry of the world is going to be for more food. Indeed, it seems as if the ghost of Malthus were after us even now.

"These public-health servants should be well paid, just as teachers ordinarily are well paid. They would have to make good, or lose their jobs. Neglect of duty, loss of public confidence and good will, or any conduct derogatory to the welfare of the service would quickly replace any miscreants. Political partizanship should be entirely excluded from the department. After a certain number of years of successful service, the doctor should be retired on a liberal pension, and either be of further use in counsel or be allowed to enjoy his declining years in such pastime as may appeal to him."

THE "PRAYING PALM"

NEAR FARIDPUR, in Bengal, India, stands a date-palm known there as the "praying palm," on account of its extraordinary behavior. In the evening, while the temple bells call to prayer, this tree bows down as if to prostrate itself. It raises its head again in the morning, and this is repeated every day of the year. This extraordinary manifestation has been regarded as miraculous, and pilgrims have been attracted in large numbers. It is alleged by the superstitious that offerings made to the tree have been the means of effecting marvelous cures. The movements of this palm have recently been studied and explained by Sir J. C. Bose, the Hindu physiologist, one of the world's greatest authorities on the reaction of plant-tissue to stimulus. The following account, partly quoted and partly abstracted from *The Transactions of the Bose Institute*, is from *The Modern Review* (Calcutta). We read:

"This particular date-palm . . . is a full-grown rigid tree, its trunk being about sixteen feet in length and ten inches in diameter. It must have been displaced by storm, and is now at an inclination of about sixty degrees to the vertical. In consequence of the diurnal movement, the trunk, throughout its entire length, is erected in the morning and depresst in the afternoon. The highest point of the trunk thus moves up and down through a distance of three feet; the 'neck' above the trunk is concave to the sky in the morning; in the afternoon the curvature is reversed. The large leaves which point high up against the sky in the morning are thus swung round in the afternoon through a vertical distance of about fifteen feet. To the popular imagination, the tree appears like a living giant, more than twice the height of a human being, which leans forward in the evening from its towering height and bends its neck till the crown of leaves presses against the ground in an attitude of devotion.

"A difficulty arose at the beginning in obtaining sanction of the proprietor to attach the recorder to the tree. He was apprehensive that the miraculous power might disappear by profane contact with foreign-looking instruments. His misgivings were removed on the assurance that the instrument was made in Dr. Bose's laboratory in India, and that it would be attached to the tree by one of his assistants who was the son of a priest.

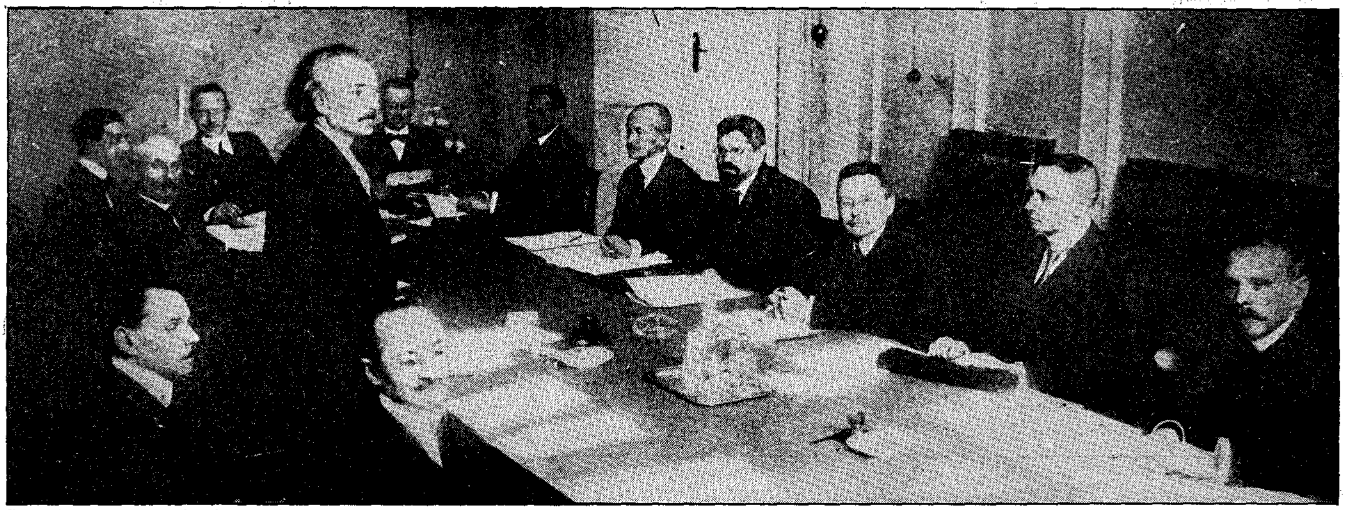
"From results of observation it is found that the tree is never at rest, but in a state of continuous movement. The movement is not passive, but an active force is exerted; the force necessary to counteract the movement is equivalent to the weight of forty-seven kilograms—in other words, the force is sufficient to lift a man off the ground.

"The special apparatus devised made the tree record automatically its movement day and night. A long course of investigation brought out the fact that the movement was due to variation of temperature. Further research showed that the tree was acted on by two contending forces, the geotropic action in virtue of which the tree tried to erect itself, and the antagonistic action of rise of temperature which opposed the tropic curvature. The tree was never at rest, but in a state of 'dynamic balance,' which was upset in one direction or the other by the changes of the environment. The fully grown and rigid tree is thus 'sensitive' to the slightest external change, even the passage of a cloud across the sky, and signals its perception by movement. The arbitrary distinction between ordinary and 'sensitive' plants thus disappears; not only the particular palm, but every tree and its various organs are shown to perceive and execute movements in response to the changes of its environment. It is not the *Mimosa* that is alone excitable, but trees also instinct with sensibility. Their rigid trunks perceive and respond to the multitudinous stimuli of their environment."

THE NATION NEEDS MORE AIRMEN—Peace hath its air victories as well as war, and the nation's call for skilled and daring men to navigate the skies seems to be as insistent now as it was when American aces were winging *Boche* planes every day. A year ago Capt. Charles J. Glidden, of the Army Air Service, made an appeal through THE LITERARY DIGEST on behalf of the Army Balloon Service, which, he tells us, "brought marvelous results and helped us wonderfully to secure for the Army a complete complement of balloon pilots." It is now vitally important to secure 15,000 men for the air service, says Captain Glidden, who asks us to inform "all men who wish to take part in the development of the nation's air service as aviators, dirigible balloon pilots, chauffeurs, mechanics, or workers at some thirty other trades required in the air service" that they will receive immediately an important communication on the subject if they will send their names and addresses to the War Department Air Service Officers, 104 Broad Street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 122

LETTERS - AND - ART



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PADEREWSKI'S FIRST ADDRESS TO HIS CABINET

At Warsaw just before he set out for Paris to confer with the Big Four on the question of Danzig.

THE PIANIST TURNED STATESMAN

PADEREWSKI MAY BE MORE FAMOUS in future ages for his *mot* about Bolshevism than for his piano-playing. He is credited with calling the red uprising a "war against the toothbrush." The French Revolution was once described as "silken shoes going down the stairs and sabots going up." Paderewski's allusion to the head instead of the heels is perhaps more pointed, seeing that the advocates of Bolshevism claim themselves as the "intellectuals" of modern society. A new Paderewski has emerged from the sensitive, fragile young pianist of a generation ago. No one would have seen a nation's leader under the bristling blond hair that then made a flaming halo for his face. His primacy at the piano was universally acknowledged; but it is a mistake for the Vienna paper to picture him as taking the Polish nation on the bare back of his piano. That instrument has been long silent. Paderewski sits before an assembly that does not greet him with the applause that marked his entrance on the stage when among us. The reconstituted Sejm, or Polish Parliament, meeting this year for the first time since 1830, is described for the New York *Tribune* by Elias Tobenkin, with Paderewski as an important, but not the sole, figure:

"The Sejm was opened by Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, a distant relative of the Hohenzollerns and one of the pillars of the old Polish nobility. The honor accorded Prince Radziwill was declared to be absolutely without political significance, but entirely a matter of custom. The Prince came into the temporary Presidency by reason of seniority only. He is eighty-five years old and is the oldest member on the floor of Parliament. By virtue of a similar custom, the youngest two members of the house, a Socialist and a Catholic priest, neither of them more than twenty-five years old, acted as vice-presidents and sat to left and right of the old nobleman all through the first session, assisting him in the carrying on of his duties.

"Mr. Paderewski, the new Minister and President of the Polish Republic, and a Deputy to the Parliament, sat in a box to the right of the Prince along with the members of his Cabinet. His entry into the hall, contrary to the American custom, did not provoke a demonstration on the part of the delegates. There was no public ovation for him, the dignity and the solemnity of the day and place apparently excluding it. But all through the many hours during which the session of Parliament lasted individual men among the delegates would wend their way noiselessly to where the great composer, and now their chief statesman, sat, to shake his hand and say a few words of welcome, to which Paderewski would reply with that fervent cordiality and fine politeness which so distinguish the Polish nobility. Distinguished on the floor of Parliament were the figures of Ignace Daszynski and Andrei Moraczewski, both of them ex-Minister Presidents, and both seemingly not in the least ruffled by the fact that they and their party are out of government now, for the Paderewski Government is distinctly a government of the 'right' or conservative element, in contradistinction to the semi-Socialist governments of both Daszynski and Moraczewski."

A more intimate view of Paderewski is given in *Musical America* (New York) in a letter received from his wife, a conspicuous figure along with her illustrious husband among us during the war-period. She hints the reasons why her husband takes so easily a leading place among his countrymen:

"This letter is a proof in itself that we are alive. We have every reason to be proud of our country. All the political changes in regard to the external and internal policies of Poland have been achieved without the usual accompaniment of disturbances, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, without even any protest on the part of any faction. The whole nation, with unshaken faith, has entrusted its destiny into Paderewski's hands. Just because Paderewski never did belong to any political party has he been able to reunite them all. For that very reason he possesses to-day the support of all—and, I may add, he enjoys every one's confidence.

"To-day are taking place the elections for deputies to the National Assembly. For the first time in 140 years, the Polish people, all of them, without distinction of class, race, or religion, have been given the opportunity to vote for their own representatives; and in spite of the fact that many among them are illiterate, thanks to the good care their oppressors took to deprive them of schools, the elections are proceeding without any disturbances, quarrels, or disorders of any kind. In a most orderly way thousands and thousands of Polish citizens, hungry, in rags, are standing patiently in line, sometimes for many hours, their bare feet in the snow, shivering from cold, waiting for their turn to cast a ballot. They should be taken as an example by the citizens of many other nations. I am realizing more and more how great and wonderful is the nation to which we belong.

"War is raging on many fronts. The Bolsheviki, the Ukrainians, the Czechs, the Germans, each of our enemies possessing forces superior to ours, is pressing on all sides. And to oppose them, to stem the tide of their greedy onslaught, the Polish soldier, without even a uniform on his back, in a torn shirt, barefoot, scarred, and with many unhealed wounds, goes to the front singing and undaunted. Children and women are defending Lemberg. God only knows how many of them have already been killed. The water and electrical supplies have been cut off. Food is lacking. No doctors, no hospital-supplies, no ambulances are to be had. But in spite of it all no one even thinks of surrendering the city to the Ukrainians and their supporters, the Germans and Austrians.

"The task which Paderewski has undertaken is superhuman, but with the help of God he will accomplish what he has set out to do. He is predestined to succeed because such is the will of God, and nothing can prevail against it. We hope to start for Paris and the Peace Conference as soon as the first session of the Polish Diet is over.

"To-day came that wonderful recognition of Poland by the United States. What a joy, what a comfort, what an inspiration this is for us.

"I, also, have before me a tremendous task: relief work among the wounded, the sick, the hungry, and the children. I am opening canteens, visiting the hospitals. I am practically at the head of one hundred institutions, with ramifications in Lemberg, Vilna, and the borderlands: It is a huge task, but my whole heart and soul are in it. My efforts are bearing fruit and I am repaid a thousand times by the affection with which the soldiers surround me and the gratitude of the Polish women who are rallying under the sign of the White Cross. The Polish peasant women greet me everywhere as a sister, and I feel happy because I can do good, so much good.

"We understand that the Poles in America have dispatched a relief-ship with food for their brothers over here, and the very thought of that oncoming relief is keeping alive thousands of unfortunates. The names of the American Poles are on every one's lips. Every one is blessing them and praying for them. They are our only hope. It is so difficult to write. There are so many things I would like to write—so many thoughts are rushing through my head—and I have so little time to myself."

It will probably never again be charged against the arts that they unfit men for the practical affairs of life. Too many musicians, painters, actors have borne with a high courage and fine distinction their share in the war's struggle. Mme. Paderewska speaks here of another pianist well known in America:

"Ernest Schelling is here, working with us and for Poland to the very best of his ability. He is putting his whole soul into his work. We are proud of such a collaborator. We have also with us here a few brave American and English army and navy officers. They surround us with affection and care. What wonderful, courageous men they are! They have decided to start to-morrow for Teschen, where terrible events are taking place.

"Poland will emerge from all this powerful and free, nevertheless. But at what cost! The very flower of our youth has already been killed off. Few have survived. *Raræ nantes in gurgite vasto.*

"Please remember us to all our kind and good American and Polish friends who have stood by us and worked with us, and whose support has meant so much to us. Ask them not to abandon us and Poland now in the greatest hour of need, but to 'carry on,' to quote the favorite expression of those Englishmen who are here.

"God bless you all. "HELENA PADEREWSKA."

The editor of *Musical America* who writes "Mephisto's Musings" tells us that Paderewski is "not having his path strewn with roses":

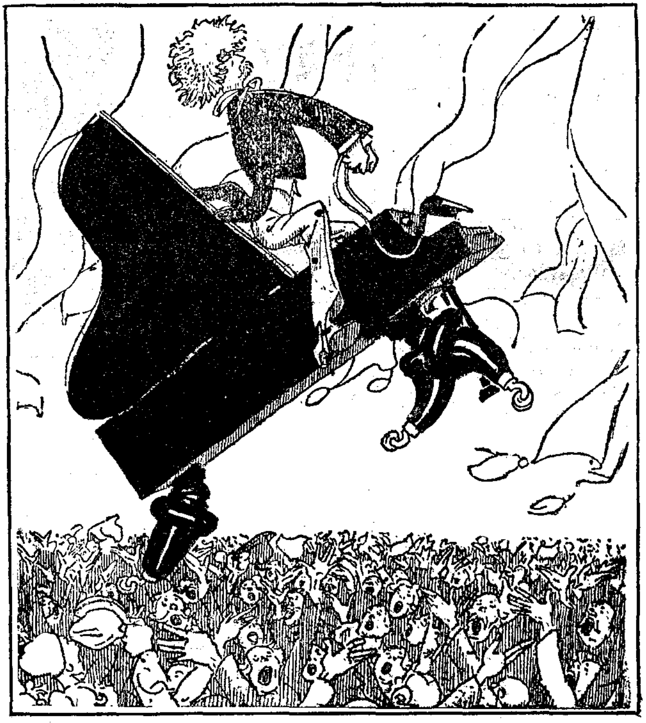
"Not only has he to fight external enemies of his newly formed kingdom, but he has much opposition from within. This opposition comes from the radical Socialist element, which is gaining more influence all over Central Europe daily.

"Paderewski, you know, is a great Royalist and an enthusiastic Catholic. Very recently he undertook to make a speech at a political meeting in Warsaw. In this assemblage the radical Socialist element predominated. The atmosphere of the audience was one of passionate excitement. During Paderewski's address there were frequent interruptions, loud protests, on the ground that his policies were reactionary and not on the line of social or industrial progress. At one time a gigantic Socialist stood up and shouted to Paderewski:

"'Don't forget that this is not one of your concerts. If you played the piano we would all have to be quiet. Here, however, in this assemblage we have just as much right to speak out our opinions as you have. And don't forget it.'"

FINDING FAULT WITH STAGE SOLDIERS

FEW THERE ARE but take refuge in calling the camera a liar. We struggle hard to get a "good picture" of ourselves, forgetting that nothing is so inexorable as the laws of optics. What the camera sees must be there, but we won't admit it. Similarly, when a man sees his own profession represented on the stage, he is sure it is all wrong. A soldier who claims no other identity than "A Real One," in the London *Daily Mail*, thinks actors "can impersonate any character successfully except a soldier in uniform." He thinks "the war has made us all more critical in this matter, but the stage has not learned the lesson." He takes his cue from the performance in London of the play "Abraham Lincoln," which has been one of the reigning successes there:



PRESIDENT PADEREWSKI RIDES INTO WARSAW.

—From *Die Muskete* (Vienna).

"*Abraham Lincoln* looked every inch of his great part, the other American statesmen were convincing, and the private secretary was excellent. But the moving scene in the farmhouse at Appomattox, where *General Grant* hears of his final encirclement of *Lee*, just failed because *Grant*, *Lee*, and the junior officers were all obviously actors, not soldiers.

"It is difficult to lay one's finger exactly on what was wrong. It was partly a question of make-up. *Grant* was ruddy in the wrong places and *Lee's* beard most palpably false. Also their uniforms were obviously borrowed garments. Neither of them looked as if he had lived in his clothes for several days and nights, and yet it is exactly that impression which ought to be conveyed. Both were lavishly sprinkled with dust, it is true, but no amount of dust will turn a fancy dress into a real uniform.

"Yet the faults of make-up and dress were only minor faults which accentuated the real defect, which lay in their movements. Natural movement on the stage, or the illusion of natural movement, is the consummation of the actor's art. The Birmingham Repertory Company have studied this to some purpose, but their soldiers do not carry it off.

"The American soldiers of the Civil War were not, for the most part, regulars carefully drilled in peace—that is true. But all soldiers, after four years of war, get a soldier's bearing. It is an erect, yet easy bearing, sure-footed, but not stilted.

"*Grant* and *Lee* were stilted and not at all easy.

"Above all, *Lee's* entry when he came to ask for the terms of surrender was quite wrong. He entirely failed to look the general worn out with the daily and nightly anxieties of a long and losing battle, painfully bringing all his dignity into the performance of this last duty.

"Also the procedure is an obviously stage procedure. *Lee* walks up to *Grant* in the center of the stage, the two generals face each other in silence, and *Grant*, the victor, very, very slowly raises his hand to a quite impossible salute which *Lee* imitates.

"*Lee* should have saluted the moment he came inside the door, the formal but courtly salute of one commander-in-chief to another; *Grant* would have saluted almost simultaneously with a soldierly precision. That slow lifting of the hand—a very familiar stage trick to express strong emotion inhibiting the muscular functions—was perfectly ridiculous to a soldier who knows how the real thing is done.

"In conclusion, I might suggest that if the room in the farm-house was the one where *Grant* worked, the property-man would have done well to get a soldier's advice. *Grant's* map—good Heavens! And fancy the Commander-in-Chief keeping the provost-marshal's book of military punishments!"

THE SHOWER OF GERMAN MEMOIRS—Perhaps knowing well that the evil they have done will live long after them, the German leaders seem bound that the good shall not be interred with their bones. Indeed, they now write books attempting to prove that evil is good. Memoirs are reported about to drop from the German press, with envious eyes on royalties from reprints abroad, enough to suggest the leaves of Vallombrosa. Or if one prefers to be sardonic, one can count the future prisoners in the Allied dock among these memoir-writers. The New York *Evening Post* prints this Berlin dispatch:

"The spring book lists continue to feature memoirs by former governmental, political, and military leaders, the newest acquisition being two comprehensive volumes by former Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The first volume deals with political developments preceding the outbreak of the war.

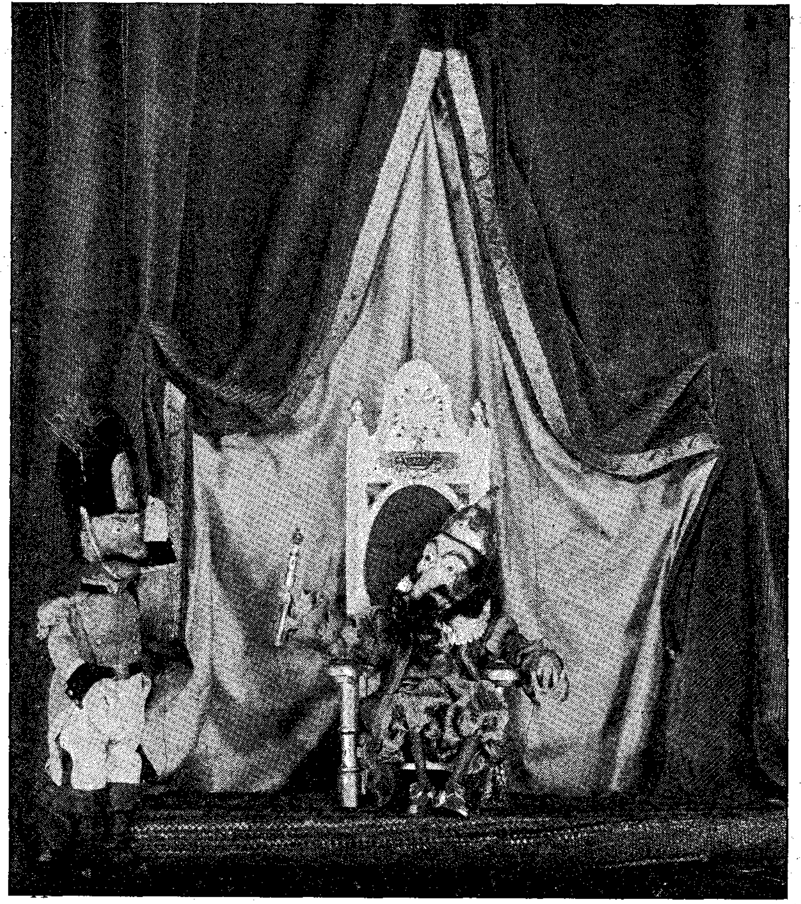
"Another work soon to appear will be by Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is reported to be a plain defense of Germany's prewar policies.

"German publishers are apparently putting an extraordinary appraisal on the foreign interest in these books, as they are demanding fat royalties from American and English editions. A Leipzig firm is offering the foreign rights on a combination work by Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the Navy; Lieutenant General von Stein, former Prussian Minister of War and State, and Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck, commander of German troops in German East Africa, for $250,000. . . . . . .

"The speed with which distinguished authors are rushing into print has also prompted the suspicion that they are running to get under cover, and that forthcoming publications promise interesting recriminations and revelations. The latter is said to be especially true of the book by Admiral von Tirpitz, who is said to have been in a fighting mood when writing it.

"No popular editions have been announced for the forthcoming publications, and the public will be forced to pay high prices to satisfy its curiosity."

DOLLS KNOCKING AT THE ACTORS' DOOR



THE TEACHERS OF ACTORS.

Two of Tony Sarg's marionettes, *Captain Cutasoff Hedzoff* and *King Valaroso* in Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" "doing all the things that live people spend their best energies trying to do," and beating them in the opinion of some.

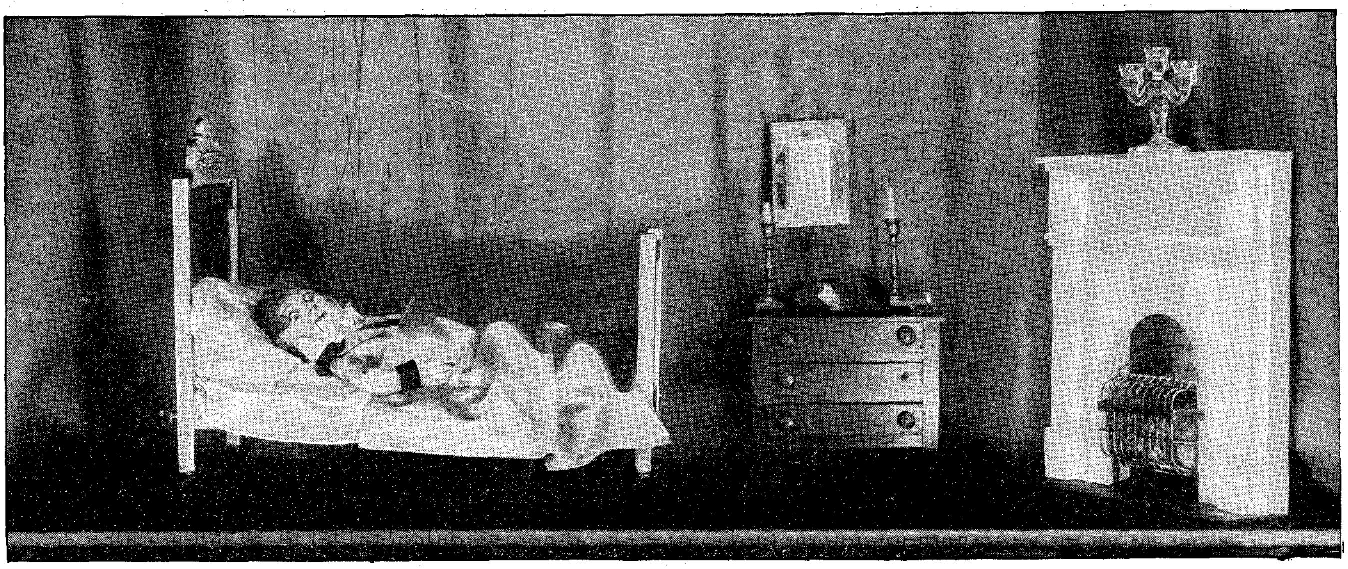
GORDON CRAIG AND ELEANORA DUSE, some years ago, proposed to sweep the world of actors. The famous Italian actress did not go so far as her English friend in her proposals for substitutes. She looked forward to a new race of living, human mummers; but Gordon Craig saw theatric Elysium only in wooden marionettes. The proposal seemed extravagant enough to many people, but almost the first essay among us with marionettes, such as Mr. Tony Sarg has lately brought forward in a New York playhouse, makes its convert among dramatic critics. Actors must look to their future livelihood here. Mr. Ralph Block, critic of the New York *Tribune*, finds Mr. Sarg's show at the Punch and Judy Theater quite "upsetting," for it "makes you wonder at what it does to the honorable art of acting." He finds the "oldest plaything in the world," the acting doll, "doing all the things that live people spend their best energies trying to do on the stage, and doing it so much better, so much more richly and effectively and with such simple economy of expression as to throw down the last hedge of privilege that has fenced the human actor's sacred person." Marionettes have not been unknown in New York before Tony Sarg. The Italians had them in their quarter and lured curiosity-seekers from up-town. But the dolls there were large and cumbersome and not well articulated. The passion of the reciter's voice was always a large help in the illusion. Tony Sarg's dolls are worked by fine strings and his presentation of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" has made a little sensation. A peep behind his curtain is afforded us by Violet Moore Higgins in *Cleveland Topics:*

"At once I was welcomed into the gay little Bohemia of the lesser gods, the happy fellowship of seven who make Tony Sarg's marionettes live and move.

"It was Miss Mick who welcomed me first, the Hettie Louise Mick whose name appears on the program as the one who dramatized for puppet performance Thackeray's old fairy story of 'The Rose and the Ring.'

"I wish those happy children—aged seven to seventy—who laughed so gayly over the tantrums of *Princess Angelica*, the gruffness of *Countess Gruffanuff*—and, indeed, she was—and the off-with-his-head-ishness of *Captain Cutasoff Hedzoff*, could have had a peep behind the scenes as I did, and could have seen little Miss Mick, drest for work in a suit of lavender—well, I guess they were pajamas—glorified and rendered decorative to the *n*th power, and most becoming to a small authoress with blond hair.

"And there was Miss Lillian Owen, dark haired and green pajamed. It was Miss Owen, an artist, who painted the landscape and the palaces of the mimic play, who drest the various



IN THE THEATRICAL DOLL'S HOUSE.

Prince Bulbo resting from his exertions at fruitless love-making, but he keeps his rose and saves himself from execution.

royalties, and even, better still, put arms and legs and heads on them and brought them to the point where a twitch of the controlling wires or strings should bring the puppets to life.

"And then there was Miss Lucile Arnold, an actress on the professional stage, puppeteering for the sheer joy of it, and delightfully picturesque in wide black trousers, a red blouse, and a truly Bohemian black velvet tam with a tassel over one ear. When I inquired about the whyness of the clothes I was directed to notice the little ladders up and down which the puppeteers must climb to their work. It's no place for a perfect lady in skirts.

"The men of the company were somewhat less picturesque, as it fell to their lot to climb under and climb over things continually, and Mr. Searle, the artist, who acted as electrician, and Jacques Kingsland, the author, who set the scenery, were practically if unpicturesquely drest in brown overalls. Mr. Sarg himself, the illustrator, who is the moving spirit in these delightful revivals of an ancient art, was in his shirt-sleeves, and quite as busy as any one, and yet not too busy to sit down on a trunk and sketch for me the puppet hero of the show.

"It fell to Mr. Winthrop Parkhurst to preserve the sartorial niceties. He was the entire orchestra, and tho he was unseen by the audience he presented an appearance quite as correct as any member of any symphony orchestra on tour. He sat surrounded by tin whistles and cocoanut shells—now I wonder what they were for? I never did find out—I forgot to ask him, in the excitement of the moment—a megaphone, an African drum, a Chinese windharp, and the most curious little young pipe-organ I ever saw. It was called a chromatic celestophone, and with it and all these various other things he produced the strange medley of sounds that came from behind the curtains, and the pretty little songs were his own composition. . . . . . .

"A charming little tale is the story of 'The Rose and the Ring.' I fancy that many a one in the audience went home and dragged down from a dusty upper shelf a long-neglected volume of Thackeray to read again the dear old story. Fairy gifts were the rose and the ring, bringing beauty to the wearer, beauty, the most potent gift of the gods, and *Prince Bulbo* had the good sense to keep his rose, and thus save himself from execution, but haughty *Angelica* threw hers away, and it passed to ugly old *Countess Gruffanuff*, who became beautiful right before our eyes.

"I promised Miss Owen I'd never tell the secret of *Countess Gruffy's* change of face—and I'll keep my word. Indeed, I thought I was watching, lynx-eyed, and tho I had been told the secret, I wasn't quite quick enough to see for myself how it was done, and I'm still inclined to credit it all to magic and the ring.

"It was fun to watch the orderly disorder that reigned between scenes, when strong-armed young goddesses were seen carrying off the scenery like lady Samsons with gates of Gaza. Most efficient scene-shifters were these pajamed young persons. Sometimes I watched them from above from an upper box which looked down into the very heart of things and where I got a friendly wave from the workers now and then, and sometimes I stood on the stage beside some one of the puppeteers who was not busy at the moment and was in consequence holding the prompt-book.

"Oh, yes, there was a prompt-book, and sometimes these Olympians forgot their lines, and hastily improvised others quite apropos, giggling over it all to themselves, and apparently enjoying the performance quite as much as if it were the first time they had done it. After it was all over the lesser gods had a council of war, and the orchestra in the capacity of critic called their attention to all the mistakes they had made, and they were discust very seriously and earnestly.

"Indeed, the best part of the whole thing, that which pushes its bright spirit straight through the curtain and wins the audience from the first, is the spontaneous quality of it, the freshness, the sincerity, the uncommercialism—it's that which brings out the sweet tinkle of children's voices and children's laughter all over the audience, that calls forth the chuckle of the old at some memory of other days and other plays, that links players and puppets and people in one harmonious whole."

If this were merely the Punch and Judy show of other days, we shouldn't be so caught by it. That was a "show," but this is a "theory," avers Mr. Block, and the theory is the fearful warning to actors of the state their art has reached. He writes:

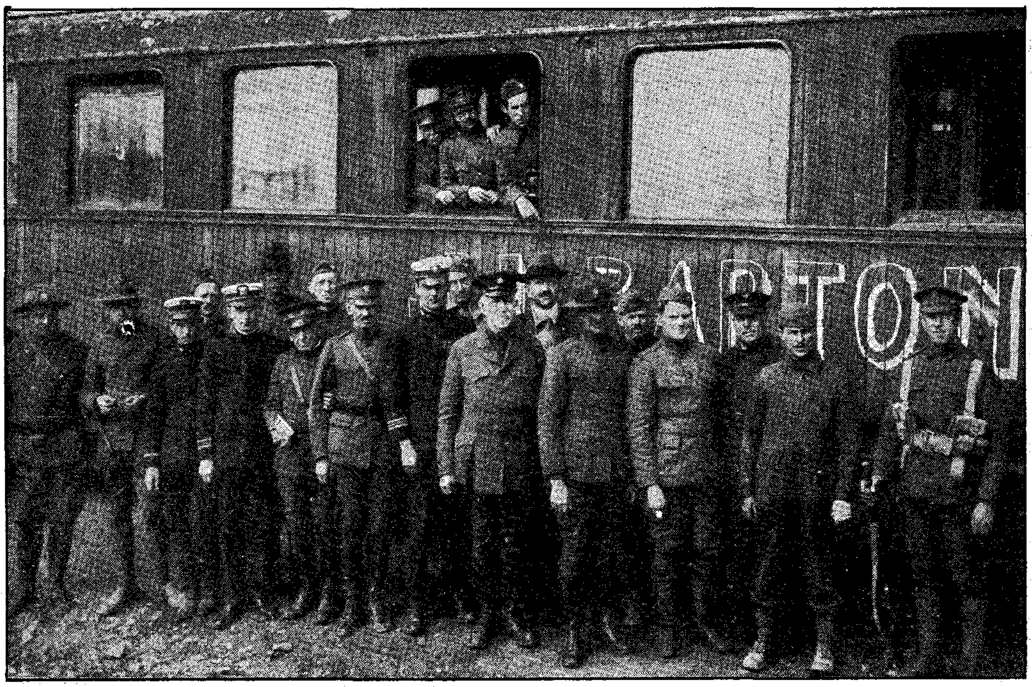
"It is strange that the demand for simplicity on the stage has never got far enough to reach the actor. The whole business of acting for years seems to have been built on the belief that the way to express a good deal was to do a good deal of acting. The decorators have realized for a long time that the best way to say a good deal was to talk very little. A candlestick here, a doorway there, and the greedy imagination of the crowd-mind out in front did all the miraculous rest. But the actor never got that far. He had two extremes, both of them bad. The first of these was to create a wealth of business, refreshing in its own inventive cleverness, but heavy enough always to swamp the part. This was the Bernhardt style. In time this fell into a formula, the formula of Bernhardt in later days. Here was the husk, warmed pallidly now and then, but still a taught and habitual gesture. What happens sometimes when a living thing becomes formulized, the paring down to thinness, somehow has failed to happen to acting when it has become set in a mold. That style of playing always has the air of being as florid and ornate as it had when it was alive. In both cases there is absence of not only simplicity in effect, but even of any understanding of a need for reaching people by simple means. . . . .

"The chief reason for the effectiveness of the puppet, aside from the fact that it is always undeniably satiric, is that it never amplifies any portrait. It merely sketches it. Even Tony Sarg's realistic lion, in 'The Rose and the Ring,' and his horse are sketchy suggestions when they are in action. His princes and princesses and the whole royal crew make the barest outline of human beings in action, and yet the simplicity of their suggestion is vigorous and telling."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TURKISH EFFICIENCY IN STARVING ARMENIA

AN OVERWHELMING HUMAN TRAGEDY is being enacted in the Caucasus, and the world seems to be unaware of it. Hunger is present in many parts of Europe, but none is hungrier than Armenia. Starvation is added to the other ills suffered by the Armenian nation so that those who remain after the Turkish butcheries are wasting away from lack of food. "The Turk and his racial confederates are carrying forward with growing efficiency the policy of extermination developed during the war by the method of starvation," and to this are already added typhus and the premonitory signs of cholera. The call comes from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions acting in harmony with the American Committee for Armenian-Syrian Relief. With the cessation of active hostilities the suffering of this nation is by no means abated. Indeed, the Turkish officials who drove this nation into exile and death see before them their still unfinished program and without help from the Allies and America in particular the end will be reached. The cold-blooded adoption of this program by the Turks is revealed in the words of a Turkish official in 1916, quoted in the New York *Evening Sun*, by Mr. Montefiore Judelsohn, who has just returned from a long term in the diplomatic service of the United States in the Near East. The Ottoman official is laconic and deadly:



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FIRST TRAIN WITH AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

The American Commission here pictured have train-loads of supplies, and in distributing them gather information for further work in this stricken country.

"One hundred years ago we had a Greek question and a Servian question and a Wallachian question. The result was Greece, Servia, and Roumania. Fifty years ago we had a Bulgarian question. The result was Bulgaria. In 1910 we had an Albanian question. The result was Albania. To-day we have an Armenian question—but we will have no Armenia. We are going to scatter the Armenians, dismember their cities—and there will be no Armenian nation. Armenia will be part of the Turkish Empire."

A report received by the Presbyterian Board from Dr. G. H. T. Main, president of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, now serving the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief as Commissioner to the Caucasus, was communicated through the Department of State at Washington. Presbyterians regard Dr. Main as "conservative and judicial rather than emotional in temperament," and the message thus acquires greater force:

"I have been handling refugees concentrated along the former boundary-line between Russian and Turkish Armenia. Alexandropol, a large center, and Ejchmiadzin, a small one, are typical. In the one are 68,000 refugees by actual census at our bread- and soup-kitchens. In the other there are 7,000. Refugees have streamed into these places hoping to find it possible to cross the border into their former homes in Turkish Armenia, near Kars.

"Concentration at these two places and many others, without food or clothing, and after a winter of exile in the Caucasus and beyond, has produced a condition of horror unparalleled among the atrocities of the Great War.

"On the streets of Alexandropol on the day of my arrival, 192 corpses were picked up. This is far below the average per day. One-seventh of the refugees are dying each month. At Ejchmiadzin I looked for a time at a refugee burial. Seven bodies were thrown indiscriminately into a square pit as carrion and covered with the earth without any suggestion of care or pity.

"As I looked at the workmen I saw a hand protruding from the loose earth. It was a woman's hand, and seemed to be stretched out in mute appeal. To me this hand reaching upward from the horrible pit symbolized starving Armenia. The workmen told me that the seven in this pit were the first load of thirty-five to be brought out from the village that morning. The cart had gone back for another load.

"The refugees dare not go forward. They halt on the borderland of their home. The Turk, the Kurd, and the Tatar have taken possession of their land and will hold it by force of arms. A line almost like a battle-line, from the Black Sea region, where is located the Southwestern Republic with Kars as its capital, to the Caspian Sea, where Baku is the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic, together with a line of Turks, Kurds, and Tatars between these two extremes, holds the refugees where they are. The total number is more than 330,000. To these must be added the local inhabitants, also suffering indescribable hardships.

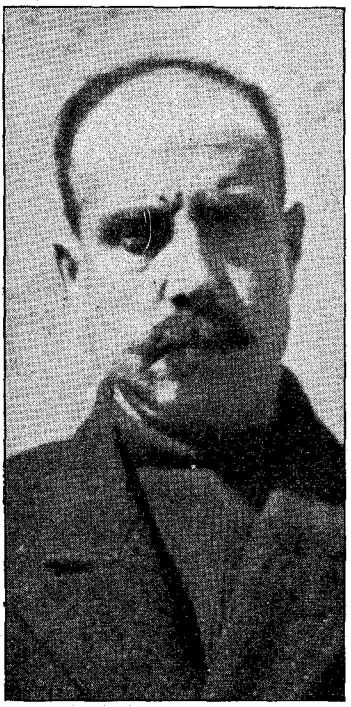
"The Allied forces on the Turkish side are not in sufficient numbers to dominate the situation. The only solution is a considerable number of troops to be used as a policing force supplied by a mandatory power. Many Armenian soldiers would be available for such service. Such action must unhappily await the findings of the Peace Conference, and the votes of governing bodies. Every moment of delay means enlargement of existing horrors.

"The Armenian Republic on the Russian side of the line and

> our relief committee working together are not able adequately to feed the refugees. Meanwhile seeding time is here and passing. Another season of famine is inevitable unless there is immediate action by some compelling power."

Dr. Main has committed the American Government to save what remains of the nation and asks if his plea will be in vain:

> "At this last moment can Christian civilization do something to restore and heal? In the emergency I have told the officials of the Armenian Republic that our committee would take over the orphanages until some mandatory power is given authority to assist in establishing order and giving financial stability to the peoples concerned. This move on my part I firmly believe is demanded by the conditions and by the most elementary principles of humanity.
>
> "Should our Government delay in reaching out a helping hand to these suffering people? The question of political expediency ought to be forgotten in the presence of this world catastrophe. These people look to America. Our Government is under moral obligations to respond."



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A WHOLESALE MURDERER,

Ismael Häki Bey, who awaits trial by the Allied Commission, having been saved by British Tommies from the vengeance of an Armenian mob.

POGROMS EXPECTED IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

VIOLENT OUTBREAKS against the Jews of Petrograd are to be looked for at any time that the Bolshevik dominance weakens, says the London *Morning Post,* basing its statements on reliable information coming as late as March. Such outbursts are already reported from Poland, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia, and the Washington correspondent of *The American Hebrew* (New York), Mr. Reuben Fink, complains that "none of these countries, and especially Amalekite Poland, have given any heed at all to the Jewish protests and vigorous complaints against these massacres." The *Morning Post* article dealing with the Petrograd situation says:

> "How far the Jews were behind the Bolshevik revolution, and how far they are responsible for its horrors, is still a matter of discussion. That they have profited by it is beyond dispute. The civil administration of the country is entirely in their hands, tho in the ranks of the Army and Navy they are conspicuously absent. There are a certain number of Jews in the purely political post of regimental commissary, but in some mysterious way the great mass of Jews has entirely avoided military service. In Petrograd 60 to 70 per cent. of the responsible posts in the Central Food Department are held by Jews. In many parts of the provinces the Purchasing Commissions are entirely composed of Jews, who control the prices. The Russian people have long remarked that in ordinary life the Jews have succeeded by some means or other in avoiding the greater part of the misery suffered by the rest of the population; thus a Jew is never to be seen standing in a food cue; and there is a wide-spread belief that it is his race which is responsible for the utter wretchedness and suffering of the whole nation. It is, therefore, of vital importance that the Allies should be prepared for the serious developments which may well arise out of this bitter animosity."

As for Poland, Mr. Fink says that he warned the Polish National Committee in Paris some time in January that a continuance of the "terrible persecution of the Jews in their country" might react against the Poles themselves, and cause their downfall even before they had an opportunity to rise in their newly created home. Mr. Fink's accusations embrace even the illustrious Mr. Paderewski:

> "The tricky members of that Polish committee in Paris, through the mouth of one of them, the former confidential secretary of Paderewski, attempted in every possible way to evade the issue and prove their complete innocence. The audacity they demonstrated regarding this matter is almost beyond conception. While they were willing to admit that the chairman of the committee, and the practical head of the Polish nation, the man behind the throne, Mr. Roman Dmowski, as well as Mr. Ignace Paderewski, were both anti-Semitic leaders of the worst character in the days of anti-Jewish boycott in Poland, they attempted to prove that these leopards have changed their spots. Of course, it was all preposterous and so clearly unbelievable that we hardly need to waste any more words about them."

Polish denials of the Jewish massacres in their country are divided by Mr. Fink into four different classes:

> "Their first contention is that it is not the Poles, but rather the Ukrainians, the Russians, and other nationalities, who make these pogroms, for which the Poles, therefore, are absolutely blameless. In a letter addrest to me when in Paris by a member of that committee it is stated, among other things: 'I can not make myself believe that all these reports are true, knowing,

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SOME WHO ESCAPED MASSACRE NOW REPATRIATED.

They are the ones who jumped from the train and set upon Ismael Häki Bey, who had sent 40,000 of their brethren into exile and death. One of his feats was to take 300 Armenian orphans from an asylum, put them on a train, and fire the train. All perished.

as I do, the historic spirit of tolerance and justice of the Polish people that they have shown at all times to the Jews as well as to other nationalities.' And all this he wrote at the very moment when almost daily reports were flashed to Paris of anti-Jewish outbreaks in many Polish cities.

"While it may be true that other peoples have also committed excesses against the Jews, it would appear rather suspicious that practically all the massacres started everywhere as soon as the Polish armies entered the towns and almost at the moment when the Polish Government took control of a territory. It is at least coincident, and would be very strong circumstantial evidence, if we did not possess the actual facts and data to substantiate and support our accusations.

"It is claimed, secondly, by the committee that whenever disturbances have been reported in Polish cities they were not intended against the Jews, as Jews, at all. They were simply the outcome of popular anger against a few Jews, the richest in the community, who have taken advantage of these war-times to indulge in undue profiteering. As a matter of fact, they claim, the poor Jews were not disturbed at all, and, again, rich people of other nationalities, including the Poles themselves, if accused of similar profiteering, were dealt with in a similar manner. Thus these can not by any means be called anti-Jewish outbreaks, but rather antiprofiteering crusades.

"Here again we clearly see the treacherous Poles attempting to deny that which has been well established. No one has heard of killing and murdering people by the hundreds because of antiprofiteering charges. Furthermore, it is again rather suspicious and coincident that among those on the lists of killed and murdered in that fashion hardly a Pole could be found. It is hardly believable, at any rate, that after these terrible boycott days there could be found any appreciable number of wealthy Jews. All the lists of massacred Jews that have been published here and in Paris show that practically all the sufferers were poor men, women, and children, who died as martyrs for their nation and religion."

It is specious, thinks Mr. Fink, to ignore the racial motive for these Jewish persecutions and attribute them to the Bolshevik professions of the victims. We read:

"The third claim put forward by the Poles is to the effect that the Jews in Poland are all Bolsheviki and anti-Government people. They furthermore classify the Jews into 'Russians' and 'Poles.' The latter class they do not throw into the *Soviet* column. It is, therefore, asserted by the Polish committee that the excesses against the Jews can hardly be termed as anti-Jewish, but rather as anti-Bolshevik. They insist that very strict measures have been taken in all countries against these extreme radicals, and that Poland is no exception to this generality. The killing of the Bolsheviki, the Jews, is done for the protection of the Polish Government. Of course, it is hardly necessary again to dispute these accusations against the Jews, as they are simply put forward as a subterfuge in order to justify the outrageous attitude and acts of the Polish Government and its speakers. It seems as tho this accusation against the Jews is being widely published through the medium of the press division of that committee in Paris. It may be interesting in this connection to state that the head of this bureau, exposing anti-Jewish poison-gas to the world, is an American Pole, a major in the American Army and the former health officer of the city of Buffalo. It has been inconceivable for me all along to understand why our Government has been tolerating this state of affairs.

"And, finally, the committee has tried to elucidate to me the distinction between 'Polish' and 'Russian' Jews. They place all the blame upon the latter class. It is they who have been doing their best to 'Russify' Poland and to bring alien tendencies into Poland and its institutions. If any outrages do occur it is always intended against these 'Russian' Jews, and not others."

Mr. Fink is more comprehensive in his charges when he says:

"These excuses and attempts at justification on the part of the Polish committee in Paris are by no means peculiar to the leaders of the Polish movement in the French capital only. I may state here as a fact, well known to all those who are acquainted with the situation, that the Polish committee in Washington is doing exactly the same work and along the same lines."

Conditions that point to the terrors of starvation also for Jews in Poland are revealed in the report of Dr. Boris D. Bogen, issued by the committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers and published in the press:

"The population has seen and felt so much of suffering that it has become calloused to hardship and to want, but the spectacle of hundreds of starving children, of women, in the biting cold, clad only in the scantiest of filthy rags, and of men, listlessly and aimlessly walking the streets asking for bread, has deeply affected the committee's representatives."

Writing of conditions in Warsaw, Dr. Bogen says:

"And then the women, with their careworn faces, drest in God knows how many garments, all rags, and still not protected from the cold. It is only incidentally that you meet a properly clad individual. In the poorest district the houses are a horrible sight—the windows without panes, covered with rags and paper—impossible streets and still more impossible courts, dirty, dilapidated entrances, broken steps. Poverty is King here. . . . . .

"I spent only one day in Krakow. I met, however, Dr. Landau, the president of the local Gmina. He claimed the conditions are bad, and that, in addition to their usual local wants, they are burdened now with the care of about five hundred orphans that were sent there from the Czecho-Slovak country. I am sure that the other cities in Galicia must be in terrible distress and adequate appropriations should be made."

THE CHURCH REFUSING TO "DECLINE"

TO ONE CLASS the Church is always "declining." The wish being father to the thought, their reply to the question, "Is the Church declining?" would instantly express the affirmative, says *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver). This class is, of course, of "doubtful size because inaccessible to the statistician." It looks with pity on the section of the public who "stick by the Church through thick and thin; who shut their eyes to its shortcomings, believing that the good in it is bound, in all circumstances, to more than offset any bad there may be in it." The question to church people seems only "an impertinence." They, in their turn, see that the other side are "temperamentally hostile to the Church regardless of the efficiency of its administration," and are, "therefore, prone to believe that it must of necessity be declining." *The Rocky Mountain News* points to a *tertium quid*—a class much larger than both of these classes combined, found outside as well as inside the Church, who—

"By no means believe in the infallibility of the Church, who, in fact, are ever ready to point out its faults, yet to whom any signs of its decline would be a matter of grave concern.

"It was doubtless this class which Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church had in mind when recently, addressing the North Indiana Conference, he called attention to the fact that in the last fifty years there had been five-year periods in which the Church gained more followers than in the first nine centuries of its existence.

"The number of members gained in 1917, according to the Bishop, was six times as many as in 1901. A table prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, shows the growth in membership of the thirty-three Protestant denominations represented to be 746,000 for the year 1917.

"Moreover, statistics issued by the Census Department at Washington show an increase in the decade 1906–1916 of about 25 per cent. for the eight leading denominations.

"Whatever else is happening to the Church, it is evident that it is not declining in numbers. There is evidence as well, tho naturally not of so positive a character, that it is not declining in spirituality. The sums raised for benevolence, greater not only in volume but per capita than ever before, may be cited.

"The campaigns being waged for reconstructive work all over a war-wasted world; the church-union movement; the voluntary agreement between certain denominations to avoid duplication of work in the same territory—all this indicates that the Church has heard the bugle-call of an aroused conscience.

"Why should it not? Churchmen to-day are not hermits. The man who occupies a pew on Sunday is in the counting-room, bank, office, shop, or factory the other days of the week. Should he as merchant, clerk, manufacturer, labor-unionist, citizen, Republican, or Democrat, be lapped by the new currents of thought, and yet as a churchman be content to lie in a stagnant pool? It would be a strange and anomalous condition.

"Certainly, there is no such chasm between sacred and secular affairs. Church membership is not a blindfold."

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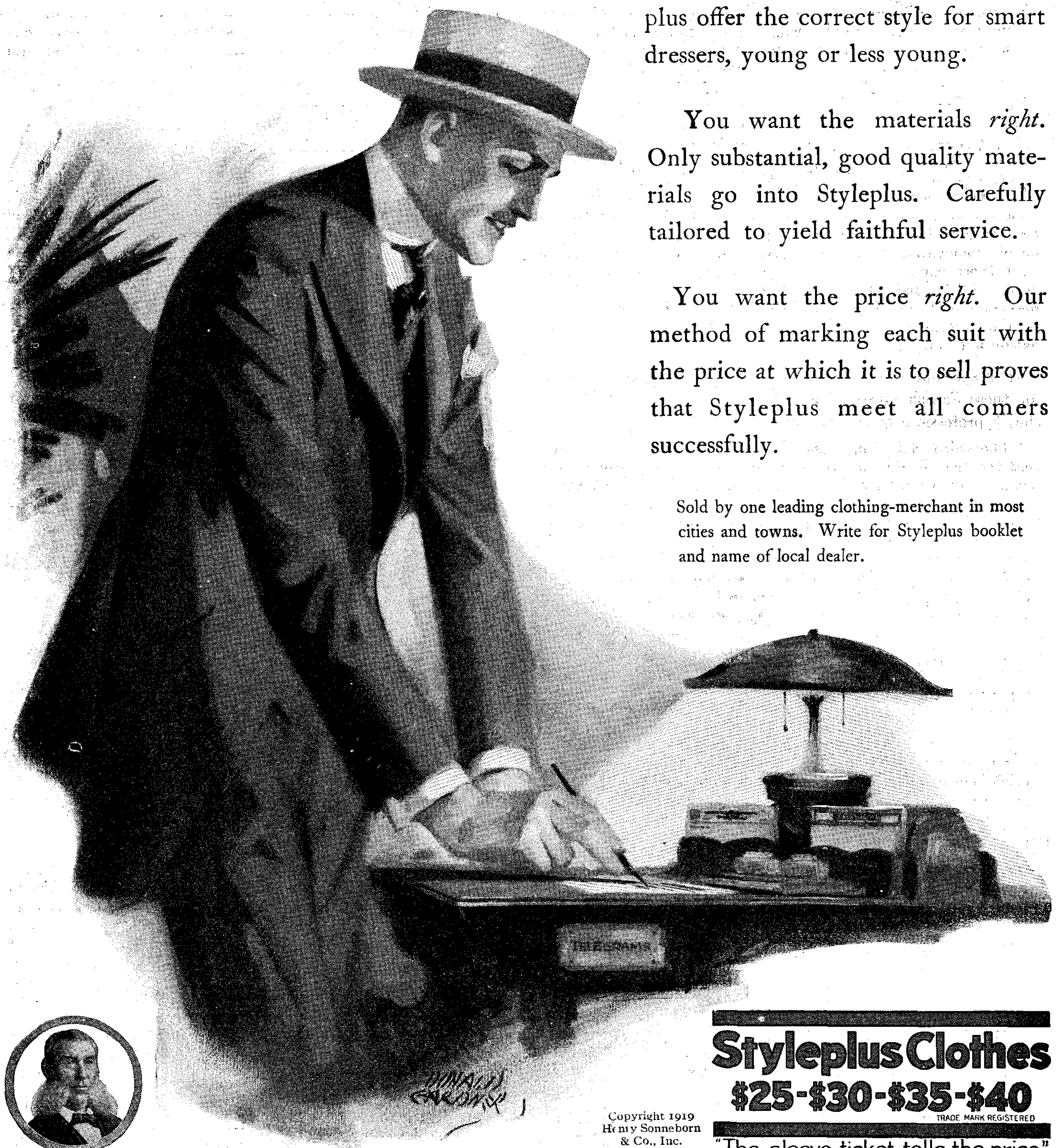

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RECONSTRUCTION-PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School Use

EDITORIAL NOTE — *The following article is based on reports received from all parts of the United States and is submitted to* THE LITERARY DIGEST *by Mr. William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of the New York Department of Education.*

AMERICANISM AT ITS SOURCE

CONSCIOUS AMERICANISM is one great growth of the war, and as it has exerted its effect, and continues to exert it in the adult walks of life, so also it is felt in our schools. The crying need for it and for education in the spirit of American ideals became known with the discovery that in certain sections of the country there had been systematic tampering with text-books in the interests of German propaganda. But the war had another effect on our educational system, which was to accentuate the prime importance of the history of the day. That our educators have not been laggard, but, on the contrary, most alert and enterprising in meeting the demands of the new day in our schools, is plain from the opinions which follow. They are exprest in letters from pedagogical authorities in all parts of the country and have been submitted to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of the Department of Education in New York City. The conclusions he draws from 442 pages of direct and personal suggestion for training our school-children in Americanism are principally these:

The schools of the nation are awake to the need of a more direct attention to realizing their fundamental function: preparation of the citizen.

The hope that by diligent, hard work on reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, algebra, history, civil government, and all the studies in the curriculum the best type of citizen will be produced is futile. It will produce, maybe, a scholar; maybe a self-seeker; maybe a vote-shirker; maybe a profiteer, a civic bandit; but it is only an incidental contribution to citizenship.

To produce a citizen, the schools must conceive what his characteristics are and how they may be trained. The schools must then devise such studies and exercises as are likely to train these characteristics, making this, and not scholarship or continuing the present courses of study, the prime consideration.

This is best done by councils and committees, the superintendent keeping the human product, the citizen, prominent in the minds of his committees and pulling them up to it when they fall back to thinking of public education in terms of school-tradition instead of in terms of citizen-making. On the superintendent devolves the task of shifting the school-motive from individual advantage of the boy or girl to the larger purpose of general welfare. Roosevelt deplored that neither in his school- nor college-training was this idea strest.

The scheme must be sufficiently complete to enable a superintendent and supervisors to hold teachers to a definite service, or New York's experience of paying teachers whom it afterward finds teaching anti-Americanism may be repeated, or the experience of many of the respondents to this canvass will be paralleled, that of finding that some teacher will be more wedded to the grammar she has learned than to the new service of training in American citizenship. "We must guard," says Superintendent Boynton, Ithaca, "against a peculiar danger of our profession, that of using an educational position as a mattress."

To know that the school system is regularly and adequately meeting this demand is the most important duty of a superintendent.

CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC SERVICE—Public service rendered by the schools during the war has left an ineffaceable impression, it may be asserted from the general tone of the majority of replies received. From it results an impetus to educators to protract school effort in civic and national affairs. Lessons learned in war-time have made so deep an impress on our educators that at a recent meeting of the National Education Association in Chicago the greater time of the members was devoted to what may be termed "war's reconstruction" of educational aims and deals. When the great wave of Red-Cross activity rose, according to the admission of many school-directors, the fear was felt that the even tenor of school-work would be sadly disorganized. On the contrary, it was found Red-Cross work revitalized the body and soul of the schools. "I intend to keep this new and powerful interest alive," avers Superintendent Reed, of Louisville, while Principal Winner, of Pittsburg, has learned that war has thrust upon teachers, as the most important of educational obligations, "personal responsibility for the training of pupils in civic duties." The actuality of war and its lessons makes Superintendent Moore, of the Leavenworth schools, rejoice that "we have begun to train men to live for the common good instead of telling them how men used to live." "We have learned from war," observes Superintendent Wiggers, of Elkhart, Ind., that "we must have democracy in education as well as in government, and that we must make both a real service to the people, not a perpetuation of old forms." Educators are now awake to the fact that the "big questions of the day" should be "a habitual study," says Principal Schaus, of Kansas City, who considers that the examination of the "imminent duties of citizenship" was formerly "too incidental, perhaps accidental." The "fine energy" of national consciousness roused by the war it would be wasteful to lose, asserts Principal Becker, of Baltimore, who points out that the objective must be transferred from war-service to peace service. To lose this energy, he adds, would be a waste not only to schools, but also to communities. But that there has been a recession of the war-wave of school-effort since the armistice was declared is noted by Superintendent Hill, of Colorado Springs, who shouts the tocsin call to educators, "We must not fall back." Superintendent Francis, of Columbus, writes:

> "War-service showed that in a national crisis the school is a natural drill-ground for civic virtue and service. This was the original American idea leading to free schools. For this, and not for grammar or geometry or scholarship or college preparation, the public, in theory, taxes itself for its schools. If, after the crisis is past, we should slump back into merely covering a course of study designed to polish a pupil or to feed his selfish appetite for rising above his fellows, we shall miss the greatest opportunity that has come to living teachers. To produce a citizen was the idea Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and the other original proponents of free schools had in mind. What the crisis has revived we must make continuous."

A contrast between the German and the American idea of government vividly illuminates the situation as it is seen by Superintendent Kelly, of Binghamton (N. Y.), who tells us that "the German idea is that the great questions of the age are to be solved not by votes of majorities, but by blood and iron. The American idea, voiced by Lincoln in the same year with Bismarck's famous dictum, is the conclusion of the Gettysburg speech, that not by blood and iron, but by votes of the people, are the great questions of the age to be decided. On the schools devolves the duty of producing men and women

(Continued on page 113)

HISTORY OF CADILLAC CAR

U. S. No. 11661—Type 53, Year of 1915

As posted with the car in the Automobile Show, 32nd Division, A. E. F., Rengsdorf, Germany, March 16, 1919

THIS car was first put into the service of the United States Army on September 20, 1915, when it was assigned to Frederick Funston, then commanding the Southern Department at San Antonio, Texas.

During the Mexican campaign, it was used by General Funston practically all the time.

After the death of General Funston, the car was assigned to General John J. Pershing, who used the car until he was sent overseas.

The car was then turned over to the new Commander of the Southern Department, General James Parker, in April, 1917.

When General Parker proceeded overseas, he turned the car over to General William G. Haan, who relieved him of command of the Thirty-second Division.

General Haan secured permission to take this car with him to France. March 6, 1918, it was unloaded from ship at Brest.

In May, 1918, the car was turned over to Lieut. Col. John H. Howard, Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, the General having received a closed-body Cadillac for his use. Lieut. Col. Howard took this car through the actions in the Alsace sector, through the attack and advance from Chateau Thierry to Fismes, on the Vesle River; through the attack and advance in the Chemin des Dames, north of Soissons; and through the opening action in the Argonne Forests. On September 27, 1918, the car was turned over to Major Robert Connor, Assistant Chief of Staff G-1, succeeding Lieut. Col. Howard.

During the advance through the Argonne, the attack and advance on the Meuse River north of Verdun, and for the advance of the Division into Germany after the Armistice was signed, as part of the Army of Occupation, this car was used by Major Connor.

This car is still in use in the Division, being now one of the cars used by the Division Quartermaster.

Following is the record of the car as determined from the records kept in the office of the Motor Transport Officer of the 32nd Division, and from questioning drivers who have operated the car. The record is substantially correct.

This car was first overhauled in August, 1916, at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. A new top was put on, and the upholstering was replaced.

In December, 1917, this car was overhauled at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex. The car was re-painted, and a new set of seat covers put on. In September, 1918, the car was overhauled in the Overhaul Park No. 2 at St. Quen, Paris, France. A complete overhaul was given, all bearings, etc., being tested. There was practically no replacement of parts, except piston rings and one front wheel inner bearing.

MILEAGE—Total mileage, up to and including March 12, 1919, was 98,542 miles.

FUEL CONSUMPTION—Total Fuel consumption up to and including March 15, 1919, was 10,024 gallons—average 9.83 miles per gallon.

OIL CONSUMPTION—Total Oil consumption, up to and including March 15, 1919, was 164.5 gallons—average 599.03 miles per gallon.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.

CADILLAC
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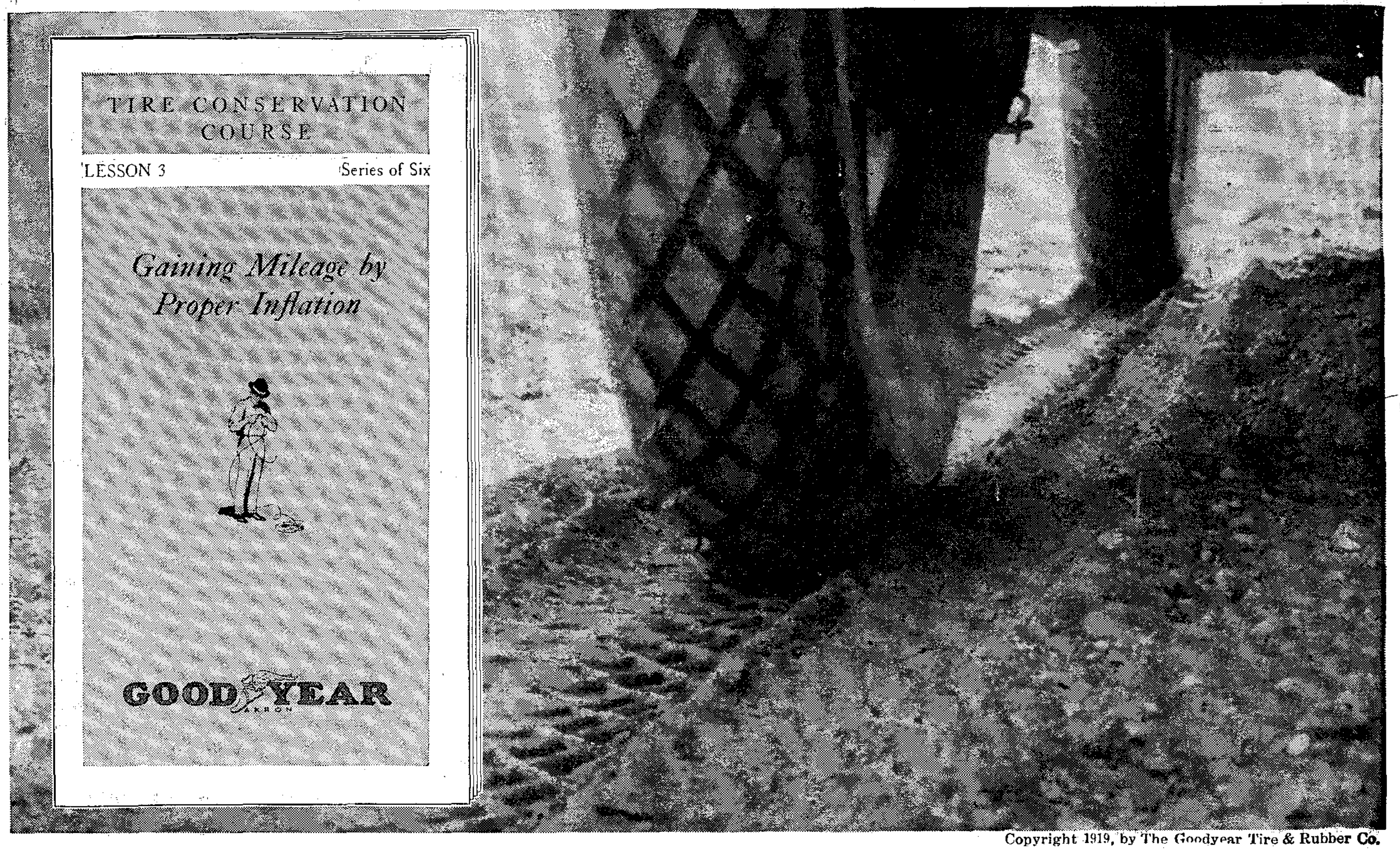

TIRE CONSERVATION COURSE

LESSON 3 Series of Six

Gaining Mileage by Proper Inflation

GOODYEAR AKRON

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Gaining 6,300 Miles

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LONG before they had delivered the mileages everyone expects from Goodyears, two tires on a heavy eight-cylinder car blew out. The car-owner, Mr. Ralph Booth, took them to a Goodyear Service Station near his office, on West 27th Street, New York. The Service Station Dealer examined them, asked Mr. Booth to what pressures they had been inflated, and then proved that according to the inflation charts the tires should have carried at least fifteen pounds more air. Mr. Booth wasn't quite convinced, but he put on two new Goodyears and kept them properly inflated. These tires have already given 6,300 MORE miles than the under-inflated ones and look good for as many more. Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 3 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to gain mileage by proper inflation.

UNDERINFLATION shortens by thousands of miles the life of the best of tires.

Without proper air-support the tire walls have to bend and flex sharply and constantly.

The extreme bending and flexing of side-walls without sufficient air-support generates excessive heat at the flexing points.

This heat acts on the rubber in and between the plies, making it lifeless and brittle.

The plies separate on the shoulder of the tire, and from chafing against each other soon lose their strength.

Then the inner plies, which are most quickly affected, are fractured—the tube is pinched between the rough edges of the break, and a blow-out follows.

◇ ◇ ◇

IN certain cases, however, where the damage is not too great and the weakened fabric carcass has not actually broken, Goodyear Service Station Dealers find that by applying a Goodyear Reliner the tire can be made to deliver a thousand and more additional miles.

But consistent attention to proper inflation would save many thousands—at no expense whatever.

Find out just what pressures your tires should carry by asking your Goodyear Service Station—or by sending to Akron—for Lesson 3 of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRE SAVERS

CURRENT - POETRY

IN "Service and Sacrifice," the third volume of verse by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, the dominating tone is one of distinguished and spirited personality. This is especially in evidence in poems suggested by war-occasions. Mrs. Robinson's epigrammatic tributes to actors of the day, of which there are many, are graceful and apposite. The latter pages of the book, which is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, contain a series of humorous poetic addresses to officers of the Poetry Society of America, which were written for the annual dinner of this organization. Parenthetically, it may be stated here that the Poetry Society of America prize of $500 for the best volume of poetry by an American author, published in the year 1918, will be awarded by Columbia University early in June. The jury of award consists this year of William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University; Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota; and Sara Teasdale Filsinger. Any volume which the jury is desired to consider should be sent, with a note stating that fact, to the Secretary of Columbia University. Readers of these columns who may wish to compete will please bear in mind that no volume of verse should be sent to THE LITERARY DIGEST, but to the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City, as just stated.

Two of the most touching poems in Mrs. Robinson's volume are devoted to her brother, the late Colonel Roosevelt. We quote—

TO MY BROTHER

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

I loved you for your loving ways,
  The ways that many did not know;
  Altho my heart would beat and glow
When Nations crowned you with their bays.

I loved you for the tender hand
  That held my own so close and warm,
  I loved you for the winning charm
That brought gay sunshine to the land.

I loved you for the heart that knew
  The need of every little child;
  I loved you when you turned and smiled—
It was as tho a fresh wind blew.

I loved you for your loving ways,
  The look that leapt to meet my eye,
  The ever-ready sympathy,
The generous ardor of your praise.

I loved you for the buoyant fun
  That made perpetual holiday
  For all who ever crossed your way,
The highest or the humblest one.

I loved you for the radiant zest,
  The thrill and glamour that you gave
  To each glad hour that we could save
And garner from Time's grim behest.

I loved you for your loving ways—
  And just because I loved them so,
  And now have lost them—thus I know
I must go softly all my days!

"And so Valiant for Truth passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side." This inspiring sentence from "The Pilgrim's Progress," it will be remembered, was the closing one of Senator Lodge's eloquent and affectionate tribute in the Senate to his lifelong friend. Mrs. Robinson uses it as the theme of the following lines:

VALIANT FOR TRUTH

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

Valiant for Truth has gone. Alas! that he has left us,
  Valiant for Truth, the leader that we love,
Where shall we find his like? Grim death, thou hast bereft us
  Of that great force that lifted us above.

Valiant for Truth, thy voice rang strong, and clear, and loudly,
  We had not borne to have its accents fail;
Nor would we choose, O Knight, that thou shouldst go less proudly
  Ardent and young, upon the last, long trail.

What tho we stumble blindly over ways that darken,
  We are not worthy if we do not fare
Forth to the West, where still thy voice calls us to harken—
  Up to the heights, and we shall meet thee there.

. . . .

"Valiant for Truth has come," thus all the trumpets sounded,
  "Valiant for Truth, who faltered not, nor fell;
Fearless he rode the trail, the last long trail unbounded,
  Rode to the final goal, where all is well!"

The sympathy and imagination of a child's mind are happily pictured in lines written for a benefit for the "Enfants de la Frontière" in 1917:

IN BED

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

When evening comes
And I'm in bed
And mother sits and sings
And holds my hand
And strokes my head,
I think of all the things
That I have heard—
Can they be true?—
That children just like me
Are cold and lost and hungry, too,
In lands across the sea?

They say they wander in their fright
All dumb with cold and dread;
And when I think of them at night
I want to hide my head
Upon my mother's gentle arm
That holds me close and still,
And seems to promise that no harm
Can ever come, or ill.

And then I hear my mother's voice
So tender in a prayer,
"Dear God, may all the girls and boys
Who wander 'Over There'
Be brought for kindly sheltering
To those who crave to give,
And they who mourn shall learn to sing
And they who die shall live."

And when the prayer is done I sleep
So still without a sound,
And dream no little child shall weep
And all the lost are found!

The soul of a house is visioned simply and appealingly in the verses that follow:

THE OLD HOUSE

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

The old House on the Hill
  Has harbored many a fire—
  Keen heart and young desire,—
All silent now and still!

The old House on the Hill
  Behind its sheltering walls
  Held Joy that Hope recalls
And love that hearts fulfil.

The old House on the Hill
  Surmounts the flying years,
  Fit frame for smiles, or tears,
Strong shield for good or ill.

The old House on the Hill
  Still harbors many a fire,—
  New lives, but old desire—
Soon silent, too, and still!

The sureness and finish of Clinton Scollard's poetic medium are evidenced in lines entitled "High Noon at Salò," which we quote from *Il Carroccio*, an Italian monthly review published in New York. The episode of the poem reveals sharply the contrast in Italian cities before the war and since. Travelers will recall that Salò is a town on the west side of Lago di Garda, fourteen miles east of Brescia, and that it is noted for some interesting churches. The memory of one of these no doubt stimulated Mr. Scollard's invention in the following lines:

HIGH NOON AT SALÒ

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Over the roofs of Salò the high noon,
And all the air aswoon,
The amber air that ripens the round grapes
Within Lake Garda's coves and on its capes.
The gossips drowsy; in the little square
Where the façade of Santa Maria towers,
And where its bells mark off the gliding hours,
A group of lads in frolic;—sun-brown hair,
And sun-brown faces, limbs, and sun-brown feet,
And laughing lips without a hint of care;
Then I, a wanderer, strolling up the street,
And chancing on them there.
One youth, the one most fleet,
Pounces upon me, clutches at my coat.
"*Signore*, come! *Signore*, come!" he cries,
An eager light within his up-raised eyes,
Eyes like deep purple shades when daylight dies,
"Come, and see Santa Maria!"
                    Who could say
To this persuasive cicerone, "Nay!"
And mar the liquid note
Of this entreatment? So he led the way,
Lifting the leathern curtain at the door
With all the sylvan grace of a young faun.
Gone, on a sudden, the day's radiance, gone
The heaviness of heat;
Within was twilight, faint and cool and sweet,
And a great silence wherethrough, presently,
Broke a clear voice, the lad's. It seemed to me
As mellow as an organ; yea, it grew,
As rapture does in music, from the thin
And mounting treble of the violin
(That had its birth in Salò) to the deep
Reverent profundo of a cello chord;
He knew each shrine and altar, and he knew
Every madonna draped in lovely hue
(The Divine Shepherd caring for His sheep),
And every saint that worshiped the young Lord.
At last we passed again into the light,
The quiet old piazza, dazzling bright;
And with obeisance suave
For what I gave,
"*Addio!—grazie!—grazie!*" said he,
Shyly and smilingly.
Since then, that noon in Salò, the fleet years
Have slipt, on swallow flight,
Into the past's inevitable night,
But still upon mine ears
Falls the boy's golden voice;
Still can I see his face,
With all its glamour and with all its grace,
And well I know that he has made his choice.
Somewhere on the Piave line his cries
In exultation rise—
"*Viva Italia!*" Such souls as he
In the red stress of conflict do not fail;
And tho he kiss the Grail,
His sacrifice will be
For freedom, and so here I bid him hail;
Hail unto him, and hail to Italy!

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

AS TO SOME OF THE WAR'S VITAL ASPECTS

Hobbs, William Herbert. The World-War and Its Consequences. 8vo, pp. xvi–446. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The late ex-President Roosevelt, whom our author calls "the vocalized conscience of the American people in the greatest crisis of its history," and who wrote the introduction to this volume, there says:

> "The book does not deal with the military operations of the war, but it states with entire truthfulness and fairness, and with a fearlessness and deep insight which are beyond praise, exactly what the conditions are that have made Germany a menace and horror to the whole world; exactly what the conditions are that led to this nation's culpable failure to perform its duty during the first two and a half years of the world-war; and exactly what is most needed at the present moment from this nation in order that it may do its national and international duty. . . . . . .
>
> "I repeat that there is no book published since the outbreak of the war which quite so well deserves a place on the reading-table of every wise and patriotic American."

A book which could evoke so high an encomium from Theodore Roosevelt raises expectation of something vigorous and virile. Expectation is in this case not disappointed. Some of the chapters, concreted out of evidence and a measured indignation by this professor of geology in the University of Michigan, one who knows his German and his Germany, are as sharp as flint from his own rocks and as tenacious in their coherence as his granite. It is to be noted that the preface was signed September 28, 1918, and the introduction, October 15, 1918. It was written therefore before the end of the war. But it is fully needed now "lest we forget" in these days when maudlin pity begins to plead in behalf of the poor criminal Hun who won his deliberate alternative of *Untergang* when he strove avowedly for *Weltmacht* on his own terms and in his own inimitable fashion.

Of the first eleven chapters, all but one deal with the backgrounds, beginnings, progress, and methods of Germany's war on the world. To those who have read thoroughly the works of Beck, Chéradame, Naumann, Bernhardi, Morgenthau, Scott, and others, the outlines of Professor Hobbs's narrative of facts are familiar. Here, however, the evidence employed is selected for its weight and its significance, and the whole is reenforced by later testimony such as that of Lichnowsky, Muehlon, and Liebknecht. The result is an inescapable conviction of German cunning, avarice, trickery, intrigue, betrayal of friendship, and official lying otherwise unbelievable. The author quotes much other testimony, both complementary and supplementary, some showing the deliberate concentration of troops, seven miles distant from the Western frontier at the point where the Teutons entered Luxemburg early in June, 1914, and the preparations there and near by in the way of cantonments, hospitals, and the like. Our own Henry Van Dyke contributes one of the incidental pieces of testimony to this effect.

The chapter specifically excepted above deals with "Our Debt to France." This is an example of foresight that has had its justification in these days of the Peace Congress, when France has had to contend (for measures assuring her of safety and of partial reparation) almost as hard as she fought for her life during the war. We need to remember France's sacrifice while we nurse a tenderness toward the Teutons lest they become Bolshevik, and thus a menace to the world—as they impudently threaten! Some of Professor Hobbs's declarations are notable. "Let no one be deceived into thinking," he says, "that we have not been fighting the German people as well as the House of Hohenzollern." Of the "peaceful penetration" by which commerce and banking were laid under tribute there is the following: "The Paris *Figaro* probably exprest fairly the prevailing opinion in France when it said that, bad as were the present conditions, it was after all better to have two million *barbares casques* fighting in their country than to have fifteen million *barbares masques* operating peacefully within their borders." On the Teutons' educational campaign in other countries use is made of a German official pamphlet and of revelations by our own bureaus."

> "'Germany wishes to educate other countries to an appreciation of things German. Within a year, or, at most, within two years, we shall be doing this by sending to foreign newspapers articles which will instruct the world about Germany. Of course, it is not advisable to send them directly from our own bureau; it is much better to appear to have them come from the correspondents of the various foreign newspapers. Thus, we shall send you articles which you need only copy or translate and sign.'
>
> "Perhaps the most noteworthy of pro-German correspondents of the American newspapers has been William Bayard Hale, D.D., of the Hearst Syndicate, who later headed the German Information Bureau in America, and who was afterward shown to be a German spy and agent by papers captured by the police in the office of Franz von Igel, von Bernstorff's accomplice in New York."

Of commercial diplomacy the following is said: "In this year of grace 1918 it has been discovered that the Becker Steel Company of America, with a plant at Charleston, West Virginia, producing a special 'high-speed' steel of great value, instead of being an American institution as claimed, is held in trust for the *Aktien Gesellschaft*, of Willich, Germany." This part of the volume constitutes an argument for Teutonic guilt of which the most optimistic Teuton can expect no refutation.

The next four chapters deal with the entire American attitude before we "went in" and afterward. "America's Attitude" covers document-wise the President's attitude—his neutrality proclamation, his profession of ignorance as to the war's cause, the diplomatic baiting of England over the blockade, while haggling politely with Germany over murder on the high seas, the "peace activities" of the President up to the "peace without victory" speech, the rejection of preparedness till we were in the war, the virtual claim of Mr. Wilson to be "Premier" as well as President, his partizan conduct of the war, and the course of the press bureau with its laudation of the administration and its suppression of important news. This chapter is unimpassioned, criticizes only by implication through its array of facts; but by that very thing it must have pleased greatly Mr. Roosevelt. The chapter on "Pacifist Propaganda" is specific in its charges, and names the principal propagandists and pacifists, from Professor Thompson, McDonald, and Jordan to Jane Addams and La Follette, to say nothing of the Ridders and O'Learys and Lamars. Mr. Ford is charged with complicity in pro-German activities before we went to war. This chapter makes spicy reading, whether or not it leads to suits for libel. The next chapter, "Germany Planning for the Next War," demonstrates from German sources the proof of the thesis. The destruction of Belgian and French industries had for its reason preparation for further conquest. The most despicable contribution to this end was in the means to increase Germany's "cannon-fodder" for the next war, both from the conquered territory by violent means and at home by licensed concubinage. The "empty cradles of Germany" had to be filled.

The next two chapters, "Peace Terms of Democracy" and "Internationalism *vs.* a League of Nations," are now in the march of events less important. "The Teaching of Patriotism" is a stinging arraignment of the substitution of personal attachment to the President for loyalty to country. The President's indictments of representatives of the people for disagreement with him, stigmatizing these as "disloyal," are cited. And the attempts of the Administration to dictate the results of elections are scornfully pointed out.

The foregoing will give an indication of the outspoken utterances of a remarkable book. Probably the most biting criticism possible of President Wilson's whole course since the war broke out is here uttered. Its effect, partly because many of the President's acts and sayings are unstintingly applauded, amounts to severe condemnation as to charges of extreme partizanship and an autocratic administration.

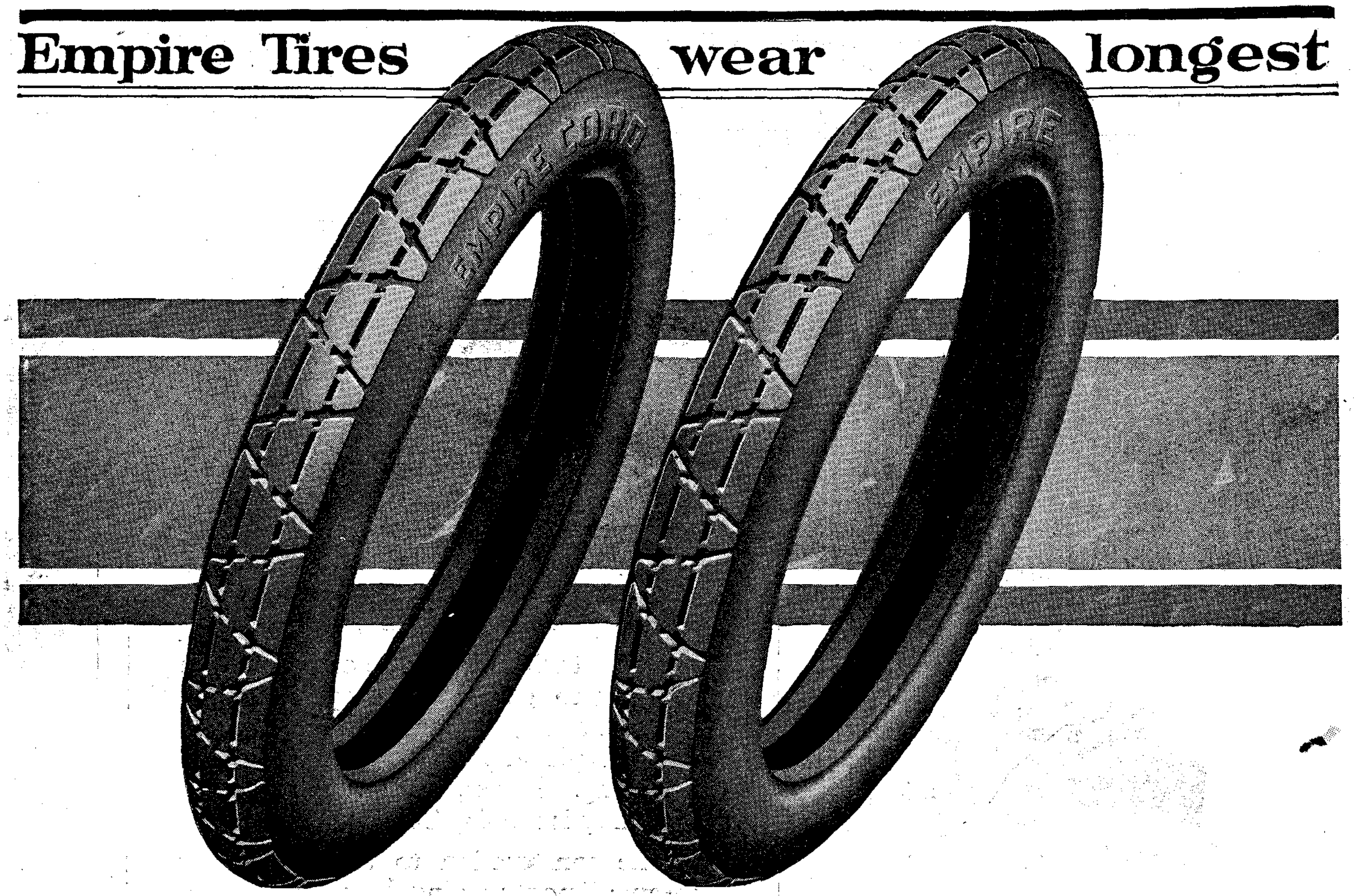
A BOOK BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

Gompers, Samuel. American Labor and the War. 8vo, pp. 377. New York: George H. Doran Company.

"Compiled by his assistants but spoken by the President of the American Federation of Labor," characterizes in part the contents of this very full volume. For the rest it is "Labor's Official War-Record," beginning with March 12, 1917, when before our declaration of war labor pledged its service in justice and patriotism to the country. The speeches of Mr. Gompers reported here stretch from Labor day at Plattsburg, September 7, 1914, to November 8, 1918, at Chicago, after he had returned from Europe on the labor mission. Included are those made in London, Paris, and Rome.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gompers's labors during the war were not confined to his duties as president of the Federation. He threw his powers heartily into the service of the Government—was chairman of the Committee of Labor, served on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was president of the American Alliance for Labor and

Empire Tires wear longest



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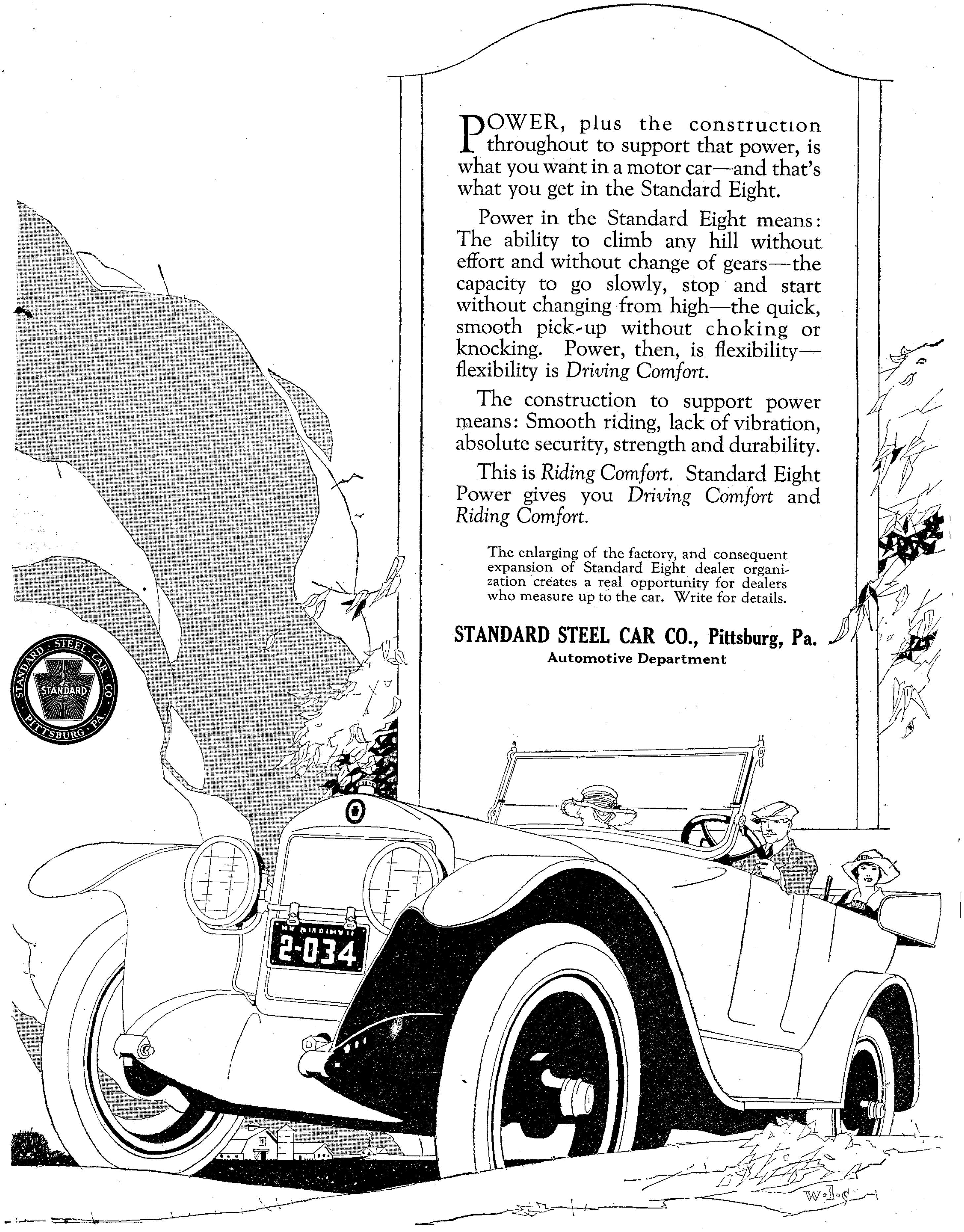

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Democracy, and gave his help to numbers of other committees.

Throughout the intense years just passed Mr. Gompers's utterances have been unusually sound. He is not afraid to confess his faults, and to speak of his former pacifism as a "fool's paradise." And he has fundamentally sane conceptions of the relations existing among the elements of our complex society and civilization. Thus almost on the outbreak of the war in 1914 he spoke as follows:

> "Commercial necessity taught the thirteen States that the loose union under the Articles of Confederation must be welded into a strong national union under the Constitution. Preceding commerce must be the development of agriculture and industry within the different countries—these embody the brawn and the mentality of the toilers of the countries. Industry is the foundation of all civilization. The workers are the builders of civilization.
>
> "Commerce is the great civilizer and paves the way for great ideals, some social, some political. Wherever commerce travels there a higher law and more democratic political institutions follow. As commerce became more nation-wide, government became national in scope. Now that commerce has grown to world-dimensions, government, too, must attain corresponding proportions.
>
> "Government must be founded upon justice and morality. In ancient societies individuals undertook to enforce their own claims to justice and standards of morality. Each had the right to private warfare. With the development of society the duty of maintaining justice and peace was delegated to governmental agencies. The maintenance of justice and peace between nations is now emerging from the same chaotic conditions which formerly characterized the relations between individuals."

He points out in this connection that the interests of labor are identified with those of peace. No words were too severe as he contemplated "the artificial barbarous conditions under which men seriously assert that the holding of a particular geographic position by guns is worth a million lives." And he truthfully predicts then "the vanquishment of autocracy."

His address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science was not unworthy of that body. Especially was there express conviction of the scientific value of labor and of the stabilizing social benefits that flow from its organization. Before the National Civic Federation, speaking on National Self-Defense, after confessing that he had been among those who thought war impossible, he came to the following conclusion:

> "Tho we may realize the brutality of war, tho we may know the value of life, yet we know equally well what would be the effects upon the lives and the minds of men who would lose their rights, who would accept denial of justice rather than hazard their physical safety. The progress of all the ages has come as the result of protests against wrongs and existing conditions and through assertion of rights and effective demands for justice. Our own freedom and republican form of government have been achieved by resistance to tyranny and insistence upon rights. Freedom and democracy dare not be synonymous with weakness. They exist only because there is a vision of the possibilities of human life, faith in human nature, and the will to make these things realities even against the opposition of those who see and understand less deeply. The people who are willing to maintain their rights and to defend their freedom are worthy of those privileges. Rights carry with them obligations—duty. It is the duty of those who live under free institutions at least to maintain them unimpaired."

The duty of preparedness was at that time (January 18, 1916) convincingly exprest. Particularly noteworthy in that speech is his statement respecting one of the stanchest elements of an unflinching patriotism—even-handed justice throughout the commonwealth.

> "Physical training must fit citizens for industry, for commerce, for service in the work of the nation, as well as for service in defense of the nation. But physical training and preparedness are insufficient. There must be a spirit among the people that makes them loyal to country and willing to give themselves to its service and protection. That spirit can not exist unless the citizens feel that the nation will assure to all equal opportunities and equal justice. They must feel that they are a part of the nation with a voice in determining its destinies. This spirit of loyalty depends not only upon political rights, but upon justice and right in the industrial field, ay, in all relations of life."

So one might go through the twenty-four addresses recorded here and from each one cull nuggets which would prove to be the solid gold of sound truth. All the time he has most at heart the interest of labor, and loses no opportunity to drive home the necessity, if the community is to be healthy, of pure justice to its desire for contentment and well-being. Only a few years ago his position would have been regarded as radical and subversive of the social order. But an unimpassioned survey of conditions and of conclusions among even employers suggests that the procession is fast catching up with Mr. Gompers as leader. It is much to be thankful for that in America's need labor had a guide so patriotic, as well as so true to his order, as the author of these speeches.

TWO RELIGIOUS REFERENCE WORKS

Hastings, James, Selbie, John A., and Gray, Louis H. Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics. Vol. X, Picts—Sacraments. Royal 8vo, pp. xx–915. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hastings, James; Selbie, John A.; and Lambert, John C. Dictionary of the Apostolic Church. Vol. II, Macedonia—Zion with Indexes. Royal 8vo, pp. xii–724. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These two volumes might well be used to show the interrelations between the narrower subject of early Christian history and the broader realm of religion (in general) and ethics. Thus the article on propitiation in the volume first named above deals with Biblical doctrine as well as with contemporary Greek and Roman ideas and with primitive notions. This fact is altogether to the good, since the Biblical and Christian doctrine had these others as environmental, and as they developed they came into mutual contact and felt some of the effects of the earlier practise and theories. But we can not help wondering why the subject was not treated more broadly—surely the ideas of other peoples were worth registering on this highly important subject. In the Dictionary of the Apostolic Church the treatment is confined to exposition of the New Testament teaching, only a single sentence being given to the Apostolic Fathers.

The tenth volume of the Encyclopædia named above brings near the completion of this monumental work. It fully sustains the reputation of preceding volumes for catholicity, variety, comprehensiveness, and originality both of authors and subjects. One may say that the scholars of the world are found here as contributors—even Germany is represented (by Garbe, Jolly, and König). And a number of women have lent their aid—Mrs. Rhys Davids, Mrs. Herman, and others (but neither Miss Harrison nor Miss Hamilton). Among the more important subjects expounded are Pilgrimage (seven subdivisions), Plato and Platonism, Points of the Compass (novel and interesting), Polynesia, Possession (ten subdivisions, five merely cross-references), Prayer (nineteen subdivisions), Preaching, Predestination, Preexistence, Presbyterianism, Priest Priesthood (sixteen subdivisions), Prisons, Prodigies and Portents, Prophecy (only Christian and Hebrew!), Propitiation, Prostitution, Psychology (philosophically treated, not with reference to religion primitive or developed) Psycho-Therapeutics (timely and important), Puranas, Purification (sixteen subdivisions), Puritanism, Pythagoras, Quietism, Qur'an, Race (now most timely), Reality, Reason, Redemption (treats only of first-born!), Reformation, Regalia, Regeneration, Relics, Religion, Religious Orders, Repentance, Revelation, Revivals and Punishments, Rights, Righteousness (nine subdivisions), Ritschlianism, Roman Religion (a fine discussion by Fowler), Rosaries (illuminating), Rousseau, Russian Church, Sabians, Sabbath, and Sacraments.

The foregoing affords a conspectus of the bulk of this volume. The minor topics are, most of them, sufficiently important to demand exposition. The treatment in nearly all cases commands respect. The matter is often original, found here for the first time set forth in form appropriate for the general student. In other cases we fail to find in the treatment relevance to the express aim of the work—"religion and ethics." An article of this latter kind is that on Politics; another is Poverty, where the opportunity was marked for an ethical treatment in view of the present almost world-wide agitation respecting the remuneration of labor. Once more, the article on Power furnished a splendid channel for discussion of the part played by that conception in primitive religion and culture, as well as an account of the aberrations exhibited in such phenomena as magic, sorcery, totemism, and tabu. An ethical opportunity is similarly only lightly seized in the article on Production of Wealth. We are a little disappointed, too, in the compression which so abbreviated the discussion of such suggestive themes as Sacred Places and Polytheism—both expositions are good, however, so far as they go.

These criticisms are, of course, to be taken with the recollection that for the purpose of the editors they have deliberately and soberly assumed responsibility. They had their limitation of space. Also it is to be remembered that contributions often come in at so late a time as to compel their use altho they do not meet the editors' intention. The volume brings so much of good, fresh, well-digested material that it must be prized by the earnest student in the departments covered.

The second volume named above brings this work to completion. It is in effect, as a whole, a supplement to the senior editor's five-volume "Dictionary of the Bible." It duplicates many subjects there treated, since it is dependent in major part upon New Testament writings. The productions of the "Apostolic Fathers," apart from the New Testament writings, are so meager as to afford no basis for portly volumes like the two making up this "Dictionary." Thus we have here articles on Paul, the Epistles to Timothy and Titus, Epistle to the Philippians, etc., indeed, on very many subjects discust in the larger work. There has been much complaint over these duplications on the part of those who have felt compelled to buy this work as well as the other. At the same time it must be conceded that in these duplications different methods and new points of view furnish some justification. But the reach of the volume brings within needed treatment such important topics as Philo, the Sibylline Oracles, the Odes and Psalms of Solomon, Stoics, Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, Sirach (then why not Tobit?), etc. Similarly, such articles as Persecution give scope for a historic treatment of the subject in the first century. Here, however, one can not help asking what place in a work with this title ("Apostolic Church") has a discussion of "Persecution in the *Old Testament*," or of "Persecution of the Jews by the Seleucid Kings." This is sheer padding, lacking pertinence, and must be adjudged reprehensible. One can not escape the judgment that a legitimate treatment limited by the terms of the title and by the previous work might have been comprehended in a single volume. It may be said, however, that if one is interested only in New Testament themes, he can well afford to buy the present two-volume work and forego purchase of the more extensive "Dictionary of the Bible."

Passing by these contentions and considering the work in itself, the only judgment possible is that it is well worth possessing. The same catholicity in choice of contributors appears here as in Dr. Hastings's other works of reference. French, English, Germans, Americans, Canadians, Anglicans, Lutherans, Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Jews, are all represented. Dr. Hastings has been able to command the efforts of the best men in every department of work. And the assignment of subjects has in most cases reference to special fitness in the contributors. The consequence is a very high level of scholarship, authority, and conception.

PROF. McMASTER ON THE WORLD-WAR

McMaster, John Bach. The United States in the World-War. 8vo, pp. vi-485. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

That some eminent historian would soon find himself putting on record a history of the war was inevitable. The flood of writing incident upon so great an event, or series of events, necessarily carries much that is born of passion—a passion indeed too sadly justified ethically, yet by its nature not conducive to unbiased judgment. Indeed few but historians, accustomed to an unimpassioned examination of facts and documents, could assume the function of recording and calmly estimating events so world-embracing in their effects as those of these fateful four and a half years. That in itself, apart from the need, was a challenge to the historian.

Professor McMaster's title is over-modest, for it is a history of the war apart from its military and naval battles. With these the book has nothing to do. But its record of salient diplomatic intercourse from the beginning, its register of opinion as exprest in public prints, meetings, and by prominent individuals, whether in or out of official position, seems wonderfully complete. Those who know the author's "History of the United States" will remember what remarkable use he made of the press. Much of the same effective means is employed here. The significant journals of belligerents throughout the war and of the United States—both in foreign languages (particularly the German) and in English—are quoted for significant opinions and facts. Particularly are pro-German, pacifist, deliberately unpatriotic as well as foolishly blind utterances given a passionless but effective record. And at the same time, official diplomatic and executive utterances and acts are digested with a skill that compresses into almost unbelievably small compass practically everything that really matters. So great is the compression, indeed, that straightforward reading of the book is possible only through determined effort. At the same time, the chapters are skilfully managed so that each subject receives its full attention without distraction by too frequent reference to coincident doings—other, at least, than as necessary to make the bearing intelligible.

The first chapter is a compact brief of diplomatic events between July 29 and August 4, 1914, the commercial near-panic owing to unloading of stocks by Germany, the inordinate jump in prices of commodities, the troubles of Americans abroad seeking transportation, the American neutrality proclamation and the fall in revenue owing to stoppage of imports. The next chapter deals with pro-German propaganda by Dr. Dernburg and others. The Japanese Kiaochow ultimatum, the attempt to embroil the United States and Japan, the Irish Nationalists, a Lutheran ministers' meeting in Philadelphia, German, French, and Belgian appeals, the Belgian atrocities, Reims Cathedral, the German "intellectuals," the Turkish ambassador, attempts at munition embargo, Bernstorff's activities and charges, Senator Stone's twenty points and the answer by Bryan, and Belgian relief, all are admirably briefed. In "Neutral Trade" the beginning and legality of the blockade, German use of neutral countries, the question of sale of belligerent-owned vessels to neutrals, the first war-zone threatening even neutrals, the beginning of the submarine campaign, German complaint of traffic in arms from the United States, are compactly summarized.

Chapter IV on "Submarine Frightfulness" records a long series of crimes—the *Evelyn*, *Carib*, *William P. Frye*, *Falaba*, the German Embassy's threat against the *Lusitania* and its execution, the German-American press's justification, with Dr. Dernburg's "explanation," the German Admiralty's responsibility, the President's "too proud to fight speech," and his policy and belief in the good faith of the German Government, the torpedoing of the *Nebraskan*, the *Gulflight*, and the *Cushing* attack. In the chapter on the "*Lusitania* Notes," a statement of Mr. Bryan's pacifism and retirement leads to a digest of the diplomatic correspondence and to the discussions in the press—Mr. Bryan's appeal to the people, the Providence *Journal's* spy system, the cases of the *Armenian* and *Orduna* while correspondence was going on, the President's warning that attacks on neutral vessels endangering Americans would be regarded as unfriendly, torpedoing of the *Leelenaw* and the *Arabic*, and the promise of von Bernstorff that "liners" would not be attacked without warning, followed by the torpedoing of the *Hesperian!*

"An Embargo Demanded" is the title of the next chapter, but there is more in it than that. The early German prevision that the United States might come into the war is recalled, and the plan to raid our coast cities and levy contributions cited. This brings up early proposals for "preparedness," definitely rejected by the Administration. Then attempts in Congress (by Vollmer and Bartholdt), and outside in public meetings, to secure an embargo on munitions, are recalled, the Ford
mission with its ridiculous career, an
Bernstorff when he handed in his impuden
memorandum about the *Wilhelmina* an
an embargo. A sorry tale appears in th
chapter on "Treacherous Acts of Germa
Officials," with von Papen, Mudra, Boy
Ed, von Bernstorff, Albert (with his los
portfolio), Dumba, playing star rôles i
destruction of property and life, stimulat
ing strikes, and all the rest of the wretche
story.

The foregoing gives some idea of th
amount of detail crowded into the fir
half of the book. The other eight chapte
are just as plethoric in condensed b
adequate information on Sinking Witho
Warning, Preparedness and Pacifists
useful summary), Plots and Crimes
Sea and on Land (good to read while t
Germans are pleading for "justice"
The Peace Notes, Diplomatic Relatio
Broken, We Enter the War, The Call
the Colors, German Intrigue, Rationi
and Fighting, and International Pea
Debate. The text closes with the Pre
dent's ringing reply to Germany's declar
tion that "force shall determine wheth
justice and peace shall reign in the affai
of men." A good index is supplied.

Several excellent books exist practical
parallel with this. But, as a handboo
giving the really important facts a
utterances, or as a table book for referenc
this unimpassioned narrative of "Wa
in its diplomatic, executive, secret, a
political phases is *facile princeps.*

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

**Cunliffe, John W. English Literature Duri
the Last Half Century.** Pp. 315. New Yo
The Macmillan Company. 1919.

This is rather a large title for wh
is, after all, not a large book. It is no
study of English literature but rather
series of essays on certain English writ
with brief chapters on the Irish movemer
the new poets, and the new novelists. B
Professor Cunliffe's book has the gre
merit of readability, and the mistake
telling too much is not often made. T
reader finds himself interested in t
writers discust, but does not learn enou
to make the reading of their books u
necessary. It is difficult to discover Pr
fessor Cunliffe's method of selection. T
writers who are discust in separate cha
ters are Meredith, Hardy, Samuel Butle
R. L. Stevenson, George Gissing, G.
Shaw, Kipling, Conrad, Wells, Galsworth
and Arnold Bennett. One is inclined t
wonder why J. M. Barrie and G. K
Chesterton do not appear. The bri
chapters on the new poets and novelist
also contain some curious omissions. Th
chapters contributed by Jefferson B
Fletcher and Leland Hall are by no mean
the least interesting in the book.

Lifting a Cup.—" What are those splen
did silver cups there? " inquired the ma
in the jeweler's shop.

" Those, sir, are race-cups, to be awarde
as prizes," replied the jeweler.

" Well, if that's the case," said th
stranger, taking the largest in one of h
hands, " suppose you race me for this one."

He started off with the jeweler afte
him, but the stranger won the cup !-
London Tit-Bits.

Place for Vacuums.—" This new clerk
doesn't seem to know anything whateve
about anything."

" Well, that won't do for silks or dres
goods. Put him in the book department.'
—*Judge.*

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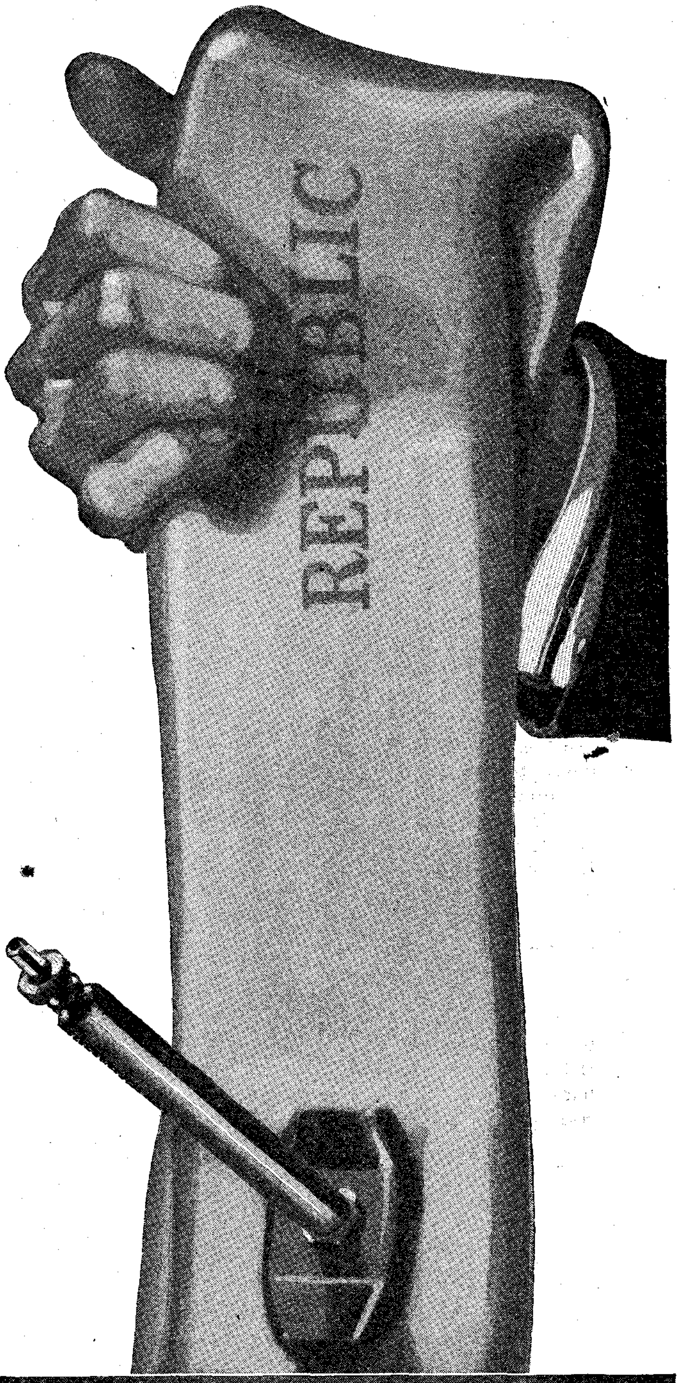
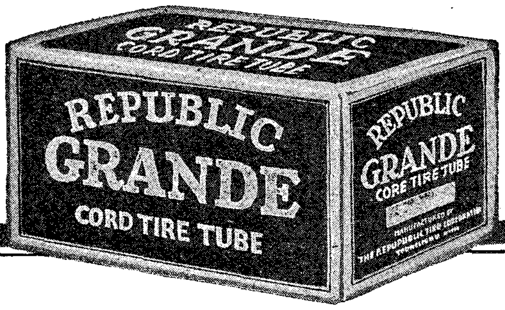
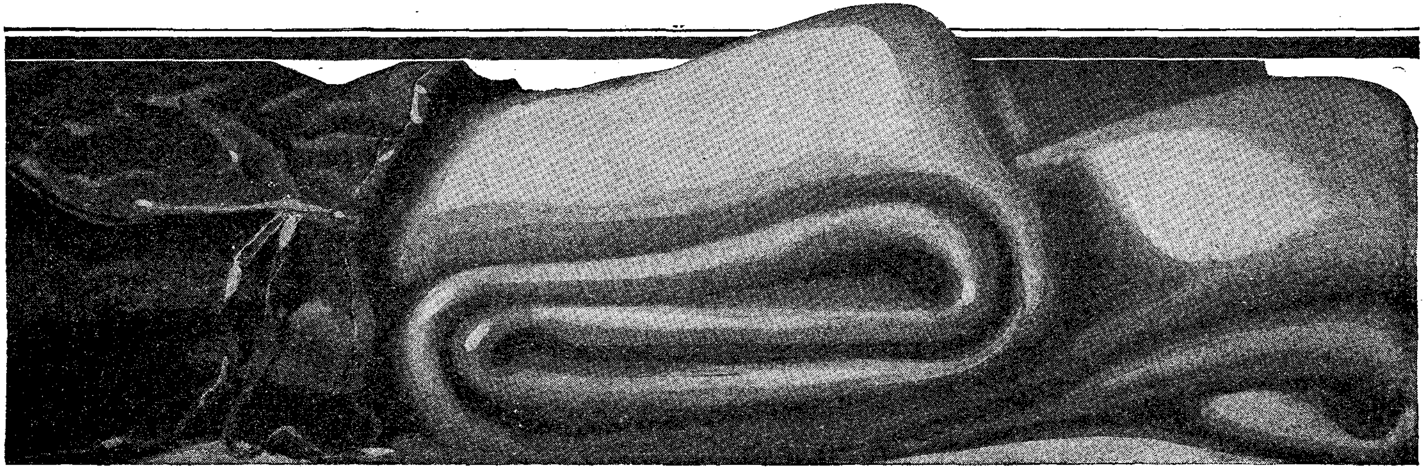




REPUBLIC TUBES



THE SCHOOL CHILD THE FEEBLE-MINDED THE ORPHAN

THE INVALID AGED DEPENDENTS

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In the last six years 219 hospital fires swept away $4,360,000 worth of property. Every school day a fine school building is destroyed.

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WE send millions of little children into schools, confine thousands of aged and mentally unfit in asylums, and house hundreds of thousands of sick in hospitals with little thought as to their safety from fire. Men and women have been thoughtless while harrowing catastrophes in public buildings have gone on year after year.

"But our hospitals have fire escapes," one man will say, "and all the doors open outward."

"And I, myself, see that absolutely all the rubbish is kept cleared out of the basement in the high school," a woman will explain proudly.

"And in our schools we have fire drills," a third will say in tones of patient explanation.

Of course they will say these things, say them because they do not think. *They and you* should not assume that all that is humanly possible has been done to guard against a catastrophe until you have taken the trouble to find out what constitutes adequate up-to-date fire equipment.

Today we are finding out that everything has not been done, not even the first and simplest thing.

Men have protected some five billion dollars of their business property from fire by the use of automatic sprinklers.

State Industrial Commissions are guarding the lives of factory employees by requiring this same unfailing protection in business property.

The United States Government insisted on war industries being so protected.

Stirred as they now are with the value and sacredness of human life, men and women of this country are saying and will say insistently:

"Let our little ones, the helpless and the sick, enjoy the benefits of this greatest fire safeguard. Yes, all of them, the orphans, the insane, the old and infirm, the prisoners, over whom we have constituted ourselves guardians, must have it to protect their lives."

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE CAST OF THE GREAT PEACE DRAMA

THE Paris Conference, called to accomplish "a task the most intricate and arduous ever undertaken by man born of woman," has attracted a group of world-arbiters such as the world has never known, nor ever expected to know. Men quite new to international politics, whose present work is an experiment which they intend to put through in the easiest and best way, are confronted by professional diplomats, "monocled gentlemen with a freezing look, superior air, well-bred drawl, and faultless clothes," who seem "held by the numbing spell of a dead epoch, and their minds swathed in cerements of faded red tape." There are literally thousands of delegates, and assistant delegates, and unofficial delegates, each chosen for the brain-power, or voice-power, or even for the social suavity that will make him useful to whatever interest he represents. Who are these men? Faced with "nothing less than the regeneration of the human race" are they, by and large, capable of fruitful ideas, or merely dealers in the second-hand notions of others? Their chronicled words and public acts offer an answer, writes Dr. E. J. Dillon, who has been acquainted in some degree with most world-statesmen since 1871, and he analyzes some of them on this basis in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

"A large part in the conference is played by distinguished members of the legal and other word-weaving professions," he notes, a state of affairs which has its drawbacks as well as advantages. Except for the actual leaders of delegations, most of those present do not amount to much. "One figure and many naughts is the formula," as he puts it, and he presents general and specific instances of how these figures and naughts try to gain their ends:

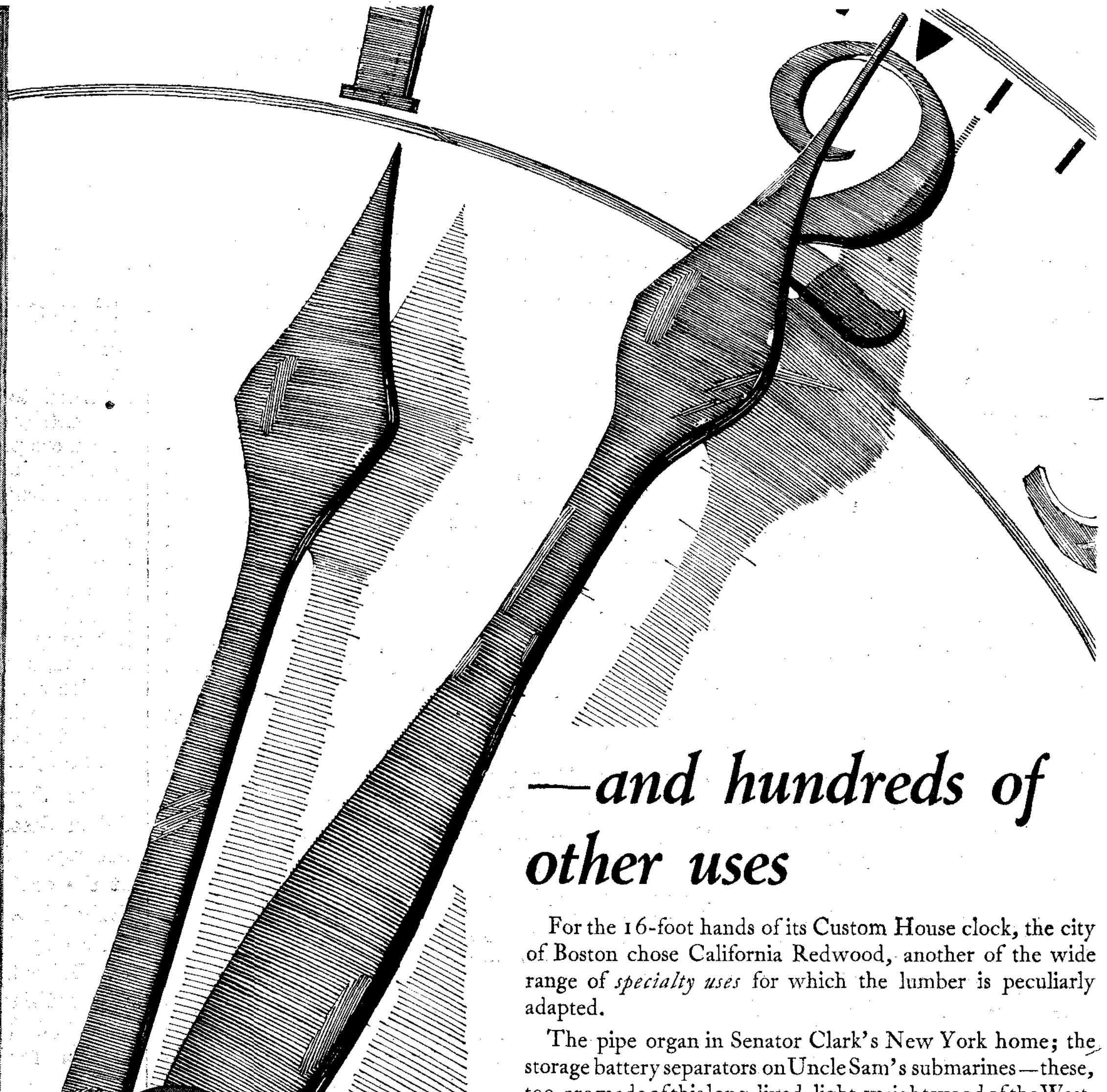
One and all gave assent to the axiom that moderation would impress the arbiters more favorably than greed, but not all of them wielded sufficient self-command to act upon it. One resourceful delegate, whose task was especially redoubtable because he had to demand great stretches of land in various countries, prepared the ground by visiting personally some of the more influential arbiters before they had been officially appointed, laying his case before them very lucidly and praying for their advice. In reality he strove to teach them elementary geography and history. He also called on President Wilson as soon as this stateman reached Europe, and to the surprize of many the two remained a long time together. "Whatever did you talk about?" asked a colleague of the delegate. "Did you keep Wilson interested in your national claims all that time? If so, you—" "Oh, no," interrupted the modest statesman, "I disposed of them summarily enough—a matter of five minutes. The rest of the time I was getting him to give me the benefit of his familiarity with the subject of the League of Nations. And he was good enough to enumerate the reasons why it should be realized." That advocate made noteworthy strides, and the betting was 95 to 1 on his getting his full claim allowed. But, alas! that first effort of his was lost labor. He had overlooked one small but important detail: all the care lavished on the chief luminaries of the conference went to supplement their education and fill up a few of the geographical, historical, philological, and political gaps in their early instruction rather than to guide them in their decision, which was mostly, but not always, left to the "commissions of experts." And the special committee appointed to adjudicate his claims had also to have an opportunity to gage the force of his reasoning and to experience the charm of his suasion. So he had to begin over again later on.

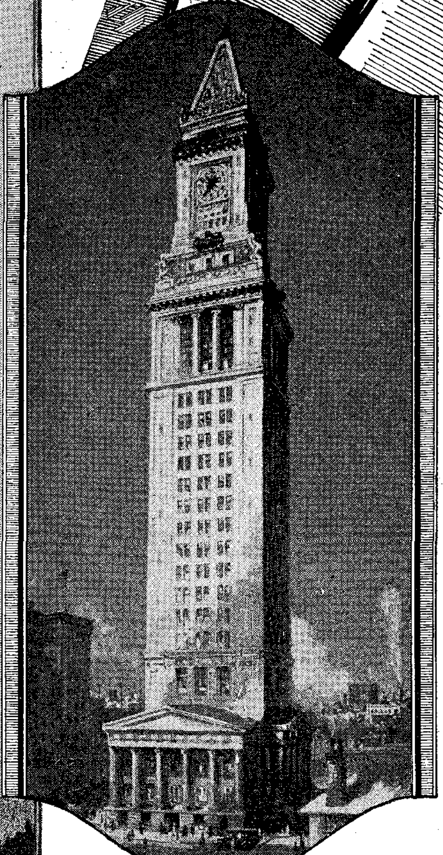
In general, the lawyers were the most successful in stating their cases. But two delegates who made the most powerful impression on their hearers were not members of the bar. The head of the Polish delegation, Dmowski, a picturesque, forcible speaker, a close debater, and resourceful pleader, who is never at a loss for a repartee, actually won over some of the arbiters who at first leaned toward his opponents—a noteworthy feat if one realizes all that it means. Dmowski, who knows many languages, addrest the conference in English, and after having spoken some minutes was asked by Mr. Clemenceau whether he would put what he had just said into French. Having done so, he went on to develop his thesis further in this language, then he halted, put the additional matter into English, and continued for some time in that language, keeping up this bilingual exploit for some hours. The second ingenious pleader was the Armenian, Boghos Pasha. His way of marshaling arguments in favor of a contention that was frowned upon by some commanded admiration. The Armenians demanded a vast stretch of territory, with outlets on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. But with the exception of one province they are nowhere in a majority and their claim to Cilicia clashed slightly with one of the special claims of France. The ice, therefore, was somewhat thin in parts, but Boghos Pasha skated over it very gracefully. His description of the Armenian massacres was thrilling. His exposé was a masterpiece. Of Venizelos I say nothing: he was a fixt star in the firmament and his light burned brightly through every rift in the clouds. His moderation astonished friends and opponents. His statesmanlike way of viewing things national in perspective, putting himself in the place of his competitor and striking up a fair compromise, endeared him to all, and his praises were in every one's mouth.

Another delegate also pinned his faith to moderation, but as it was finally assessed as faith without good works, it failed to remove mountains or even hillocks. He, too, began his speech so modestly and sweetly that the plenipotentiaries could not help siding with him. He hinted that for himself and his countrymen the wisdom of the great statesmen of the conference was providential. He and his nation would be contented to be guided thereby. Indeed, all that they demanded was the benefit of that guidance and certain territorial frontiers to which their claims were unquestioned. And these were truly moderate. This advocate's reputation for reasonableness was instantaneous and was so firmly established that when he afterward returned to the charge and set up supplementary claims—as an afterthought or a more precise or fuller definition of the previous day's formula—the distinguished arbiters lent a willing ear to his plea. Nor was it until some time later, when concrete decisions had been taken which nettled his colleagues and his government, that they were carried away by emotion and uttered thoughts that had better been left unspoken and translated them into acts that were better undone. Those incidents broke the charm and disfigured the noble image of the nation which the delegates had formed of it and which was not really far wrong.

The Jugo-Slav delegates, whom Dr. Dillon describes as "patriotic, tenacious, uncompromising," had been little noticed at the conference until one day the idea flashed into the head of one of them that their dispute with Italy over Fiume and the Dalmatian coast might best be solved with satisfaction to themselves by offering to submit the whole matter to President Wilson for arbitration. The situation brought about by this offer, which has since risen to first importance in world affairs, is discust at some length:

The expedient was original. That it was inspired solely by patriotic motives the hard-hearted world assumed. President Wilson, people remembered, had had an animated talk on the subject with the Italian Premier, Orlando, and it was believed that he had set his face against certain of Italy's claims and against the secret treaty that secured them. Anyhow, the Servians were running no risk by challenging Signor Orlando to lay the matter before Mr. Wilson, who, it was erroneously given out, had already signified his willingness to act as arbiter. Whether, all things considered, it was a wise move to make has been questioned. Anyhow, the Italian delegation declined the expedient on a number of grounds. The conference, they urged, had been convoked precisely for the purpose of hearing and settling just such cases as theirs, and the conference consisted, not of one, but of many delegates, who collectively were better qualified to deal with such problems than any one man. Europeans, too, could more fully appreciate the arguments and the atmosphere through which the arguments should be examined than the eminent American idealist, who had more than once to modify his judgment on European matters. Again, to remove the dispute from the international court might well be felt as a slight to the men who composed it. For why should their verdict be less worth soliciting than that of the President of the United States? True, Italy's delegates were themselves judges in that tribunal, but the question to be tried was not a question between two states,





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> but a matter of much wider import—namely, what frontiers accorded to the embryonic state of Jugo-Slavia would be most conducive to the world's peace. And nobody, they held, could offer a more complete or trustworthy answer than they and their European colleagues who are conversant with all the elements of the problem. On these and other grounds, then, they decided to leave the matter to the conference. It was a delicate subject and few onlookers cared to open their minds on its merits.
>
> Albania was represented by an old friend of mine, the venerable Turkhan Pasha, who has been in diplomacy ever since the Congress of Berlin in the seventies of last century, and who looks like a modernized Nestor. I made his acquaintance many years ago, when he was Ambassador of Turkey in Petrograd. He was then a favorite everywhere in the Russian capital, as a charming talker and a professional peacemaker, who wished well to everybody. In olden days he was attended by a negro, who followed him like his shadow and was wholly devoted to his person. Years passed, the times changed, and even Turkey changed with them. The Sultan Abdul Hamid was deposed, and the Young Turks recalled the ambassador, whose presence in Petrograd had long been a guaranty that Russia would take no undue advantage of Turkey's straits.
>
> During one of my many visits to the Turkish capital I endeavored to move Talaat, Ibrahim, and other members of the committee of union and progress to reconsider their decision and reinstate Turkhan Pasha, but they were obstinate. He was labeled "one of the old school," and they wanted men of their own type. When I next met Turkhan he was Grand Vizier—not at Constantinople, but at Durazzo, and the sovereign whose chief adviser he had become was Wilhelm of Wied, the Mpret of Albania. This post he had obtained because, altho a Turkish official, he was by birth an Albanian. I felt sorry for him when I beheld him in his new and squalid surroundings. He still had his negro servant, who was as solicitous about his welfare as ever. But in lieu of the palace on the Hovis bank, the Grand Vizier was living in two uncomfortable rooms in a village which possest only two baths, both of which were in the palace. The council chamber of the cabinet had to be approached through a room without a floor, so that one crossed it on planks which were shaky, and the chamber itself had but eight chairs, of which one was broken and dangerous to sit on.
>
> Time gliding by removed the Mpret from the throne, Turkhan Pasha from the Vizierate, and Albania from the society of nations, and I next found my friend in Switzerland, ill in health, eating the bitter bread of exile, temporarily isolated from the world of politics, without his negro servant, and waiting for something to turn up. A few years more gave the Allies an unexpectedly complete victory and brought back Turkhan Pasha to the outskirts of the region of diplomacy and politics. He suddenly made his appearance at the Paris Conference as the representative of Albania, but his suit to the conference was that Italy should be appointed to be the guardian and protectress of the Albanian people. My other Albanian friend, Essad Pasha, who desires the complete independence of his country under his own rule, protested against Turkhan's proposal, but was kept at a safe distance from the conference. He wrote to me from Saloniki.

The former King of Montenegro was among those who haunted the conference, a pathetic figure according to some reports, but Dr. Dillon's very intimate account of the man makes him out a character suited rather to inspire the moralist or the psychologist than "protectors of weak nations." For the first time, here, we seem to get an insight into the very mixed state of affairs in Montenegro during the war. Dr. Dillon's account of the ex-King and his enterprise runs:

> Another actor on the world stage with whom I am personally acquainted and who often crossed my path during the conference was the King of Montenegro. This potentate's life abounds in remarkable surprizes for the psychologist and the moralist. I had met him in various European capitals during the last thirty years and before the time when Czar Alexander III. publicly spoke of him as his only friend. King Nikita owes such success in life as he can look back upon with satisfaction to his conscientious adoption of St. Paul's maxim of being all things to all men. Thus in Petrograd he was a good Russian, in Vienna a patriotic Austrian, in Rome a sentimental Italian. He was also a warrior, a speculator, and a poet after his fashion. I read some of his poetical works in Servian, and I followed some of his martial feats in the Balkans with thrilling interest and vehement emotions. He never ceased to regret the loss of Mount Loutchen to the Austrians at an early stage of the war, for it turned out to be one of the most sinister episodes of his reign. He can not have foreseen its consequences. The narrative of how it came about belongs to the historian. What everybody seemed to know, however, was that if the Teutons had won this war King Nikita's son Mirko, who had settled down for the purpose in Vienna, would have ascended the throne in place of his father, whereas if the Allies should win the worldly-wise monarch would have retained his crown. But these well-laid plans went all agley. Prince Mirko died and King Nikita was recently deposed by his people. And now he resided in the Hôtel Continental, a few houses from me. I met him as he drove in a taxi, looking gloomy and grim, to plead his lost cause before the conference. A deposed king, abandoned by his people, yet pleading to get back his crown from delegates who had caused the abdication of emperors, kings, and princes was a characteristic sight. How have the mighty fallen!

As for the general character of this great gathering of world-reformers, and especially of those who gather like flies around the gathering of reformers, Dr. Dillon writes:

> It seemed as tho, in order to provide Paris with a cosmopolitan population, the world was drained of its crowned and uncrowned rulers, of its prosperous and luckless financiers, of its high and low adventurers, of its tribe of fortune-seekers, and its pushing men and women of every description. And the result was an odd blend of classes and individuals, worthy, it may be, of the new democratic era, but unprecedented. In the stately Hôtel Majestic, for example, where the dignified political cloud-compellers of the British Empire had their residence, exquisite, monocled diplomatists actually danced with spry typewriters and smart amanuenses, and, the newspapers added, even with neat, bright-eyed chambermaids. The British Premier himself occasionally witnessed the cheering spectacle appreciatively. Fallen royalties, self-made statesmen, clever politicians, premiers, and ministers who had formerly swayed the fortunes of the world resided in gorgeous palaces and were favored by kaisers, emperors, and kings, were now the unnoticed inmates of second-class hotels; ambassadors whose most trivial utterances had once been listened to with painful attention, but could not now obtain an audience of the greater plenipotentiaries and were not permitted to travel in France without more than average discomfort and delay, met and crossed each other in unexpected places. I once sat down to lunch with a brilliant company, and had for my neighbor a man who was understood to have made away with a well-known personage in order to rid the state of a bad administrator. Killing is no murder, many revolutionists hold. And ours is a revolutionary epoch.
>
> One encountered ecclesiastical pilgrims bent on political errands; valiant disciples of Mars eager to worship at the war-battered shrine of Venus or to correct the oversights of fortune; speculators whose unshackled ventures had loosened the bonds that once linked them with the upper social classes and were anxious to resuscitate their moral dignity or obtain its market value; journalists who, knowing only the English tongue, were manfully striving to telegraph reports of what was happening in France. These were, indeed, thrilling experiences and memorable days for the few who thought that they could see and hear uncanny sights and sounds foreboding a tremendous cosmic upheaval.
>
> Altogether the Paris of the conference seemed a moving gallery of Velasquezesque figures come down from their frames, endowed with speech. Strapping warriors and sleek, well-fed courtiers strode across the boards cheek by jowl with misshapen dwarfs, followed by the rank and file of the army of politicians and schemers and diplomatists. Some of the actors were rough and rugged, others grotesque, most of them a little fantastic and only one or two of the secondary *dramatis personæ* imbued with a sense of the fitness of things. All the world-menders were sincere, well intentioned, and quite loyal to their respective ideals, and each group wended steadily toward its own special goal. One of these bands, attributing sacramental virtue to a scrap of paper, believed that a council of badly informed, discordant public men could by issuing a written document regenerate human nature and cause an apocalyptic earth to descend from heaven and prove "quite safe for democracy." Others of a more practical turn transformed their own nation into an idol which they worshiped and turned the state into its sacred shrine, where one breathed a heavy atmosphere charged with the elements of "sacred egotism." But all of them were minded to pursue certain lofty common aims just so far as these could be made subservient to their own special ones, and this, unhappily, was not very far. Indeed, the reconciliation was imperfect and between the brave words and the jejune deeds of the would-be builders of a nobler world, who flitted across the stage playing their several unrehearsed parts, the contrast arrested the attention and deprest the spirits of the onlookers. The outcome of their strivings revealed to the attentive observer the subtle workings of a tyrannical force of circumstances, in presence

of which the would-be rough-hewers of the world's destinies were impotent. The proceedings more than once tended to become a poignant tragedy. And yet comedy of a truly laughable kind was interwoven with it.

LENINE, MASTER OF BOLSHEVISM, IS COLD, INTELLECTUAL, AND FEARLESS

"IS Lenine a genius?" asks a correspondent of the London *Times*, who seems to have enjoyed unusual opportunities to find out what manner of man the leader of the Russian Bolsheviki may be. Many Russians have denied that he is anything but an upstart demagog, and there certainly is little enough about the personal appearance of the Master of Bolshevism, admits the writer, to suggest a resemblance to the superman. Nevertheless, it is no common character who has meddled with such effect in the currents of modern history. The *Times* correspondent gives this striking sketch of Lenine's personality:

> Short of stature, rather plump, with short, thick neck, broad shoulders, round, red face, high, intellectual forehead, bald head, nose slightly turned up, brownish mustache, and short, stubbly beard, he looks at the first glance more like a provincial grocer than a leader of men.
>
> And yet, on second thoughts, there is something in those steely gray eyes that arrests the attention, something in that quizzing, half-contemptuous, half-smiling look which speaks of boundless self-confidence and conscious superiority.
>
> His knowledge of languages is above the average. He is a proficient German scholar, while he writes and speaks English with tolerable accuracy. He is certainly by far the greatest intellectual force which the Russian revolution has yet brought to light.
>
> It is not, however, to his intellectual powers that he owes his predominating position inside his own party. The almost fanatical respect with which he is regarded by the men who are his colleagues is due to other qualities than mere intellectual capacity.
>
> Chief of these are his iron courage, his grim, relentless determination, and his complete lack of all self-interest. In his creed of world-revolution he is as unscrupulous and as uncompromising as a Jesuit, and in his code of political ethics the end to be attained is a justification for the employment of any weapon. To him capital is the Fiend Incarnate, and with such an enemy he neither gives nor asks for mercy.
>
> Yet as an individual he is not without certain virtues. In the many attacks, both justified and unjustified, which have been made against him, no breath of scandal has ever touched his private life.
>
> He is married—according to all accounts, singularly happily married. To Lenine the stories of Bolshevik orgies and carousals have nore lation. His own worldly needs are more than frugal. Where Trotzky and other Bolsheviki have pursued their enemies with a bitter, personal hatred, Lenine in certain cases, where the individual has been of little account, has even been guilty of acts of clemency.
>
> But where Trotzky might shrink through fear of the consequences from shooting 10,000 men in cold blood, Lenine, altho he is not one of the chief advocates of the terror, would assuredly not hesitate if he thought such an action were essential to the advancement of his cause.
>
> No one who has ever been present at a Bolshevik congress can have any doubts as to the real driving power behind the Bolshevik movement. In the numerous political crises through which the Bolsheviki have passed during their eighteen months' tenure of the Russian political stage, Lenine's has been the master mind which time and again has averted disaster.
>
> Of course he is a demagog: has made use of all the demagog's arts. But behind all the inconsistencies of his policy, the tactics, the maneuvering, there lies a deep-rooted plan which he has been turning over in his mind for years and which he now thinks is ripe for execution. Lenine, at least knows exactly what he wishes to achieve and how he means to achieve it. A fanatic if you like, but a fanatic who has already made history and who has more genius than most fanatics. Cold, pitiless, devoid of all sentiment, utterly ruthless in his effort to force the narrow tenets of his Marxian dogma upon the whole world, Lenine is not a lovable character.
>
> He is, however, the one Bolshevik of whom non-Bolshevik Russians can ever be thought, albeit grudgingly, to speak with respect. Bolshevik Russia has a master, and in his secret heart every Bolshevik knows it.

PERTINENT POINTERS PERTAINING TO JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

WHEN the chief contending parties in the late European scrap decided to call it a day last November, it became necessary for a few million fellows to look for new jobs. They began devoting themselves to this as soon as released, and many of them are still doing it, having discovered that while the looking is abundant the jobs are somewhat less plentiful. One "Bugs" Baer, funny writer, and himself until recently in Uncle Sam's service, and thus under the necessity of going out in quest of another job, having profoundly pondered the pestiferous problems pertaining to this pursuit, and particularly the perplexities connected with procuring positions at the same time both pleasing and pelf-producing, delivers himself of the following valuable suggestions in *The Marines' Magazine* (New York), thereby shedding a fine, pea-green light on a plaguey proposition:

> Every goof you meet is rattling around like a two-legged bear looking for a job for some poor gapper who is just back from Europe. Just because the gobs, buddies, and leathernecks made the world safe for democracy and jobs is no reason why they have to work at it. You said a scoopful.
>
> The one thing that the service doesn't spoil you for is work. Any bird who has been in the service is as calloused as the darky who wasn't afraid of work. This baby could lay right down alongside of work and go to sleep.
>
> Familiarity with work and other perils makes a cuckoo contemptuous of danger. An eight-hour day is soft pickings to the gent who pried himself loose from the alfalfa about three hours before the roosters opened their beaks and paged the day-break. After you've tossed off twenty-mile ankle excursions with the contents of a five-and-ten-cent store on your shoulder-blades, an ordinary civilian job is going to be sweet stuff.
>
> The birds who went through the Kaiser like a gimlet through cheese are going to be able to go through the rest of life like a skeeter through a peek-a-boo waist. The Kaiser had six hundred uniforms, but we knocked him loose from all of 'em. Six hundred costumes is some wardrobe. But a nut with six hundred shells is still a nut. You said it.
>
> But as we were moaning, the boys who served a hitch in the service will be able to fill a high-powered job as easily as a motorman skips a stop.
>
> The only precaution necessary is to horn the right bird into the right job. Why should a Home Guard with six indoor service-stripes on his bathrobe have the jump on a lad who ran the *Boche* ragged? Why should the bird who is wearing a wound stripe for a wound received in the end chair of a barber college get the call over a gent who knocked 'em dead as he saw 'em and played no favorites?
>
> If the job won't hunt the man, then let the man hunt the job. If you want a good fish around the office who can do the right thing at the wrong time, just look over some of the ads below and get an eyeful.
>
> Every one of these citizens saw the whites of the Germans' eyes as they stept on and the yellow of their spines as they hotfooted it away from there.
>
> Let's go!

Having thus exprest himself on the general aspects of the situation, "Bugs" goes on and gives the following list of sample want ads, which he feels might produce the results desired by the job-hunting service-men:

> WANTED: Young man would like a nice job testing cushions in limousines. Can ride any make limousine. Last job was walking for Uncle Sam, but would like change. Address, P. O. 234.
>
> YOUNG MAN desires easy job with hard wages. Address, Box 982. Would like to get work without work. Eighteen months in Europe for last employer.
>
> MARINE: Four hitches in the service. Wants position, not a job. Don't care how hard the work is as long as I don't have to take my feet off of the desk. Address Jazzbo De Luxe, Paris Island.
>
> EX-SOLDIER wants job in florist's sounding the alarm every time a century plant bursts into bloom. Address U. S. O. B., Fort Leavenworth.
>
> SAILOR would like to grab a nice outdoor job with indoor wages. Orville Gobb, Pelham Bay.
>
> CHIROPODIST would like job in aquarium taking care of fish's feet. Muggsy, Brest, France.
>
> EXPERIENCED K. P. would like to snatch a job with either a magician or in a restaurant. Can pull rabbits out of high hats or cook high hats up into slumgullion. Don't bother about answering this. Just fly the flag at half-mast and I'll know you want me.
>
> MESS SERGEANT out of job owing to an armistice. Can cook beef stew that will make a tadpole chase a whale right up on to the sidewalk. One jolt of my coffee will make a porch-climber out of a deacon. Can cook one meal that will last a week. Saved three meals every day and saved

Finding a Market for the Producer

WITHOUT a market, agriculture could not be the basis of our national prosperity that it is. Marketing turns production into wealth and those agencies that help farmers find profitable outlets are important aids to the country's welfare. Stripped of all discussion, the function of the packers is to find markets. Because of their success in doing this, Armour and Company are today "The American Farmer's Biggest Customer."

Outlets must be maintained for normal supply. Foreign sales must be developed for excess yield. In a shortage of any product, acceptable alternatives must be distributed to relieve the need and to keep markets ready when the yield is again heavy. Fresh commodities which will not bear transportation, and would thus be unprofitable to produce, must be packaged for reserve use elsewhere. There must be manufacture and sale of all by-products. And these are among the services which Armour and Company render—one of the economic reasons why we handle food in so many different forms.

To perform efficiently, our entire system has to operate as a whole. It will not function piecemeal. Our preparation plants, at points where foods are grown, would become choked without our four hundred Branch Houses absorbing production. Our Branches, carrying the several days' reserve supply that makes users well nigh independent of railroad uncertainties, must continually wage a competitive fight for sales. We must finance producers for the thirty, sixty or ninety days necessary—pay cash for raw products, and then prepare, transport and sell on customary credits. Our refrigerator cars have to be steadily carrying the supply forward to the tables of the nation. As the Interstate Commerce Commission in its report of August last says:

"The carriers (railroads) of the country could not so effectively handle the entire refrigerator car equipment as is now done by the intervention of private owners. The meat packer could no more do business on an economical and efficient basis without his private cars than he could without his modern equipped refining or packing plant."

Marketing, however, does not consist merely in taking what producers offer and selling it. Scientific selling must begin with the best growing of those foods the country most needs. To this end our Farm Bureau was inaugurated—as a point of contact with growers and to help bring about a better understanding of mutual problems.

And it is largely because Armour and Company are thus continuously working to market the products of the American farm that you are sure of steady food supply. Understanding this, you must appreciate that in asking your dealer for Armour Products, you are lending your support to a system that works to the country's economic good and to your own best interest.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

3012

twenty cents out of every soldier's ration. Saved everything except the soldier. Address Tomaine, Camp Colic.

Second Looie used to giving orders. Would like to get a job where they are obeyed. Address Algernon Wart, Washington.

HOW LIONS IN AN AFRICAN JUNGLE SAVED A WOMAN'S LIFE

THAT he would send a snake-doctor to relieve her of the encumbrance of the husband she already possest was the suggestion made by a Kafir chief to Mrs. D. E. Halden, a nurse traveling in South Africa, to whom he also munificently offered one of his sons for a husband, provided she would stay among the tribe as their doctor. Having preconceived notions against the propriety of falling in with the proposal of the dusky chieftain, Mrs. Halden felt that she must decline the honors about to be thrust upon her, and so indicated to the Kafir, at the same time trying to explain her prejudices in the matter, and thereby placing herself in deadly peril, from which she was extricated by resorting to a trick no less extraordinary than calling to her aid a number of wild and ferocious lions. This thrilling tale is told in *The Wide-World Magazine* (New York) as follows:

I was traveling through the Transvaal to southern Rhodesia before the Boer War, and had only my hunchbacked Hottentot driver, M'japa, a youth of seventeen or eighteen, for company. In spite of his deformity, M'japa was a splendid driver besides being utterly fearless—two absolutely necessary qualities in this country.

We had traveled miles over the lone veldt under scorching sun and cloudless sky, along the "White Flag" and "Paradise" (Hell Valley) trail, resting in the heat of midday and at night. Starting next morning, as the glow of sunrise touched the crests of the scattered blue kopjes, we passed "Sulfur Springs," and about ten-thirty drew near to a big Kafir *Stad*, one of the Masequas (Masequa means Mother of Bread, I believe), and here we outspanned for breakfast.

Our arrival seemed to cause a slight commotion among the huts, and as I leisurely ate my breakfast I watched with amusement the hurrying hither and thither of the natives, and presently saw several others, evidently men of importance, holding a council with much waving of hands and wagging of heads.

Barely was our meal over when several of these old men came in a most dignified fashion toward us. Among them I recognized the father of Machinga, one of my old servants at Fort Edward, who seemed to have been chosen as spokesman.

By giving advice while on my journeys, I had made myself a name among the scattered villages, and it seems I had been recognized, for they came to consult me about an outbreak of skin disease which they said was driving them mad. Having solemnly questioned them, through the medium of M'japa, I recommended bathing in the hot springs, leaving the eating of "high" flesh meat in favor of milk and vegetables, and the removing of the *Stad* to a location higher in the hills.

I gathered that my advice was considered very good, and that they intended following it, but now they requested me to come and stay among them as a doctor. This was rather too "large" an order, so I told them I had a home and a husband elsewhere, and could not promise to stay, as he might object if I did not return.

Machinga's father evidently saw no difficulty in this, for he offered me the pick of his sons for a husband, one hundred head of cattle, and a *Stad* of my own if I would only stay, further promising, by way of making everything comfortable all around, to send a snake-doctor to kill my present husband. I reasoned with him for a time through M'japa, and when he became a little threatening told him to go, and ordered M'japa to drive in the mules and inspan. Meanwhile, I kept the old Induna covered with my rifle as a precaution. Finally, we drove away, fully determined to take the longer and more dangerous trail by the Brak River on my return.

Soon the clustered huts and groups of natives had faded from view, and we were once more where to me "every prospect pleases," for an hour in the savage grandeur of these parts is worth more to me than a month in the tame vicinity of towns. M'japa, however, was decidedly not pleased, his glum face betraying his unspoken thoughts.

After four hours' unbroken journey into the cool of the afternoon, I ordered the outspan at the big water-tree (Baobab) on the Matamba trail fork. M'japa demurred, and as nearly as possible mutinied, but dared not disobey. Here we rested about an hour—rest is badly needed after even a short journey in a Cape-cart—and gave the mules drink and feed.

I was just thinking of inspanning when over the hill we had last rounded appeared six buck Kafirs at a run. They were a considerable distance away, and occasionally were hid by the scrub, and tho it was not an unusual occurrence, yet something warned me this was not a friendly visit.

Instinct collected and quickened my thoughts. I knew that the bush round about Matamba Water fairly "crawls" with lions on account of the abundance of game in the semitropical vegetation. Close behind the water-tree was one of many scattered rocks with a surface hollowed like a huge basin. To this I ran, curved my hands round my mouth, and, bending over the hollow in the rock, gave the lionesses' mating cry. I have always been gifted with the power of imitating the cries of animals, which I had often found useful in traveling through the bush. It was the wrong season, but I could not afford to consider that, knowing that if I failed there was nothing for it but a reserve bullet for myself, a quick glance around having revealed more buck Kafirs higher up the hill, and a glint of spear-heads.

The nearer Kafirs were now only some two hundred yards away. Running down the slope, and laughing mockingly at what they considered my feeble trick, they were shouting what exactly was going to happen to me. I cocked my revolver in readiness, and bent quickly over the hollow for a final call, but it was not necessary.

From the bush to east, west, and south rose a wild tumult of answering calls from male lions, some from between the two groups of running natives. Those farthest away turned in a hurry and fled up the hill; and not waiting to see what the nearer bucks did, I turned and fled to the cart. Never did I cover ground so quickly, and never shall I remember how I scrambled into the cart.

M'japa had, with sublime trust in Mazimba (myself), started to inspan the six mules as soon as he saw the Kafirs, accomplishing in some scant seven minutes a job that had never taken him less than twenty-five minutes before. By the time the lions answered my call he was holding the plunging mules with all the power of reins and brake, both, fortunately, new and strong.

We drove away at top speed, northward, the only clear way. Fortunately, the wind was from the north.

In spite of the tremendous speed and the jolting of the cart, I turned to watch the trail behind us. The nearer six Kafirs had also turned back at the first lion call, and must have fled directly among the animals. We heard the uproar of their onslaught almost at once above the din of the terrified mules' flying feet, which scarcely slackened speed until several miles lay between us and the water-tree. Late that evening we arrived at our destination.

I decided, after all, to come back the same way, rightly as it proved. Passing the big water-tree, we came upon a few scattered bones, the remains of the six Kafirs, bleaching in the dazzling light of the sun, and round about the dwarf bushes the soil was disturbed. As we drew alongside the great *Stad* we found it in the silence of utter desertion. Faint spirals of blue smoke ascending from the hot ashes at the fire-places made me decide not to outspan here, so we pushed on for two hours farther; in fact, to within three hours of Sebassa. Having seen the relics of the lions' feast, we knew that the *Stad* did not stand empty through my advice.

No white man will move the bones, because, as they lie there, they spell safety for numbers of white women. No black can be induced to touch them.

GOOD NEWS FOR "GOBS" FROM CAPTAIN J. K. TAUSSIG

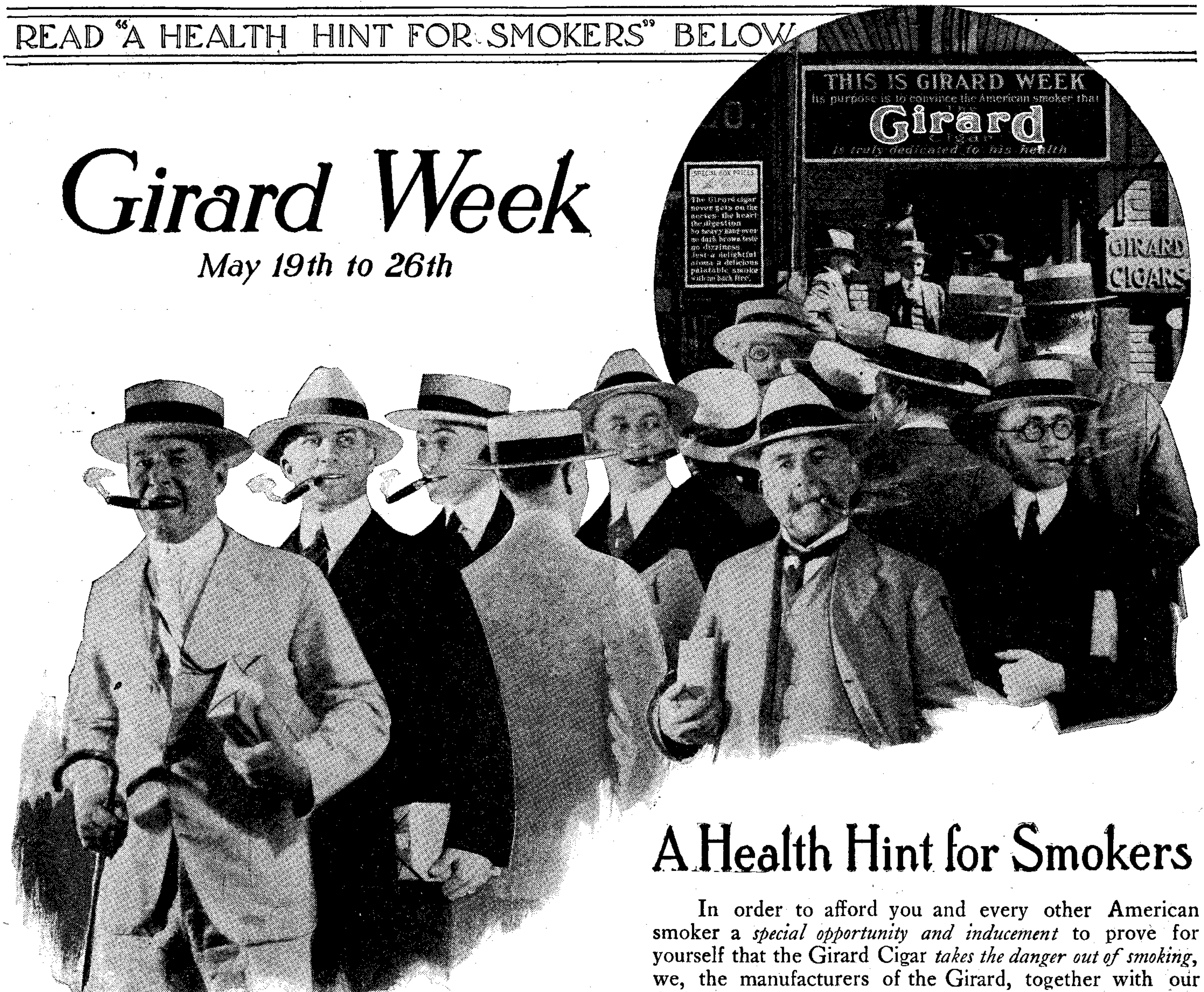
THE enlisted man in the Navy now receives far more considerate treatment than he did a few weeks since, when a letter setting forth something of the hard lot of the "gobs" appeared in The Literary Digest, and aroused interest both in official and unofficial circles. "The defect in the law which prevented the regular Navy men discharged prior to expiration of enlistment from receiving transportation to their homes has been remedied by legislation enacted a few days before Congress adjourned," writes Capt. J. K. Taussig, the officer directly in charge of the demobilization of the enlisted personnel of the Navy. "The payment of five cents a mile from place of discharge to their homes or place of enlistment of all men discharged since the armistice was signed also has been provided for." In addition, a bonus of sixty dollars to all these men, and to those of the Reserve Force placed on inactive duty has been authorized. Finally, and not least important to many men who wished to serve only for the duration of the war, a certificate of Honorable Service is now issued to all men who would have been entitled to honorable discharge had they completed their service. The issuing of an "Ordinary Discharge" instead of an "Honorable Discharge" to many men who wished to leave the service when the fighting ended had caused much complaint.

Referring to the Digest's letter from

READ "A HEALTH HINT FOR SMOKERS" BELOW

Girard Week

May 19th to 26th


THIS IS GIRARD WEEK
Its purpose is to convince the American smoker that the
Girard
Cigar
is truly dedicated to his health
GIRARD
CIGARS

A Health Hint for Smokers

In order to afford you and every other American smoker a *special opportunity and inducement* to prove for yourself that the Girard Cigar *takes the danger out of smoking*, we, the manufacturers of the Girard, together with our dealers throughout the country, have set aside the week of May 19th to 26th as *Girard Week.*

During this period we offer you, through our dealers, *a special test* of the Girard Cigar *at special prices.* The test is one that has already convinced thousands of other American smokers that the Girard Cigar does not affect the nerves, the heart or the digestion—and will not impair in any way the health or efficiency of the smoker.

Here is the test

Smoke Girards *exclusively* for two weeks. Stick to your usual number of cigars—smoke neither more nor less. At the outset of the test, get a *box* of Girards so that you can be certain of always having a Girard at hand during the two weeks.

Special Box Prices

For the purpose of this test, Girard dealers from coast to coast are co-operating with us in offering special box prices on Girards for Girard Week only.

Try the Girard Test. It will demonstrate to you that the Girard Cigar is the right smoke for *health* as well as pleasure.

Look for the Girard Week sign in cigar store windows.

PERFECCION
GIRARD
SUPREMA
Never gets
on your nerves

Special Box Prices
Girard Week

13c
2 for 25c
Other sizes
10c and up

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves

ANTONIO ROIG & LANGSDORF : ESTABLISHED 48 YEARS : PHILADELPHIA

READ "A HEALTH HINT FOR SMOKERS" ABOVE

"Say it with Flowers"

Whose Birthday comes in

1919			MAY			1919
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
First Quarter [illegible]	Full Moon 14th	Last Quarter 22d	New Moon 29th			
4	5	6	7	[illegible]	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	[illegible]	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Say it with Flowers

It will pay you to allow the florist who displays the insignia, "Say it with Flowers," advise you. He is a member of the Society of American Florists which gives him advantages, enabling him to better serve you.

"How Flowers Beautify the Table!"

And add charm to the home.

A DINNER party without flowers is unthinkable. It simply couldn't be done — and be a success.

Everything tastes better when the table is well set and made *sunshiny* with flowers and cool and fresh with plants.

That is why discerning restauranteurs always have flowers on the table — it adds piquancy to the appetites of guests — puts them in good humor.

In homes where cheerfulness and happiness abound, you will always find flowers on the table for every meal. Sometimes it is a potted plant with changes occasionally to a colorful group of carnations.

Young housewives embarking on the long voyage of wedded life, matrons who see signs of a lessening interest in their table efforts, should not neglect the aid of flowers.

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

Kenneth C. Willis, of Perry, Okla., who complained about all of the conditions that have since been remedied, Captain Taussig notes that "while he has stated some of the facts he has not stated all of them, with the result that the impression left on the layman who may read this letter is far from what a clear exposition of the matter would give." Some idea of what the demobilization officials had to contend with is furnished by Captain Taussig's clear and authoritative exposition of the work of his department. He writes:

> When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Naval Reserve totaled approximately 510,000 men, as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | (*a*) Regular Navy men, who enlisted for four years prior to the declaration of war | 48,000 |
> | (*b*) Regular Navy men who enlisted for four years after the war began | 125,000 |
> | (*c*) Regular Navy men, who enlisted for the duration of the war | 45,000 |
> | (*d*) Naval Reserves | 292,000 |
>
> These men were widely distributed on board the thousands of ships that were in service, and in conducting the numerous naval shore activities throughout the country. Many thousands of them were still under training at the regular training-stations and trade schools and at the numerous training-camps which had been established for the emergency.
>
> An estimate of the situation showed that the Navy could afford to release about 200,000 of these men. The question to be determined was how best to effect this demobilization so as to be fair to the men concerned, and at the same time to carry on efficiently the Navy's mission.
>
> Evidences immediately came to hand indicating that at least 400,000 men wished immediate release. It was manifest, therefore, that a great many were to be disappointed.
>
> Of the 48,000 men who enlisted for four years prior to the declaration of war, there was no reason why they should be released until their four-year enlistments expired, as the war was not the cause of their joining the Navy. Of the 125,000 men who enlisted for four years after the declaration of war, many enlisted for this term because, until January, 1918, there was no authority of law to enlist men in the regular Navy for a shorter period. In January, 1918, a law was passed authorizing enlistments for the duration of the war, and under this law about 45,000 men were added to the force. The Naval Reserves, excepting the National Naval Volunteers, who were formerly the Naval Militia, enrolled for four years. The law provides that they can only be required to perform active duty during war, or during a national emergency proclaimed by the President. The enrolment of the National Naval Volunteers was for three years. They have been consolidated with the Reserves, and serve on active duty under the same condition.
>
> As all of the 292,000 Naval Reserves must be placed on inactive duty when peace is declared, and as all the men who enlisted for the duration of the war must be discharged at that time, the tendency was to confine releases to the men of these two classes. However, it was recognized that many of the men who after war was declared enlisted for four years, because there was no other term of enlistment authorized, really had as good or better claims for release than did those who were able to

enlist for the duration of the war only. Moreover, those who enlisted for the duration of the war were the last to offer their services. Therefore, when patriotic motives were alone considered, the four-year men had a better right to the privileges of discharge than did those who enlisted for the duration of the war.

The men in all four classes were intermingled promiscuously throughout the service, both afloat and ashore. So the question of readjustment had to be considered in order that the activities, such as maintaining the men-of-war, troop-ships, and the cargo-ships, could be continued. Accordingly it was decided to demobilize on a percentage basis—that is, to authorize the commanding officer of every ship, and every shore unit, to release, at definite intervals, certain percentages of their enlisted force giving preference to those who had the best reasons. It was at first intended not to authorize the release of men with certain qualifications, on account of the need of their services properly to man the ships, but this policy was abandoned when consideration was given to the fact that the class of men who were at this time the most valuable for the Navy also were the very men who had the best reasons for wanting to get their releases and resume their former occupations.

The total percentages which could be released were not authorized immediately, as to do so would have practically stopt, for the time being, the operation of all of our regular men-of-war, troop-transports, and the cargo-ships. It was essential that the release of men from all units be such that readjustments in the crews could be made that would enable the ships to operate efficiently. It was also essential to maintain a sufficient force to carry on the demobilization, which involved a great deal of clerical work.

The Bureau of Navigation, which is charged with personnel matters, issued an order early in December, 1918, directing the commanding officers of all ships and stations to release immediately 20 per cent. of the total number of Naval Reserves, 20 per cent. of the regular Navy men who enlisted for the duration of the war, and 10 per cent. of the regular Navy men who enlisted for four years after the declaration of war had been made. Early in January, 1919, a second order was issued authorizing additional releases in the same percentages as the first order. These orders stipulated that in every case the man himself must make request for release. Where the number of men requesting release was greater than the number authorized (and this was always the case), the commanding officer was required to give preference first to those having dependency of family as a reason, and, secondly, to those wishing to complete their education. Besides these quotas the releases of a large number of men who enlisted for special duties have been authorized.

These orders, on Captain Taussig's authority, have resulted in the release of over 200,000 men, and an additional 25,000 are to be discharged or placed on inactive duty as soon as the remainder of our naval forces return from abroad, and when certain necessary readjustments are made. He continues:

In order to provide for the release of men not covered by the aforementioned orders, all commanding officers have been authorized to release each month a small percentage of especially urgent cases; the commandants of all naval districts have

1869-1919
50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Every drop awakens flavor

HEINZ Vinegars

Good vinegar improves food.

Let the Heinz label on a bottle of vinegar be your guarantee of purity, quality and flavor.

HEINZ
PURE MALT VINEGAR
HEINZ
57
ONE QUART

Ask for it by name—"Heinz Vinegar." Don't risk food waste by the false economy of buying the unknown.

All Heinz Vinegars are pure, are made of the finest materials and have been aged in wood until they are mellow and fragrant. They impart a delightful taste to every food they touch.

**Baked Beans, Spaghetti,
Tomato Ketchup, India Relish**

Some of the
57

Pints, quarts and half-gallons, Malt, Cider, and White
In bottles filled and sealed in the Heinz establishment

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

been directed immediately to release 10 per cent. of all Reservists still doing special duty on shore; and, in addition to this 10 per cent., to release all others as soon as their services can be spared—which will be a gradual process as the activities in the various districts gradually contract to normal. It is estimated that all authorized releases will reduce, by July 1, 1919, the total enlisted naval force—regulars and reserves—to 250,000.

This number will be further reduced if peace is declared prior to that date. This is because when that event takes place all Naval Reservists must be placed on inactive duty excepting those who volunteer for service afloat, and all men who enlisted for the duration of the war must then be discharged.

However, a total of 250,000 men will be required for some time to come, as at present, in addition to manning the regular Navy men-of-war and carrying on the usual naval shore activities, the Navy is now manning 130 vessels employed in bringing home our troops, and 290 merchant vessels, which are carrying cargo for the Army, Navy, and Shipping Board accounts. In addition, most of the clerical, inspection, fueling, and stevedore work in connection with this large number of ships must be done by Navy personnel, in order to insure their efficient operation while the readjustment of the labor situation made necessary first by the war, and then by the armistice, is being made. Until the Army is brought home it will be impracticable for the Navy to demobilize below the 250,000 men required. As the releases now authorized will, by July 1, 1919, reduce the force to that number, no further reduction can be made unless the troop transport service is to be crippled.

There have been some complaints in regard to sailors being discharged and stranded without funds to get them home. If any discharged sailors are placed in this predicament it must be their own fault, as the Navy has not discharged or released from active duty any men by compulsion. Every man released has had to make application himself, and has had to state a good reason why his release is desired.

The law provided that all Naval Reservists when placed on active duty, and when released from active duty, shall be furnished transportation and subsistence to and from their place of duty. This, of course, enabled the Government to furnish such transportation and subsistence to all released men of the Naval Reserve Force.

The men of the regular Navy are, however, on a different status in regard to this matter. This is due to the fact that the law did not contemplate men of the regular Navy being discharged prior to the expiration of their enlistments. As all who enlisted for the duration of the war, and for four years, who are now being discharged have not completed their enlistments, it was impossible for the Navy Department to furnish them transportation and subsistence to their homes. This is because there was no money available. The appropriation for the transportation of enlisted men of the Navy expressly stated that it was for transportation "to their homes at expiration of enlistment." As, technically, none of these men's enlistments had expired, there were no funds available to pay their transportation home.

In the first demobilization order issued, all commanding officers were directed to call the attention of the men concerned to this fact. The following is quoted from the original order:

"The attention of those men in the regular Navy who have enlisted for the duration of the war should be called to the following facts:

"1. In obtaining a release in accordance with these instructions, they are not entitled to the honorable discharge which they would receive if they fulfilled their contract with the Government to serve until a formal declaration of peace.

"2. While transportation can not be furnished to the homes of the men discharged, by special order of the Secretary it can be issued to members of the Naval Reserve Force on inactive duty. The men of the regular Navy so discharged will, however, be transferred to the naval station nearest their homes, and must then pay their own transportation from that point on.

"Men enlisted for the duration of the war, and discharged under the provisions of these instructions, will be discharged by the special order of the Secretary of the Navy and will not be required to make refund for outfits furnished them upon enlistment. They will be transferred to the naval station nearest their home or to such naval station as they may elect, provided the cost of transportation does not exceed the cost of transportation to their home, for immediate discharge with ordinary discharge by special order of the Secretary."

It will be seen from this that the Navy Department did all in its power to accommodate these men who were being dicharged by favor at their own requests, and there can be no good reason for complaint, as no man had to take his discharge unless he so wished.

These men were not given honorable discharges because the law governing discharges in the Navy provides that a man can receive an honorable discharge only upon *expiration of enlistment*, or if discharged by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. Unfortunately the discharge given is by regulation known as an "Ordinary Discharge." This does not imply any failure of the man concerned to live up to the requirements of conduct and duty. However, it creates a bad impression which the Department has tried to remedy by omitting from the printed discharge blanks the word "ordinary" and providing for the word "good" being inserted, in all cases where the individual's record warrants it.

To take the place of the honorable discharge which can not be issued to a man, except on expiration of enlistment, the department has prepared, and is now issuing to all men who would have been entitled to honorable discharge, had they completed their enlistment, a certificate of honorable service.

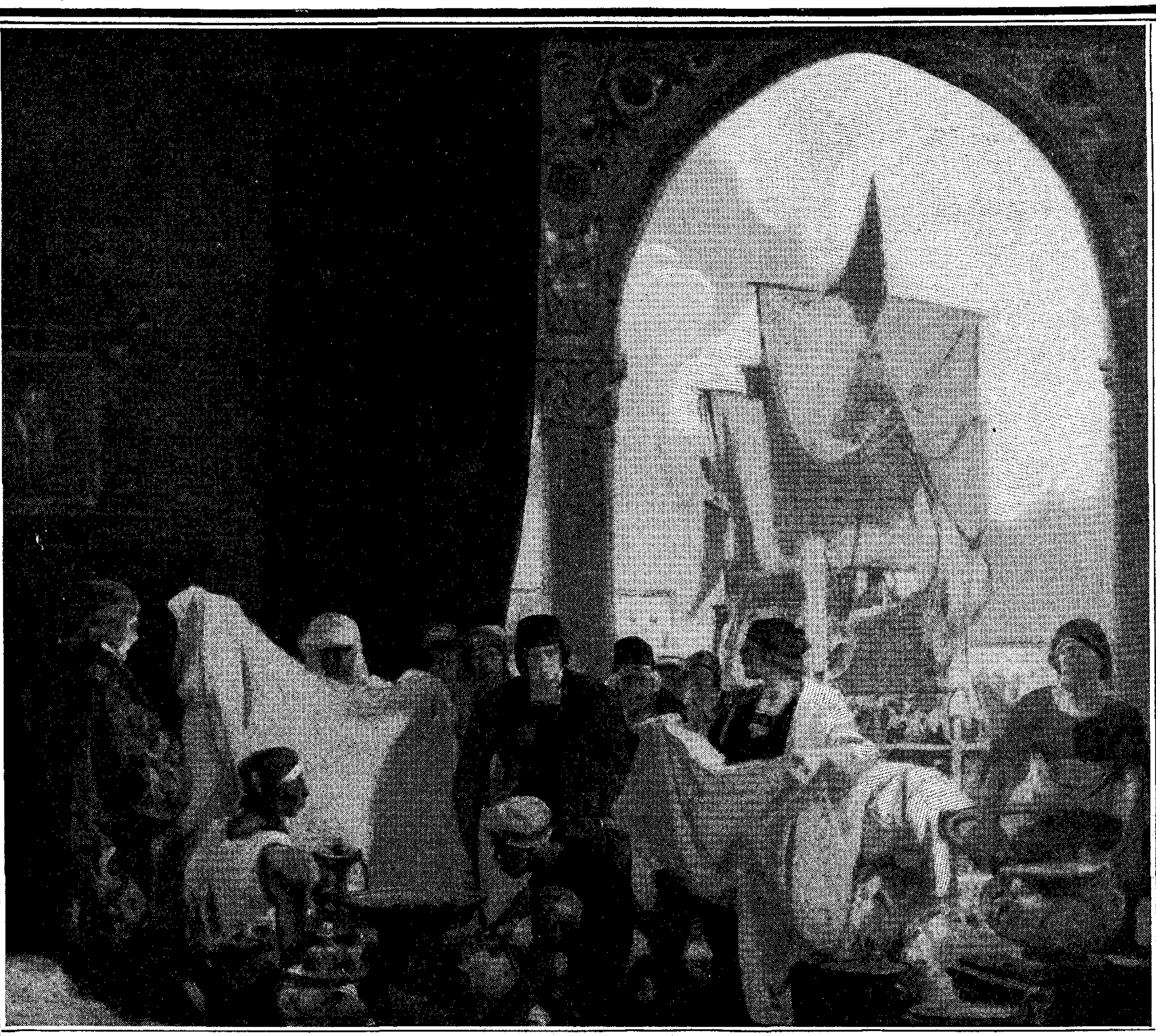
The defect in the law, which prevented the regular Navy men discharged prior to expiration of enlistment from receiving transportation to their homes has been remedied by legislation enacted a few days before Congress adjourned. This legislation provided for the payment of five cents a mile from place of discharge to their homes or place of enlistment of all men discharged since the armistice was signed. A bonus of sixty dollars to all these men, and to those of the reserve force placed on inactive duty, was also authorized by Congress.

The Department has taken steps to pay the claims of the men affected, and in order to reach quickly the large number of men in and about New York, a special office for this purpose has been opened in the Grand Hotel in Broadway.

PUTTING OUT THE EYE OF A "U"-BOAT WITH A REVOLVER FROM AN AIRPLANE

PUTTING a *U*-boat "on the blink" with a revolver shot from an airplane was the extraordinary feat of an anonymous British aviator. With one companion he was out in his machine on the coast of Wales. Flying over the sea in a clear sky at a height of about nine thousand feet, they presently discovered two destroyers. They decided to follow these vessels for a time, indulging in a few aerial stunts for the benefit of the crews. After a quarter of an hour spent in this way, flying now high, now almost on the water, the airplane was just ascending to speed away when the airmen saw a long narrow streak of white foam moving with great rapidity through the water toward the foremost destroyer. "There was no doubt that it was a torpedo," says the aviator, telling the story in *The Wide-World Magazine* (New York), "and my excitement rose to a tremendous height at the thought of an enterprise, but fell again sadly when I remembered I had neither guns nor bombs on board." The only weapon in his possession was a revolver. He continues:

> The ships had observed the torpedo cut through the water some distance off the stern of the leading ship, and both in consequence had turned their bows on the submarine and were getting all ready to use their guns.
>
> I was an excellent shot with a revolver and had had much experience and practise.
>
> Only the periscope tube of the submarine could be seen, and a wild thought struck me. "I'll have a shot at that tube, and I'll do it in or die!" I yelled to Gennes, who was leaning over the back of his cockpit to me. His answer was simply a wild gesticulation of excitement and enthusiasm.
>
> The *U*-boat was some eight hundred yards off, and away we sped after it. The ships' guns had now started, and shook the firmament with their concussion. Four shots and all missed! "Shall I get there first?" I wondered, for I was keen on being the victor, and greatly envied the gunners on the ships whose weapons were so far superior to mine.
>
> Another torpedo! "Great Scott, she's got it, too!" I yelled to myself; but it missed the foremost ship's stern by a hair-breadth. Again the guns opened fire—all missed! But a periscope at eight hundred yards' range is not an easy thing to hit with only about two feet of it above water.
>
> I was now almost above the submarine, and, revolver in hand, I put the joy-stick down hard, and the machine came swooping down in a perpendicular nose-dive. I passed it just on my right as I pulled the bus straight about twenty feet above the top of the periscope tube.
>
> The ships evidently saw what was my object, and ceased firing. At that moment I felt my nerves strung up to the very pitch of breaking-point, but steadying my arm on the fuselage, I fired.
>
> Bang! Bang! Bang! Bad luck, I missed every time, and with an oath I climbed again hard, just as another torpedo left the submarine and caught the bow of the foremost ship at an angle, glancing off with a most terrific crash.
>
> Again the guns boomed out, and altho



THE HALL OF THE COMMONWEALTH

THEN came all the merchants to the Hall of the Commonwealth. Here they displayed wares, discussed trade routes, laid plans to hold and extend markets. Each had the benefit of the experience of all.

Of old, trading involved the utmost of physical and financial hazard. Men risked their lives and fortunes on commercial conquests; and always ignorance looked with suspicion on merchandise. Selling was based on price and argument. As production increased, as competition entered everywhere, selling, standing alone, could not cope with the burden of economic distribution.

Then came advertising, and because the need for it was great it grew rapidly and in many directions; but offered only random and unrelated service. To aid in bringing these scattered forces together came N. W. Ayer & Son.

Here is a commonwealth of advertisers, made up of manufacturers of many utilities, comforts and luxuries. Through working with them on their problems we have accumulated a store of vital data, developed a resourcefulness, and built an organization giving a breadth of practical service of value to anyone with a reputable commodity to sell.

Through this advertising service each client profits by the experience of all the others. Those who join us join a true commonwealth of advertisers, which this year celebrates its Fiftieth Anniversary.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

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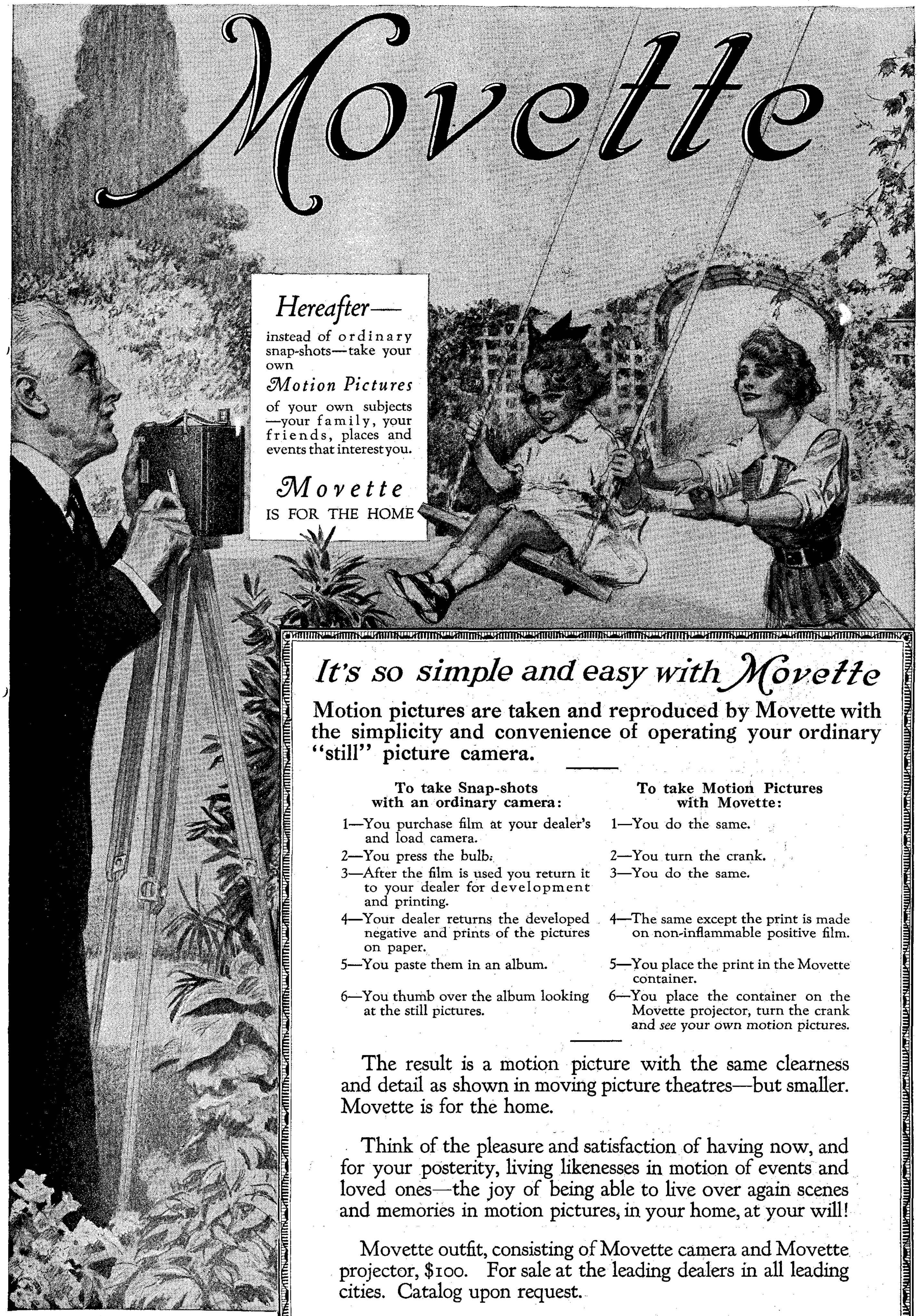
NEW YORK BOSTON CLEVELAND CHICAGO



Hereafter—

instead of ordinary snap-shots—take your own

Motion Pictures

of your own subjects—your family, your friends, places and events that interest you.

Movette

IS FOR THE HOME

It's so simple and easy with Movette

Motion pictures are taken and reproduced by Movette with the simplicity and convenience of operating your ordinary "still" picture camera.

To take Snap-shots with an ordinary camera:	**To take Motion Pictures with Movette:**
1—You purchase film at your dealer's and load camera.	1—You do the same.
2—You press the bulb.	2—You turn the crank.
3—After the film is used you return it to your dealer for development and printing.	3—You do the same.
4—Your dealer returns the developed negative and prints of the pictures on paper.	4—The same except the print is made on non-inflammable positive film.
5—You paste them in an album.	5—You place the print in the Movette container.
6—You thumb over the album looking at the still pictures.	6—You place the container on the Movette projector, turn the crank and *see* your own motion pictures.

The result is a motion picture with the same clearness and detail as shown in moving picture theatres—but smaller. Movette is for the home.

Think of the pleasure and satisfaction of having now, and for your posterity, living likenesses in motion of events and loved ones—the joy of being able to live over again scenes and memories in motion pictures, in your home, at your will!

Movette outfit, consisting of Movette camera and Movette projector, $100. For sale at the leading dealers in all leading cities. Catalog upon request.

MOVETTE, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

every shot was splendid they all missed by the smallest fraction.

Climbing to a thousand feet and judging my distance, I tried again. I had handed my revolver to Gennes to reload for me while we were climbing again.

Down, down we came till I passed the *U*-boat in almost the same position as before.

Again the guns stopt firing, fearing lest perchance they might hit me, and just a few yards almost immediately above the periscope tube I let fire. Bang! Bang! Bang! in quick succession, and again Bang! Bang! Bang!

"Hurrah! Good shot!" I heard Gennes shouting, in great excitement, and even as I turned round to him he was gazing intently through his binoculars and waving his free arm about in frantic delight.

"You've smashed the lens to blazes, man!" he shrieked, leaning over toward me.

I was beside myself with delight, for altho I had not sunk the beast I had put its "eyes" out, and until it came to the surface, which it would be compelled to do soon, the ships were safe.

To hit the lens of a periscope from an aeroplane in flight is an accomplishment, to say the least; but there is such a thing as luck, and luck indeed favored me to a most remarkable degree in this instance.

Away I climbed, steering toward the ships, and passing the side of the bow where the torpedo had struck, I saw the huge jagged hole in her side. The men were busy patching it up and tending it as tho it were the wound of a human being. As I passed it I shut my engine off, and the crews yelled and cheered till we were some distance off. Round we circled to spot the submarine, and just as we turned she brought her conning-tower above water, showing her long, dark-gray body.

Almost simultaneously both ships boomed forth again, and one shot caught the conning-tower, carrying it clear away, the submarine giving a huge list to starboard.

The daring airmen were not to get away from the adventure without suffering some damage, however. While the submarine was doomed, her guns were still in a workable condition. What happened is thus set forth:

Two men observed us and "let fly" with the gun on the stern.

Whiz! Whiz! Whiz! we heard, as the shots tore past us. I took a zigzag course, darting here and there in my endeavor to get away, for it was useless to do anything further without a gun, and, moreover, if more were to be done, the ships' guns could be used to a much greater advantage.

Whiz! Whiz! again we heard; then—Crash!

"Great Scott! What's happened?" I yelled, for the machine literally jumped out of my hands. She trembled and quaked in every limb.

Gennes climbed over the fuselage and found the under-carriage had been torn away.

Away I sped, and was soon out of range of the guns. Luckily my controls were in order and the engine was not damaged. But my thoughts were turned to the landing I should have to make on my return to the aerodrome. I quickly decided I should have to pancake as flat as possible; for it should be remembered I had no under-carriage or wheels, and the planes were riddled with shrapnel holes.

Soon we passed over Clevedon, for I took a bee-line home, and not long after found the aerodrome in sight.

I switched off and planed down from five thousand feet, and as I passed over the hedge at the rear end of the aerodrome at about thirty feet I gradually let her drop and drop till she lost speed about ten feet from the ground and came down crash. It shook us up a bit, but otherwise we were all right.

Climbing out, I rushed to the C. O. and related the whole experience to him, whereupon he called for Gennes and congratulated us both on our performance.

The commander of the damaged ship made inquiries as to who we were when he reached the nearest port, and through him we received special acknowledgment from the authorities.

The fellows were awfully bucked, and I was compelled to relate the whole tale at great length at dinner the same night.

THOUGH AWARDED NO D. S. C. THE MULE HAS A FINE WAR-RECORD

THE Army mule may be a refractory and perverse beast, due no doubt to his having spent much time glooming over his ignoble ancestry and the hopelessness of his future, but he did his duty, according to his lights, in a patriotic and efficient manner in the big war. Amid all the diabolic sights and sounds of battle he went about mulishly, but calmly, performing such stunts as were allotted to him wherever the services of an able-bodied mule were called for. The scream of shell or rattle of machine gun might disturb his half-brother, the sensitive and high-strung horse, but nothing daunted the good old mule and he never missed a meal or a night's sleep. A writer in the New York *Herald* gives a brief account of the mule at the front, explaining in this connection that the tale would not have been so short if the war had lasted longer. He says many mules "waited in vain for Mr. Hurley to give them a chance to compete against the sides of the ship from the inside with the submarines without, experienced muleteers stating that one was about as dangerous as the other." He goes on:

There were no trotters of the Maud S. class discovered in the horses bought for cannon-fodder, but there were some surprizes among the mules. At Camp Travis there is one now, a big piebald jack that would be a prize for any circus. Nobody can ride him and everybody can teach him tricks. He is said to make an attempt to give a salute with a sardonic grin and a bow every time he meets an officer and to let out a contemptuous squawk when he is ignored. He works on occasion, but never in harness with a mate, and is ready to box without gloves any man or mule at any time.

Camp Gordon has a mule that knows all the bugle-calls, but pays attention to one only. The reveille may sound, the assembly, the mess, taps, or retreat, but all fall on his wagging ears unnoticed. But let this so-called stupid brute at work anywhere within reach of a wireless note of the bugler sounding "recall," and there is a bolt for the stable that often leaves the driver behind on the ground and a spurt in high gear over the roads on the camp. The men call this mule Sam Gompers, not out of disrespect for the champion of labor, but in compliment to the mule, because he knows how long a day's work ought to be. Then there is the ice-wagon mule, so called because he needs no driver to start or stop him when the daily mule rations are to be dumped along the row of their feed-boxes.

Some figures are furnished as to the strength of the army of mules that did their bit for the safety of the well-known democracy. The total number was 124,187, including those in France and in camps in this country. Further:

There were 20,644 members serving under the colors in this country and the Philippines when the war broke out. This is exclusive of 6,980 of his short-ribbed brother known as the pack-mule. The draft brought in 7,444 more of the big fellows for service overseas, but bad shipping facilities disappointed all but 975 of the little fellows, which were squeezed aboard. Thus 29,063 native-born long-eared and geared self-starters for all sorts of things saw duty with the A. E. F., with a mortality of about five thousand.

But this does not begin to tell the tale of the heroism of the mule, foreign and domestic. Mules from France to the number of 9,341, with 6,777 from England and 12,941 from Spain, kicked freedom under the Stars and Stripes, because it was cheaper to let them kick over there than to give up more money to indulge the propensities of our home-grown stock and pay their way across. In this way 29,063 allied and neutral mules served alongside the 29,910 free-born hybrids on the fields of France, making 58,973 of the stubborn breed who did not look for greener graves.

In the flaming record of the war the American horse tops the mule in numbers, but only slightly, on account of the meager use of cavalry and the difficulty of transportation. There were 43,241 mounts and 18,807 draft horses in service when the war broke out. There were 88,471 of the former and 216,990 of the latter purchased, of which 66,454 and 115,730, respectively, were bought in the United States, 18,379 and 91,469 in France, 2,433 and 9,465 in England, and 1,205 and 326 in Spain. Of the American horses only 5,439 mounts and 33,396 for artillery and draft use were sent abroad. The losses in France were 33,340 horses of both kinds.

The total number of animals supplied to and bought for the A. E. F., including 89,672 on hand at the start, was 571,178, valued at $144,794,652, an average value of $253. It was a great work to supply this beast-power to the Army within a few months, and about as hard a task to demobilize the four-legged troops to conserve the interest of the service and save as much of the public money invested in the animals to be sold in the United States, which amounts to $115,508,389; the horses being worth $81,654,254 and the mules $33,851,136. The animals in France and to be sold there number 121,465 horses and 56,207 mules.

The service was organized in September, 1917, with a force of five officers and sixteen assistants, working in four purchasing zones. Now it has 600 officers and 24,000 enlisted men operating thirty-seven remount and two embarkation depots, at Newport News and Charleston, S. C. The country was scoured for stock. The best cavalry horses were found in the Northwest, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia; the best for artillery use in the Middle

West. Very few horses for either purpose were to be had in New England or New York or in any of the Northeastern States. The stock was poor and little was offered. The mules for both draft and pack use came from Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska Kentucky, Texas, and Tennessee. Most of them were bought in the Kansas City zone.

Approximately 50,000 more animals will be sold between now and May 15, consisting of 16,000 riding and 12,000 draft horses and 22,000 draft mules. There are about 6,000 pack-mules left, but they will be kept. This will leave on hand the 80,000 animals which will be required for the present needs of the Army.

LESSONS FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE MOVIE FILM

THE enormous technical advances made in the art of photography in recent years are nowhere seen more strikingly than in the moving picture. Indeed, the moving picture could not exist without those advances, even if its principles and the way to utilize them were well understood. Imagine trying to explain the moving picture to the French savants who investigated Daguerre's discovery and reported that it could never be used for portraiture because an exposure of an hour or so was necessary! And photography has advanced in many other respects besides the cutting down of the exposure to a fraction of a second. A. Lockett, writing in *The British Journal of Photography*, tells the ordinary portrait or commercial photographer that he might very profitably pay more attention to the technical hints deducible from motion films. Many valuable lessons, he says, may be learned in this way. Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 5), where we read:

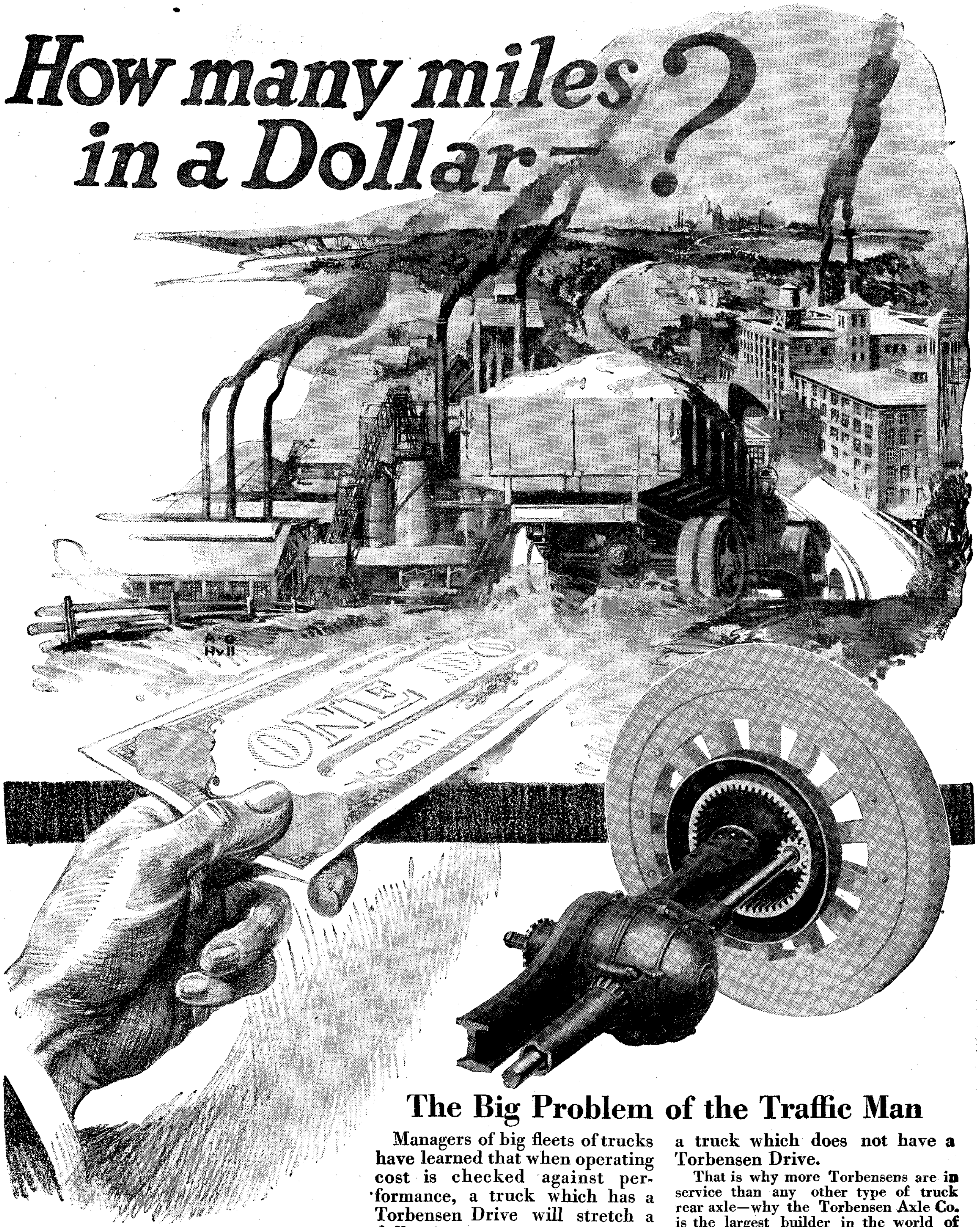
> What first strikes one when viewing film-pictures on the screen is their superb definition, after such an enormous degree of enlargement. The ratio is approximately nine times as great as an announcement or title lantern-slide projected to the same size, yet in how many cases is the latter noticed to be inferior in definition to the motion film. This fact is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the positive cinematograph film is printed by contact from the negative, the two being run rapidly past an exposure aperture, usually with intermittent stoppages, while the lantern-slides are, sometimes at least, made by reduction. It speaks volumes for the delicate precision and exactitude of the cinema-printer mechanism, and for the patient care bestowed on every stage of the work. Would that the same standard of rigidity and accuracy obtained in ordinary photographic apparatus, and that all camera craftsmen were as free from slipshod ways!
>
> The reasons for the generally better definition of cinema films as compared with lantern-slides will repay inquiry. Undoubtedly the chief is the very short focus of the taking lens used on the motion-picture camera, generally between 2 and 3 inches. Not only does the shorter focus mean far greater depth of definition, but it is often overlooked that the latter is also equivalent to a smaller circle of least confusion. The same moral is constantly being discovered by owners of vest-pocket cameras—namely, that the tiny negative made with a good-class lens of short focus will actually enlarge further and give better results than a bigger negative obtained in a larger camera with a relatively long-focus lens.
>
> Yet another point is that the lantern slide, as often as not, is made from a negative secured with a rapid rectilinear lens, while the cinematograph-taking lens is almost always an anastigmat. It has of late been confidently affirmed by some workers that one lens will, in practise, equal the performance of the other. To such a comparative test, by making transparencies and projecting to a fair size on the screen, is recommended as a clear proof to the contrary. To be strictly just, it must be remembered that the cinema projection objective is usually of a higher grade than that employed for showing lantern slides; but given good focusing, this should not much affect the comparison.
>
> A further fact which will bear pondering over is the excellent perspective and absence of what is conveniently, but incorrectly, called distortion in the majority of cinema films. Studio photographers are apt to grumble when condemned to use a lens of, say, from 4 to 6 inches focus in a small space; yet the cinematographer gets admirable portraits with still shorter foci. The explanation, of course, is the much smaller picture, for even with a 2-inch lens the focus is nearly twice the diagonal of the film image. Here is a self-evident and serviceable hint for the man who can not obtain a decent-size studio—to use a very short-focus lens, take only small negatives and enlarge from them instead of printing by contact. One might do worse than actually employ a motion-picture camera for the purpose.

HOW THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK AGENT DOES BUSINESS IN NEW YORK CITY

THE alleged Government in Russia, which at the moment of writing is making spasmodic attempts to administer affairs in that hectic and unhappy country under the ostensible supervision of the firm of Trotzky and Lenine, has not as yet been recognized by that astute old party, your Uncle Samuel. That doesn't prevent said firm, however, from keeping a representative on these shores in the person of one Martens, whose front name, with attached initials, is given as Ludwig C. A. K. This Martens person holds forth in an elaborately furnished suite of offices in the World Tower Building, New York City, where he directs the affairs of the Bolshevik Government on this side of the Atlantic. Ludwig C. A. K. doesn't call himself an ambassador, altho he puts on all the airs of an official of that brand with several little added frills, peculiarly Bolshevistic no doubt. Among other things, he will see no newspaper men, leaving these pestiferous persons entirely to subordinates. He gives the impression of a man whose entire time is taken up with all kinds of matters of ponderous importance, and therefore has no time to fritter away on the often facetious and always irreverent representatives of the press. The experiences of the *Tribune* man in the principal lair of Bolshevism in America are thus set out:

> He entered a door labeled "Russian *Soviet* Bureau," and was met by a young Russian, who demanded to know what his business was.
>
> "I should like to see Mr. Martens," said the reporter.
>
> "You must see Mr. Nuorteva first," said the young Russian.
>
> The reporter thereupon asked to see Mr. Nuorteva, who, he learned, is the official spokesman of the bureau, and, while waiting, took a quick survey of the reception-room, which is newly fitted up with massive office furniture such as is found in any prosperous exporter's offices.
>
> After several further requests and several whispered conferences, the reporter was led by Mr. Nuorteva's secretary, a young lady with tortoiseshell glasses, through several offices, in which men and women, apparently stenographers, could be observed busily at work, to his office.
>
> Mr. Nuorteva was affability itself and made the reporter very welcome. He is a Finn, about forty-five years old, with a good-natured face, and wears glasses, through which sharp eyes beam humorously.
>
> The reporter explained his mission to Mr. Nuorteva, but was told very kindly that Mr. Martens does not see newspaper men, and that this task had been delegated to Mr. Nuorteva, who would tell the reporter, if he wished, what Mr. Martens does.
>
> According to Mr. Nuorteva, the agent reaches the office at nine o'clock sharp ready to begin the day's work. Awaiting him is a huge stack of letters, which, together with his assistant, he distributes among the various departments, which are the diplomatic, the commercial, the statistical, the railroad, and the legal.
>
> Mr. Nuorteva also said that a considerable part of the mail contains applications for positions with the bureau, which has about twenty-five persons in its employ.
>
> "Among those who have been looking for jobs," asserted Mr. Nuorteva, "have been several former officials of the old Kerensky and Czarist régimes, but we have not taken a single one of them."
>
> "How about Prof. George Lomonsoff, who is in charge of your railroad department?" asked the reporter. "Wasn't he head of the Kerensky railway mission to this country?"
>
> "We don't consider Professor Lomonsoff a Kerensky man," replied Mr. Nuorteva. "He came out for the *Soviets* over a year ago, a time when it was dangerous to say a word in their favor."
>
> "We have had several applications from Americans who are of national importance," continued Mr. Nuorteva. "They have occupied positions of importance with the American Government and now offer us their services in any capacity which we can make use of." Mr. Nuorteva declined to make the names of these Americans public.
>
> "A certain part of the mail," said Mr. Nuorteva, "contains all kinds of propositions and offers of inventions, schemes of new forms of international credit, and other suggestions. The characteristic thing about these propositions is that most of the persons in question do not want any monetary remuneration.
>
> Mr. Nuorteva said that all suggestions that may prove valuable are being filed,

How many miles in a Dollar?



The Big Problem of the Traffic Man

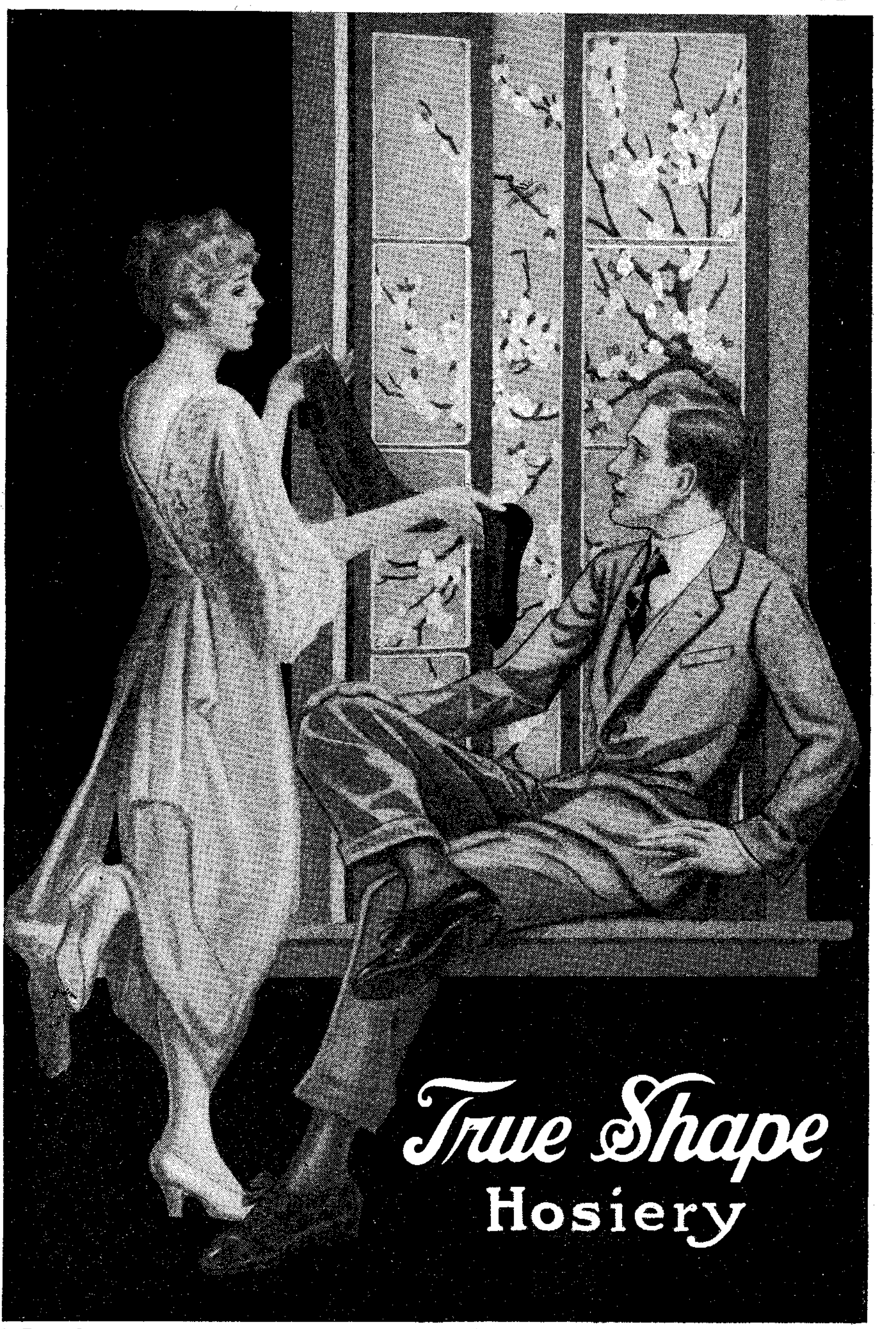
Managers of big fleets of trucks have learned that when operating cost is checked against performance, a truck which has a Torbensen Drive will stretch a dollar into more ton miles than a truck which does not have a Torbensen Drive.

That is why more Torbensens are in service than any other type of truck rear axle—why the Torbensen Axle Co. is the largest builder in the world of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks.

THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks.

POWRLOK prevents stalling when one wheel loses traction.

TORBENSEN
INTERNAL GEAR TRUCK DRIVE



Drawn by Henry F. Wireman for True Shape Hosiery Co. ©T. S. H. CO.

You don't Mean to say it has been to the Laundry?

MANY a woman buys *TRUE SHAPE* Hosiery first because it's absolutely irresistible in appearance. But what takes her back time and again—not just for her own, but for her husband's hosiery—is the fact that *TRUE SHAPE* Hosiery, true to its name, retains its shape, its marvelous softness, and even after many trips to the laundry wears beyond her fondest expectations.

If you want this kind of hosiery satisfaction you have but to remember two words—*TRUE SHAPE.*

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will tell you of one who can.

Wherever you are you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on this trade-mark on each pair.

TRADE MARK TRUE SHAPE REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

and in time a technical department will be established by the bureau to investigate their worth.

The reporter was eager to learn whether Mr. Martens received any one and was told that "during the day there are many conferences with American business people who are interested in establishing relations with Russia."

Then Mr. Martens appears at meetings arranged "by American Socialist and Russian comrades to greet him," and he is through. That is Mr. Martens's work for a day.

"Have you any branches," asked the reporter, "in other sections of the country?"

"We have no branches," replied Mr. Nuorteva, "throughout the country. We expect in the near future to get possession of the consulates in various cities and we have communicated with the *Soviet* Government about the appointment of new consuls."

"Have you any agents," he was asked, "in this country?"

"The *Soviet* Government," answered Mr. Nuorteva firmly, "has no other organization and no other employees in the United States except those who are in this office—absolutely none."

"What progress have you made," questioned the reporter, "in establishing relations with American business?"

"Contracts have been placed already," said Mr. Nuorteva, "with some firms for clothing and shoes with the provision in the contract that the amount will be paid as soon as the manufactured product in question will get an export license for Petrograd or some other Baltic port. We are in touch with about one hundred firms discussing the placing of similar contracts. We have had conferences with groups of bankers, discussing the details of possible trade relations with Russia and the establishment of Russian credits in this country." Mr. Nuorteva refused to make the names of these people public without their permission.

Nuorteva express appreciation of the efforts made by American Socialists in the defense of the Russian *Soviet* Government, tho' denying that these people had any organic connection with the Russians. The assistance they had rendered the Bolsheviki, he said, had been the result of work done by them as individuals. The reporter then suggested that he had come specifically to see Mr. Martens. He was told, however, that that important personage would receive no visitors until after 2:30 P.M. The *Tribune* man looking properly sorrowful upon receiving this information, the affable Finlander after a few moments' consideration decided graciously that he might make an exception in this case and permit the humble scribe to see the great man. The account continues:

He went into an inner office and came out shortly followed by a middle-sized man of about forty-four years of age.

"Let me introduce this gentleman from *The Tribune*," said Mr. Nuorteva to Mr. Martens; "he wants to see whether you have long hair."

Mr. Martens who looks more like a Pole than a Russian, and who is of an apparently reticent nature, murmured his pleasure in English, sharply accented.

"What have you found to be the attitude of the bankers you have conferred with," the reporter asked, "has it been one of willingness to meet with you, or has it been an attitude of condescension?"

"Midway between both," he answered quickly.

"Do you expect," Mr. Martens was asked, "to be recognized an ambassador to this country—in time?"

"I shall not be called ambassador," he said, avoiding a direct answer of the question, "but the representative of *Soviet* Russia."

DON'T SWAT THE LOWLY SNAKE FOR IT IS ONE OF YOUR BEST FRIENDS

ON a day long ago the Creator of the Universe pronounced sentence upon a certain wicked serpent, among other things observing to said reptile, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman and between thy seed and her seed." Since then and up until this very day there has never been anything like a friendly understanding between mankind and the serpent tribe. The "woman and her seed" have persecuted the "serpent and his seed" with enmity enough to more than justify the ancient prophecy. Perfectly gentle and tender-hearted people, unwilling to lift a hand to injure any other creature on earth, will go out of their way any time to kill even an entirely innocent and perfectly harmless little garter-snake. Something about serpents—their creepy ways, the glitter of their eye, their dangerous venom—inspires in most people a shuddering desire to destroy them, with a subconscious feeling that thereby they are doing the world a service. Recently—very recently, however—the attitude of men toward snakes has been undergoing a change. It is beginning to soak into the understanding of human beings that snakes, instead of being their enemies, in reality are their friends. To such an extent has this sentiment developed that there is a wide-spread movement on to stop the senseless destruction at least of harmless snakes. The reason is that snakes have been discovered to be among the greatest exterminators on earth of mice, rats, insects, and various other pests that prey on food plants. Dr. W. H. Ballou, who apparently has given the subject serious study, delivers himself of the following earnest observations relative thereto in the New York *Sun:*

> The question everywhere resolves itself into just this: Shall we be deprived of our cultivated food-supplies by insects, slugs, rats, mice, and other pests; or shall we allow a reasonable increase of snakes everywhere to keep down a dangerous volume of vermin?
>
> At the same time the question may well be asked, Why not protect the poisonous species of snakes also? The food of the rattlesnake is exclusively field-mice, moles, shrews, rats, and other small mammals. The prey of the copperhead snake comprises insects and their larvæ, shrews, moles, house-mice, field-mice, and small birds. Its ability to catch birds amounts to only two per cent. of its food-supply.
>
> The *measure of the value of snakes* to humans must be determined by the contents of their stomachs. If they

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destroy our most vital enemies why should we not protect them? The common grass-snake lives on grasshoppers, spiders, and other insects. The blacksnake is a notorious field-mouse- and mole-chaser, not disdaining all insects at hand. The ring-neck snake feeds almost exclusively on insects. Garter-snakes clear gardens and fields of slugs, a shellless snail, while the adders, or milk-snakes, like house-mice mostly. So it goes through the whole list.

California led in the protection of the snake. On the Pacific coast the gopher, or ground-squirrel, is one of the most destructive agents of crops. As soon as California learned that the gopher-snake lived solely on the gopher local societies were formed and a State-wide campaign of education ensued. The State of Pennsylvania was so cocksure of the value of all snakes, harmless or poisonous, that its Department of Agriculture has issued a work on them, with numerous illustrations. Australia, which because of its enormous accumulations of stocks of wheat, not possible to ship during the war, had a terrible vermin plague, has determined to protect snakes to the limit. Even ultrafashionable Greenwich, Conn., has learned that a few snakes are better keepers of lawns than the men who push lawn-mowers for a consideration. Moles had destroyed Greenwich lawns. Snakes eat moles. The answer was easy. Encourage snakes to be at home on your lawn and, presto! no more holes and burrows, always green-clad sod and no expense at all.

Once more, the departments at Washington concerned point out that rats are the greatest destroyers of wheat known the world over. How can rats be exterminated? Easy answer; encourage snakes to breed fully and leave the old ones and progeny alone and there will be no rats to destroy wheat. In addition, Washington points out, all vermin are infected with disease germs and are carriers of varied deadly diseases. Hence encourage the conservation of snakes which feed on such vermin. Several State legislatures intend immediately to enact legislation protecting all snakes except the rattler, the copperhead, and several other poisonous fellows.

Then by way of a little propaganda work in favor of letting snakes live and enjoy themselves Dr. Ballou tells many things about snakes to show that the aversion in which they are held by the average human being is unwarranted and unjust. He begins by quoting Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the New York Zoological Park, who lives, moves, and has his being in a very paradise of snakes, has written a book on them, and probably knows more about reptiles and their reptilian ways than any other person in the world. This is what Mr. Ditmars says:

> Snakes truly are clean, graceful and wonderful. My home has always been the headquarters of an extensive collection of snakes, large and small, both innocuous and venomous. Individual care of restricted numbers of varied species elicited their strange habits and these when fully comprehended have enabled me to handle successfully hundreds of serpents at the splendid reptile house of the park. As compared with the closely allied forms, the lizards, snakes exhibit even greater variability of form. Take, for instance, a twenty-five-foot python weighing three hundred poinds and compare it with a mature specimen of burrowing snake but five or six inches long and not thicker than a goose quill. Or place side by side a squatty, flat-headed viper, and an enormously elongated tree-snake, one secreting itself by throwing sand over its back and the other darting away with the speed of an arrow. Snakes, after all, are not so commonly seen, as the greater number lead a secretive life, and the feeding habits of them all induce them to seek seclusion during the process of the assimilation of food. Snakes range far northward into the temperate regions. The number of species is especially high in the tropics, thence decreasing north or south of the equator.
>
> The various species of rattlesnakes are confined to the New World, and the majority of them, about nineteen species, to the United States and northern Mexico. The subfamily of cobras is represented in the New World by the single genus Elpas, of which there are about twenty-six species, two species in the southern United States and the others distributed further south. They are not so highly organized as the cobras, the most highly organized of all serpents, being rather addicted to a burrowing life. Altho poisonous snakes are common enough in many parts of the world, the danger from them is not nearly so great as imagined. In India, where a large part of the population goes barelegged, the estimated number of human lives lost each year is about 20,000. Conditions are very different in the United States, tho the various species of rattlesnakes, the copperhead, and the formidable water-moccasin teem over vast areas. Records of snake-bites are exceedingly rare in North America. Madagascar is the only large country in warm or temperate latitudes entirely free of dangerous snakes.

The question is often asked why certain seemingly useless creatures have been created. People sometimes propound this query regarding snakes. But there is no question in Dr. Ballou's mind on this point. Nature has provided the snake to keep down an excess of predatory insects, mammals, and such. Its whole structure and all its ways indicate that this is the purpose of the snake, he says. For instance, there is the classically hypnotic snaky eye. Of this it is observed:

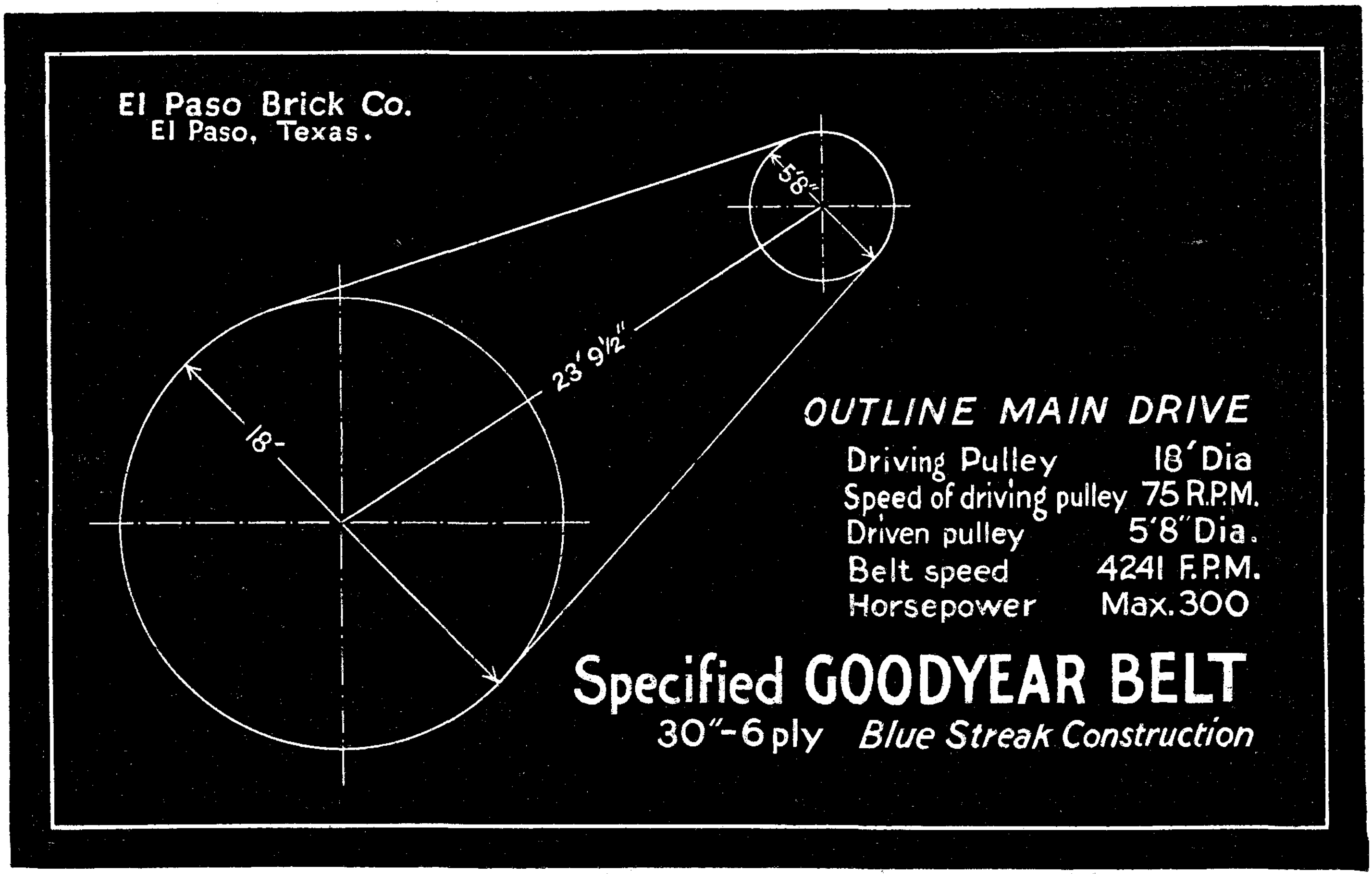
> The hypnotic power of a snake is invested in its glassy eyeballs, which have no lids. I have often watched the process as applied to a meadow-mouse. The snake takes a position near the hole containing the nest of the mouse, stretching out its head on the grass. The mouse emerges, sees the staring eyeballs, and is slowly fascinated by them, actually uttering a kind of note which can only be described as a rodent form of song, or humming. Slowly it approaches the fascinating eyeballs, when suddenly the jaws of the snake open and engulf it. Ditmars states:
>
> "The eyes of a snake are always open, and a sleeping serpent may be awakened by seeing a sudden movement. The eye is covered with a transparent cap, which is shed at each casting of the skin. It makes the eye capable of considerable movement. The snake has no external ear. Internally the ear consists of threadlike bones and crude accessories. An ear is unnecessary, for snakes hear with their tongues. The delicate, nerve-supplied tips of this wonderfully specialized organ are highly sensitive to vibrations from even slight sounds. The tongue is also a feeler, and of enormous value to a reptile."

And then there are the snake's hiss and its nasty way of sticking out its tongue. But why should these habits create prejudice against it, inquires the doctor. Don't human beings do these things? Little girls, and sometimes older ones, stick out their tongues to express displeasure, and movie audiences hiss when the picture of Bill Hohenzollern is thrown on the screen. So why should the lowly serpent be denied the same privilege to indicate its disapproval? And then, of course, some kinds of snakes—not many—are equipped with dangerous poison-fangs. In this connection Mr. Ditmars is again quoted:

> "The snake may be described as the most specialized of all reptiles. It has the most elaborate structure, the poison-conducting teeth or fangs, of the venomous species. Hence among creatures which man has seen fit to describe as lowly and repulsive has existed for ages a perfect apparatus that man discovered but yesterday, an instrument of immense value to himself—the hypodermic needle. The viperine snakes possess these instruments in the greatest degree of perfection. The fangs are caniculated teeth, in the forward part of the upper jaw, rigidly attached to a movable bone. On the front face at the tip of the fang is an elongated orifice for the ejection of venom. When the mouth is closed the fangs fall back against the roof. When the jaws open the fangs spring forward ready for action. Each fang connects at its base with a canal which extends back of the eye, thence fuses into an almond-shaped gland secreting a poison designed by nature to be used for killing prey and also for defense." Snake poison is not poisonous when swallowed; it is toxic only when injected into the blood.

Then the writer tells of some snakes he has met and indicates what in his opinion is the appropriate procedure under such circumstances. He says:

> I detect the near presence of a poisonous snake by an odor like that of cucumbers. If convenient, I elevate myself on log or stone and locate it. I know without looking, however, that the snake is near a mushroom or toadstool; that he is either feeding on the insects on or about the toadstool, or on the larvæ which have hatched inside the bottom of the stem of the toadstool, where the mother insect laid its eggs so her young could feed; or if there are no insects or shellless snails (slugs) present, on the mushroom itself. A snake must eat, same as you or I. If the snake hustles away, all's well. If not, and he is poisonous, I swat him across the neck, his vital section. If not poisonous but pugnacious, I thrust a stick under him and throw him distantly, as it were. Knowing their economic value, I never kill a snake if he can otherwise be disposed of, and have educated hundreds of boys to my view, showing them how to tease a snake but not hurt him—because the boy must do something with a snake, anyhow.
>
> Rattlers amuse me. I tie my silk handkerchief to one end of a stick and let them strike with their fangs. When



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Wasted Horsepower—and the G. T. M.

It was a spendthrift of power and a trouble- maker of the first class, that main-drive in the El Paso Brick Company's plant. Some years ago it was all right, but as the company grew it got worse and worse. Every kind and many grades of belt were tried on it. They slipped and jumped and stretched. They wasted horsepower-hours by the hundred. Most of them lasted only four or six months. The most expensive ran their unreliable way for about a year. They made that main-drive one of the most costly things in the plant. Finally the manager, Mr. Rodgers, asked a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—to call.

The G. T. M.—our Mr. Watson—was told by Mr. Rodgers that it was planned to try out an 18-inch 8-ply Goodyear Belt of Blue Streak construction, but that it would be a good thing to look over the drive first. The G. T. M. thought it would be a good thing to *study* the drive—so they went and looked and measured.

There was 300 horsepower coming off a fly wheel with a 40-inch face and intended for delivery to a shaft-pulley *with an 18-inch face.* But 105 of the 300 were being wasted by slippage, because that line-shaft pulley-face hadn't grown with the plant. When the plant was young it had been all right, but as production and loads increased, it became much too small.

The G. T. M. recommended to Mr. Rodgers that he put on a line-shaft pulley with a face to take a 30-inch belt, specified a 30-inch 6-ply Blue Streak, stated his reasons, and was told to go ahead. He did. When the belt came, the G. T. M. went and bought the proper fasteners himself, just to make sure that they would be the right size. The belt and the new pulley were installed in April, 1918, and that main-drive has been a joy ever since.

From the first more than 100 of the 105 horsepower formerly wasted has been saved. The belt runs with perfect smoothness and evenness even under the heaviest overloads. It hasn't needed attention once. And it costs much less than those that used to slip, stretch and break under overload, and waste a thousand horsepower-hours in an ordinary working day. And the Goodyear Belt specified by the G. T. M. is in Mr. Rodgers' judgment good for several more years.

There are many main-drives for which a G. T. M. can do similar things—main-drives still belted according to precedent instead of in accordance with the real conditions. Not all of them have outgrown pulley-faces, but many have; and scores of others are using belts of the wrong construction, others have belts made of materials that require such extraordinary tightening that they are hard on bearings, cause shafting to weave, and waste power and time in many other ways.

Ask a G. T. M. to look over your main-drive. He will call when next he is in your vicinity. He may find it all right—and if it is, he will tell you so. If it isn't, and he recommends certain changes, you are in no way obligated to carry them out unless his reasons convince you. And bear in mind that the main-drive is the most neglected, taken-for-granted, precedent-burdened drive in three plants out of every four.

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> the poison is discharged they come down immediately to the harmless rank.
>
> In Florida I have seen a blacksnake grab a rattler, coil around his throat, and strangle him. Then I have seen a little king-snake come along and do the same thing to the blacksnake—with this difference: the blacksnake leaves the rattler dead. When the blacksnake in turn is choked it at once pretends to be dead, and the king-snake, satisfied, uncoils and glides away. The black fellow immediately awakes and goes in the opposite direction.
>
> The king-snake eats rattlers, being immune to the poison because it is harmless in the stomach. This leads to the premise that propaganda in favor of conservation of snakes will be limited. When snakes become too plentiful in a given locality, neither propaganda nor law will save them from at least a partial extermination by man. It can also be premised in advance that propaganda and law will obviously never be extended to rattlers, copperheads, and water vipers. However valuable to man they may be as rodent exterminators, man can not afford to risk his own life for whatever good they may do. The most beautiful creature in the world, if the women will pardon me, is the real python. Yet no person can consent to let a python or boa-constrictor or anaconda coil around his person and have all of his ribs broken. Conservation can not be extended to rib-smashing, coiling snakes any more than it can to the poisonous species.
>
> Central American Indians are experts at "getting" big coiling boas. In Honduras, I went with several natives in quest of a boa for my collection. In a jungle we espied a boa hanging to the upper limbs of a tree, its head down, ready to coil around any passing fawn or other animal for its dinner. A native detached himself from the group and passed under the head of the snake. Instantly the creature unloosed downward and coiled around the adventurer's body. As it did so, the native thrust his knife into the boa's throat, and I had a magnificent specimen to take away with me.
>
> Snakes are blind when shedding their skins. When the outer skin becomes hard, several times a year, more or less, it must be got rid of so that the snake can enlarge while swallowing its prey. The process blinds the reptile the same as pulling a garment over your head temporarily blinds you. I entered a huge den of skin-shedding rattlers in Idaho, a bowl in the rocks overlooking the Snake River Valley. The reptiles may or may not have been aware of my presence. I was speedily made aware of their presence, however, by a nauseating, overwhelming, cucumber-like odor, which scourged me forth. What a fortune in tanned snake-skins awaits men who will brave the mountain reptile dens of the West and Northwest!
>
> Pull the fangs of a poisonous snake and they will soon be renewed. Don't be scared at hissing, squirming adders. Step right up to them and they will collapse. Only a mountain-pilot snake will follow you, if you run, but will stop and run in turn if you show fight. This species alone will spring at you, if on an elevation, say a ledge of rocks where he can get sufficient purchase, but he won't fight if he finds you are pugnacious. I don't "get" the antics of these fellows, who come crashing through the underbrush at one only to turn tail and run if you show fight. Doubtless they get much small prey by such bluffing, so that pursuit is merely a habit with them. The mountain-pilot—by the way, a blacksnake really—is the longest, largest around, and weightiest snake in the northern sections of the country.
>
> The southeastern diamond-backed rattler is its *alter ego* in these respects in Florida, and is one of the most dangerous brutes in North America. Be prepared for a fight to a finish when you meet one. When in their bailiwick I carry a stout, unbreakable stick, five feet long. In one end of the stick is a screw eye. Below it is firmly fastened one end of a long piece of malleable copper wire, which runs through the screw eye. When I meet his snakeship, I cast a loop over his head, tightening the coil at his throat. That's his finish and my museum specimen.

Dr. Ballou seems to be of the opinion that man's loathing for snakes goes back even farther than the Garden of Eden, intimating that it must have had its origin in the jungle encounters between man's simian ancestors and such prehistoric reptiles as then infested the world; for he says:

> Gadow proved that fear of snakes is instinctive in man throughout his whole ancestry. He placed a snake in its cage on his table. He then invited an attendant to enter the room, leading an ape. Instantly, on seeing the snake, both attendant and simian shrank back with fear. It is thus Gadow accounted for the backward spring of all persons on encountering a snake. That such a fear may not exist in other animals is shown by the fearlessness with which a dog will immediately pounce on a snake at sight. Birds of prey are ever soaring overhead to espy snakes. On seeing one they immediately drop out of the skies and capture it. Birds eat both harmless and poisonous snakes without toxic effects, further proving that snake venom is inert in the stomach.

Timid people, who base their fear of snakes on the vague theory that they are all poisonous, should buck up when informed that there are only four venomous snake families in the world. The vast majority of snakes you meet, therefore, are as harmless as kittens. Dr. Ballou says:

> However vast their numbers there are only about 1,000 species of snakes in the entire world. Only four genera of these may be said to be poisonous in the United States. Of these genera there are not many species, however numerous the specimens. There are only copperheads and rattlers in the Northern States that are poisonous. South of central North Carolina there are the two additional types, water-moccasin and elaps, related to the cobra.
>
> Some of the harmless snakes, of which there are about fifty specimens in the United States, bite, but it is a mere prick of the skin, not necessarily dangerous unless allowed to fester and admit bacteria. The garter-snakes so common everywhere in summer and several other species are really affectionate to man in confinement, and like to be handled and stroked. Our snakes go under the rocks in winter or down in the mud or in holes in the ground or in the punk of old logs and stubs, as the case may be, for the cold-weather sleep. Many species, however, will not go into hibernation so long as there are any toadstools to eat. The garter-snake, even the young, remain in the open until the ground begins to freeze, feeding on the very last mushrooms in the woods.

THE BIG MILITARY PARADE IN WASHINGTON OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE parades and reviews of returning troops to-day recall the "grand review," held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1865, fifty-four years ago, when the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Tennessee, and the Army of Georgia, just back from winning the war for the Union, marched in parade before the President of the United States and his Cabinet, as well as other officials, including foreign diplomats, Governors of States, Senators, and Representatives. Only a small number of the 200,000, or so, men who took part in that great parade remain to-day. At the time it took place the participants constituted only about a seventh of the million and a half men in the Union armies at the end of the war, and less than a fourteenth of the total number that had, at one time or another, served in the war, for the records show that during the Civil War 2,859,132 men in all had been called to military service. The big parade was held at the suggestion of the ten Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, in celebration of the closing of the war. The review lasted for two days, taking place on May 23 and 24. A description of the event is given in the Kansas City *Star* as follows:

> Washington was brilliantly decorated for the occasion, both public and private buildings floating flags and bunting, and at all prominent points there were arches and floral embellishments of various designs. Four stands were erected in front of the White House, which were decorated with the regimental battle-flags and flowers. On the principal stand were President Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet, diplomats and envoys of foreign nations, and Governors of States. Lieutenant-General Grant occupied a position near the President.
>
> All the school-children of the city, the girls drest in white and the boys in black jackets and white trousers, were massed on the terraces and balconies of the Capitol and sang patriotic songs as the soldiers passed. Upon a strip of canvas along the front of the Capitol was a huge banner inscribed with the legend, "The Only National Debt We Can Never Pay Is the Debt We Owe Our Victorious Soldiers." It was estimated that over a hundred thousand people, coming from all the Northern States, witnessed the parade.
>
> The order of march the first day included the Army of the Potomac, those who had fought with Grant at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. First in the line came General Meade, riding ahead of his escort and the headquarters division. Then came the cavalry corps with Sheridan, Merrit, and Custer. Then followed the provost-marshal's brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Massey, and the engineers brigade, under Brigadier-General Benham. Then Major-General Parke's 9th Corps, Dwight's 19th Corps, Griffin's 5th Corps, and the 2d Corps in command of Major-General Humphries.
>
> The soldiers presented a kaleidoscopic picture. Their uniforms were soiled and faded, there had been no brushing up for the occasion—they marched in the

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Riding comfort is a quality that cannot be adequately explained. A claim for comfort is made for every car. But what cannot be definitely described with definiteness can be experienced in a ride in the Essex at any speed over cobblestones, rutty and rough roads and car tracks.

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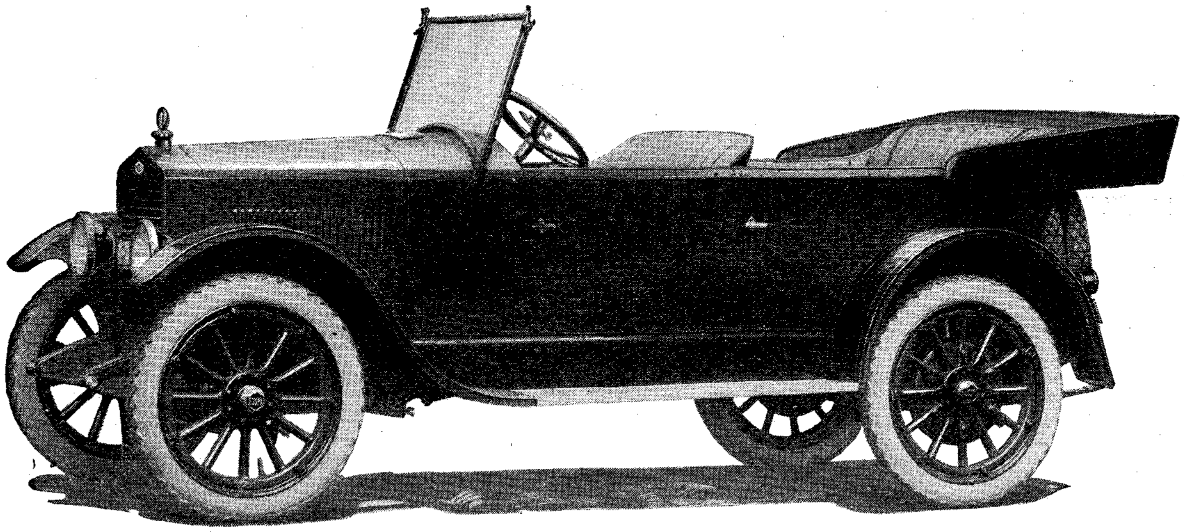


uniforms that they had worn in the field. Many of them carried their camp utensils, and there were the pet animals of every description, donkeys, dogs, goats, pet wolves, and even eagles, that had been adopted by the various regiments as mascots—tho the word was perhaps unknown in that day. Freed negro slaves who had been picked up in the field added motley color to the scene.

And General Custer furnished an unlooked-for thrill to the occasion. His horse ran away and plunged wildly down the avenue through the scattering throngs, Custer's long yellow hair streaming in the wind, while women screamed and men shouted, expecting the General to be dashed to his death. But he suddenly brought his horse to its haunches, leaned over, and picked up his hat from the ground and rode back to the head of his column amid the plaudits of the crowd.

The second day was devoted to Sherman's Army, which included the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Georgia. When General Sherman appeared at the head of the column he was greeted by tumultuous cheers. The Army of Tennessee was in command of Gen. John A. Logan and the Army of Georgia under General Slocum. Sherman's detachment presented a picturesque sight. There were black men armed with picks and spades, baggage ambulances loaded with the forage of "Sherman's Bummers," pigs, goats, army mules and even milch cows marched solemnly in the parade. Sherman's armies were seven hours passing the reviewing-stand. Sherman, in his memoirs, gives a vivid description of some of the incidents of the parade.

"When I reached the Treasury Building," he wrote, "and looked back, the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum. We passed the Treasury Building, in front of which, and of the White House, was an immense throng of people. As I neared the brick house opposite the lower corner of Lafayette Square some one asked me to notice Mr. Seward, who, still feeble and bandaged from his wounds (Seward was stabbed the night of Lincoln's assassination), had been removed there that he might behold the troops. I moved in that direction and took off my hat to Mr. Seward, who sat at an upper window. He recognized the salute, returned it, and then we rode steadily past the President, saluting with our swords. All on his stand arose and returned the salute. Then, turning into the gate of the Presidential grounds, we left our horses with the orderlies and went upon the stand. I took my post by the side of the President, and for six hours and a half stood while the Western Army passed in the order of the 15th, 17th, 20th, and 14th corps.

"It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence—sixty-five thousand men, in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow countrymen and foreigners. The steadiness and firmness of the tread, the careful dress of the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies, and the tattered and bullet-riven flags festooned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. Many good people, up to that time, had looked upon our Western Army as a sort of mob, but the world then saw and recognized the fact that it was an army in the proper sense, well organized and well disciplined, and there was no wonder that it had swept through the South like a tornado."

Then, as to-day, there were witnesses of that parade, who looked beyond the moving figures into the invisible ranks of those who marched only in spiritual presence in that grand review. This fantom army was celebrated in a poem written by Bret Harte, from which the following stanzas are taken:

I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chiefest avenue,
Two hundred thousand men in blue,
  I think they said that was the number—
Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet,
The bugle blast and the drum's quick beat,
The clatter of hoofs on the stony street,
The cheers of people who came to greet,
And the thousand details that to repeat
  Would only my verse encumber—
Till I fell in a reverie, sad and sweet,
  And then to a fitful slumber.

And I saw a fantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum,
  Of wailing and lamentation;
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
  The patriot graves of the nation.

And all night marched the Nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge nor a motto brandished;
No mark, save the bare uncovered head
  Of the silent bronze reviewer;
With never an arch of the vaulted sky,
With never a flower save those that lie
On the distant graves—for love could buy
  No gift that was purer or rarer.

HOW DOUGH-BOYS AND MARINES BEAT THE HUN IN AND NEAR CHÂTEAU-THIERRY

"About the only war-talk that we can prize out of wounded marines in Quantico is by way of praise of the dough-boys of the Second Division," writes Ezra H. Block, sergeant-major of the 14th Marines, who takes the marine side in a slight misunderstanding that has arisen over the respective parts played by marines, dough-boys, and French, at Château-Thierry. "My complaint is mainly because I have six hundred 'buddies' over there not far from the Marne, and some on the banks of the Marne. They died there fighting as any real American would—marine or United States soldier," writes Russel B. Rutter, a former member of Company H, 110th Regiment, who feels that the marines have received too much credit, and indorses the publication in this country of a statement by *The Watch on the Rhine*, a weekly newspaper issued by the 3d Division men with the occupying forces, to the effect that dough-boys and not marines won at Château-Thierry. Excellent evidence was given to support the statement, and THE DIGEST published it. Most of the many protests from the marines which have since been received carry some of the wholesome and unselfish flavor that appears in the quotation from Sergeant Block's letter, above, and most of the letters from dough-boys indorsing the stand of *The Watch on the Rhine* are aimed rather at what the writers call "Marine Press-Agents" than at the marines themselves. The simple explanation for the misunderstanding seems to be that, in one case, the name "Château-Thierry" was understood to stand for a small French city; in the other it was understood to apply to the whole military sector adjacent to and including the city of Château-Thierry. The marines fought *near* Château-Thierry; a unit of dough-boys fought *in* it. Lieut.-Col. Frederick Palmer, the widely known war-correspondent who was General Pershing's official observer, clears up most of the difficulty in the following statement, printed by the New York *Times:*

The name Château-Thierry, as we understand it in this country, is given to a series of operations which, in a military sense, would be called the operations for the defense and reduction of the Marne salient. These operations began, so far as American troops were concerned, on May 30, 1918, when the machine-gun battalion of the 3d Division crossed the bridge from the south bank of the Marne into the town of Château-Thierry for a rear-guard action, eventually withdrawing to the south bank, where it defended the bridge.

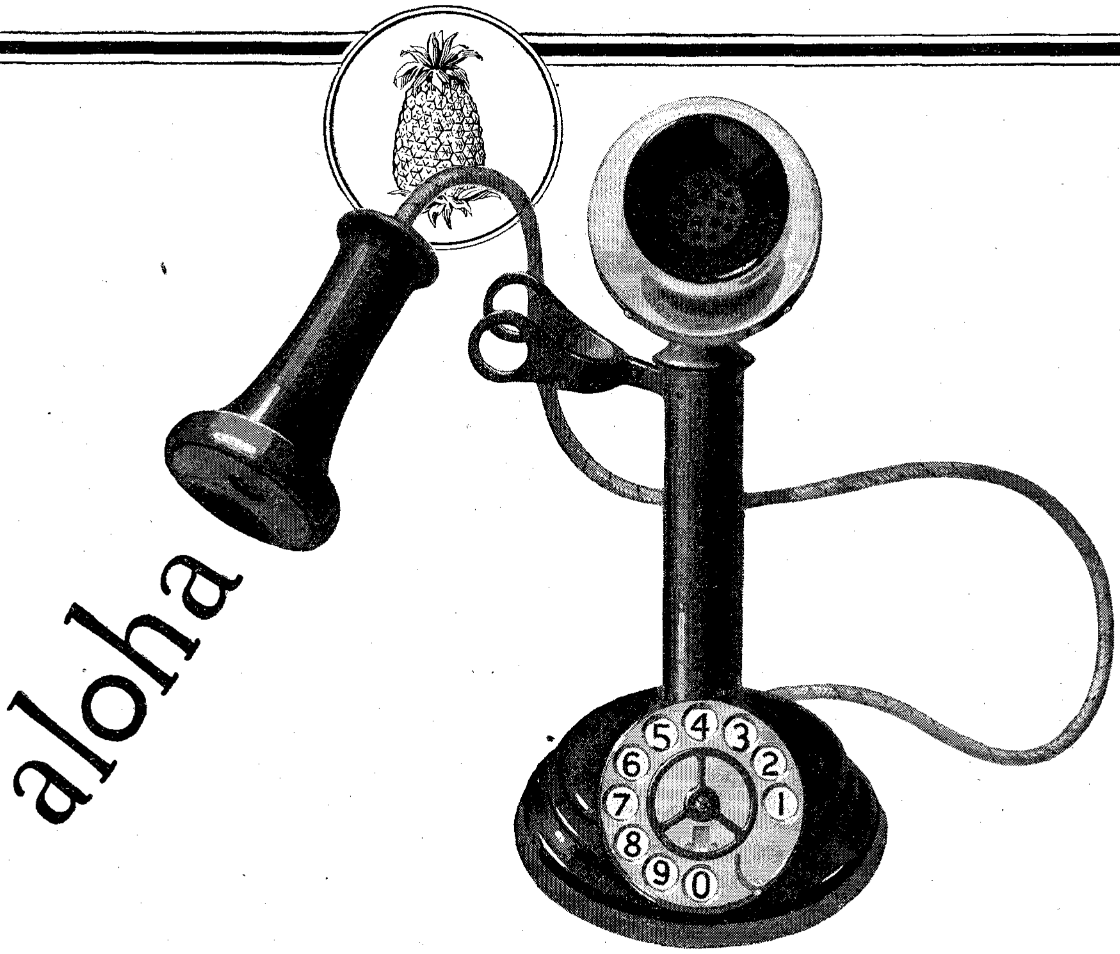
These operations closed practically with the occupation of the south bank of the Vesle River early in August. The only time that American troops ever fought in Château-Thierry itself was when the machine-gun battalion was briefly engaged there. Château-Thierry was retaken by the French without any fighting of any consequence in the town itself, which lies in the lap of hills on the bank of the Marne. When the hills were taken the town automatically fell. We helped to take the hills.

The mistake correspondents have made is due to the association of the name Château-Thierry with all the operations I have mentioned. The marine brigade as part of the 2d regular Division went into position, after forced marches in defense of the Château-Thierry road, on June 2, and in the ensuing month fought the battle of Belleau Woods and took the town of Bouresches. The marine brigade, again a part of the 2d Division, took part in the immortal drive toward Soissons, July 18–21, which was the turn of the tide against the Germans, and which began the reduction of the Marne salient.

A statement in the latter part of the *Watch on the Rhine's* article, as quoted by THE DIGEST, is questioned by C. F. Drake, of Weatherford, Texas. According to *The Watch on the Rhine*, "Only two divisions of the American Army ever fought on the Marne, namely, the 3d Division and units of the 28th Division, the latter units attached to the 3d Division and to the French during the third battle of the Marne." Mr. Drake comments:

This would appear to be positive and highly authoritative, and no doubt would be accepted at once, was there not before the public a contradictory utterance from an authority which we all must recognize as of the highest and as final and unappealable, inasmuch as it comes from no less a source than the Commander of the American Armies in France, John J. Pershing. In his report to the Secretary of War, of date November 20, 1918 (*sic*), now before me, General Pershing says with respect to this fighting on the Marne:

"July 15—Elements of the 42d Division (Rainbow) were on the right flank. Four companies of the 28th Division. Third Division holding bank of the Marne . . . to opposite Château-Thierry. A single



"Aloha," the native telephone greeting in Hawaii, is frequently heard over the 18,000 Automatic Telephones of Honolulu along with the more common American, Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese salutations. Since the first Automatic installation of 2,500 telephones in 1910, the use of the telephone has rapidly increased among all classes of the population, for the superior speed and certainty of the Automatic system in making calls invites use.

Just as the people of Hawaii, Cuba, England, France, Argentina, and many others, so business men everywhere are learning how the quick, certain and convenient service of the Automatic Telephone invites use.

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They also have equipment on the P. A. X. switchboard which records watchmen's rounds on a paper dial. All that the watchman has to do is to lift the receiver at designated telephones, although he can also call the head watchman if he wishes.

They also make much use of the conference feature of the P. A. X., which permits a number of men to hold telephone conferences. The Electrical Engineer and the Chief Electrician, for example, frequently hold conferences with men at distant points in the plant in order to save time and get things done properly and quickly.

Their main use for the P. A. X., however, is the handling of calls between the various men and departments of the company. Since installing the P. A. X. these calls have increased to about 1,500 a day because the swiftness, excellent transmission and certainty of the Automatic Telephones makes the men prefer talking to walking about.

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regiment of the 3d Division held back two German divisions . . . sending them back in confusion and capturing six hundred prisoners.

"July 18—The place of honor was given to the 1st and 2d Divisions with chosen French divisions.

"July 19—The 26th (New England) Division was the pivot . . . and attacked again on July 21.

"July 24—The 42d Division (Rainbow) relieved the 26th."

Without a complete detailed account of the Marne fight, position by position, with a clear understanding of the geographical and topographical lay of the land, the average American can not understand this situation. All of us have come to understand the battle of Château-Thierry—on the Marne—as having been the crucial place, the pivotal point where the Hun was started back, and we want all the boys who had a hand in it to have full credit, as it is plainly to be seen General Pershing has endeavored to do. Plainly, according to his own official statement, General Pershing gives credit to five other divisions besides the 3d: The 28th, the 26th, the 42d, the 1st, and 2d, the last two being given the "place of honor," July 18. This is confusing and befuddling to the ordinary person who would not draw any invidious distinctions between any of our glorious boys. Surely General Pershing can not have been mistaken; or is it that I have misread the whole thing?

A possible explanation may be that *The Watch on the Rhine* uses the name "The Marne" in the same restricted sense in which it uses "Château-Thierry." There is, of course, indisputable evidence that other divisions fought in the Marne salient. From the Commandant's office, Headquarters of the United States Marine Corps, in Washington, we are in receipt of extracts taken from official cablegrams and reports sent by General Pershing to the War Department, in regard to the 4th Brigade of Marines. "In action near Château-Thierry, on June 18." The letter of the Major-General Commandant contains this paragraph:

To the best of my knowledge, no marine has ever claimed to have been actually within the town of Château-Thierry, but their great fight, which took place at Belleau Wood, is in the Château-Thierry sector, and one point of the line which they held is only about three miles distant from the town of Château-Thierry itself. The original news of the fighting in Belleau Wood and its vicinity was passed officially by the Army censors and the extracts from the official records, etc., which I am enclosing and asking you to publish, are strictly official, the originals being on file at these headquarters.

In addition to many citations for valor "at Château-Thierry," the following official documents are quoted, with the approval of Acting Secretary F. W. Roosevelt:

On June 29, 1918, the Chief of Staff, 1st Army Corps, wrote to the Commanding General, 2d Division, to which the 4th Brigade of Marines belonged, quoting the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief:

"Please congratulate, in my name, those officers and men who took part in the action in the Château-Thierry region on the afternoon of June 25, when 240 prisoners and 19 machine guns were captured from the enemy. "PERSHING, General."

As a mark of appreciation on the part of the Commanding General, French Sixth Army, of the work of the marines northwest of Château-Thierry, an order was issued on June 30, 1918, by the General commanding, directing that in view of the brilliant conduct of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division, which in a spirited fight took Bouresches and the important strong point of Bois de Belleau, heavily defended by a large enemy force, the Bois de Belleau shall be, in all official papers, henceforth named Bois de la Brigade de Marine.

The Commanding General 2d Division, on June 9, 1918, received the following telegram signed by General Pershing:

"General Bundy, 2d Division. Please accept for the division and convey to General Harbord and the officers and men under him, my sincere congratulations for the splendid conduct of the attack on the German lines north of Château-Thierry. It was a magnificent example of American courage and dash. "PERSHING."

On June 10, the Commanding General, 26th Division, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, wrote the following letter to the Commanding General, 2d Division, General Bundy:

"Accept the congratulations of the 26th Division as well as those of its commander, for the fine work of the 2d Division. We are all proud of you."

And General Bundy, on June 12, sent a copy of this letter to the Commanding General, 4th Brigade, General Harbord.

The commanding officer of the 23d Infantry, which was a part of the 2d Division, on June 12, 1918, sent the following telegram to General Harbord, commanding the 4th Brigade of Marines:

"Hearty congratulations on the splendid work of your brigade. It will inspire all Americans. I got a little slice myself, but only a little, and hope the opportunity will soon come. We rejoice in your victory. (Signed) MALONE."

The War Department, under date of April 11, 1919, annnounced, among other awards, the award of a Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier-General W. C. Neville, United States Marine Corps, with the following citation: "While in command of the 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, and later of the 4th Brigade, he participated in the battles of Château-Thierry, the advance near Soissons, and the operations of St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge, and the Argonne-Meuse."

The 4th Brigade of Marines, consisting of the 5th and 6th regiments and the 6th Machine-Gun Battalion, was cited by the Commanding General of the French armies, as follows:

"Was thrown into a raging battle on a front violently attacked by the enemy and proved itself a first-class fighting unit. Immediately upon coming into the line, in liaison with French troops, it broke a strong enemy attack on a very important sector of our position and later undertook several offensive operations. In the course of these operations, thanks to the brilliant bravery, the vigor, the dash, and the tenacity of the troops who were disheartened neither by fatigue nor by losses; thanks to the activity and energy of its officers and thanks to the personal action of its commander, Brigadier-General James G. Harbord, the 4th Brigade Marines has seen its efforts crowned with success. The two regiments and the machine-gun battalion, working in close liaison, during twelve days of unceasing fighting (from June 2 to June 14, 1918), over a very difficult terrane, made an advance varying from 1,500 to 2,000 meters, on a four kilometer front, capturing important material and more than 500 prisoners, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and taking by storm two strong points of the utmost importance—the town of Bouresches and the organized woods of Belleau."

Extract from the diary of 4th Brigade Marines, from May 30 to June 30, 1918, at that time commanded by Brigadier-General James G. Harbord, and officially submitted by him, contains as its preface the following:

"This diary covers the period during which the 4th Brigade Marine Corps, 2d Division, A. E. F., conducted operations against the enemy in the region northwest of Château-Thierry, the attack against and capture of Bouresches, and the capture of the Bois de Belleau. In its various operations the brigade was assisted by the 12th Field Artillery of the 2d Artillery Brigade."

The official report of the casualties of the 4th Brigade of Marines, in the Château-Thierry sector, is as follows:

	Officers	*Men*
Killed and died of wounds	25	731
Missing	1	93
Severely wounded	37	890
Slightly wounded	47	2,004
Gassed	16	1,355
Grand total	126	5,073

As for the part played by dough-boys in this Marne fighting, one of them points out the "infinitesimal proportion of marines, the 5th and 6th regiments," who would have had to face some 300,000 Germans, "if it had not been for the support of the dough-boys on their left, right, and back of them." Another dough-boy, a corporal in Company C, F. S. B., who was with the 7th Infantry of the 3d Division, writes of the fighting as it appeared to him, dating his letter from Camp Devens, Massachusetts, shortly before he was demobilized and left for his home in Dover, Delaware. Since he explains that he is not writing for publication, "but simply with the hope that if at any time you comment on this question this one dough-boy's version might have some influence." His name is withheld. His unusually clear, simple, and straightforward account runs as follows:

I am very much interested in your article of April 19, relative to Château-Thierry. I left the States in April a year ago, as a member of the 7th Infantry, 3d Division, was with that organization when it left the training area for the front, and went with it through the Marne campaign.

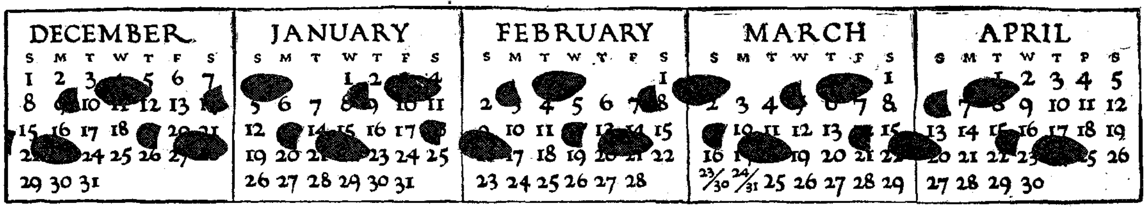
As a dough-boy, it has appeared to me that the marines have received glory at our expense. The whole Marne campaign has by many writers been credited to them. Unquestionably, the marines did exceptional work in France, and we dough-boys are proud of them and their accomplishments. It is not a matter of quality, but of quantity. We feel that even at the Marne they did not do it all. And I am sure the marines do not feel that way about it. I met with many marines in France, a few of them braggarts, but the big majority as fine fellows as they were great fighters in Belleau.

Marines is a word to conjure with, and

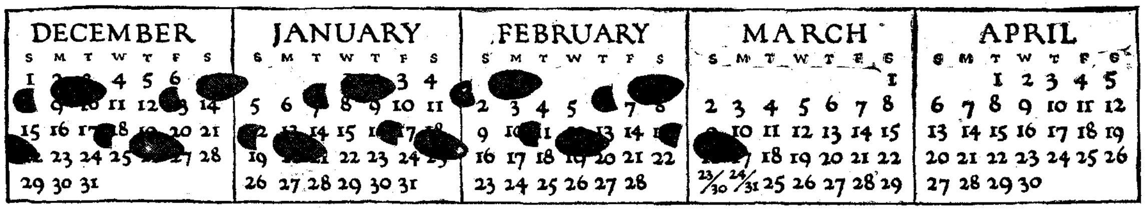
Shoe Dealers: *does not fifty-two per cent longer sole wear interest you?*

The chart below pictures the results of a test of Neōlin Soles vs. leather soles. Observe that the Neōlin Soles lasted nearly two months longer, actually delivering 52 per cent more wear. Certainly the footprints show graphically the economy and consequent satisfaction people are getting out of Neōlin. Read the description of the test.

NEOLIN SOLES WORE THIS LONG—4.8 MONTHS



COMPETING SOLES WORE THIS LONG—3-1 MONTHS



IN a recent competitive test, Neōlin Soles, on the average, gave fifty-two per cent longer wear than leather soles.

Twenty-two pairs of shoes—two pairs each of eleven representative makes—were used.

Varying grades of sole leather were tested, for the retail prices of these shoes ranged from $4 to $15 a pair.

Of these forty-four shoes, twenty-two were fitted with Neōlin Soles, equally divided between rights and lefts for impartial comparison. The other twenty-two shoes were put into service as they left the dealers' shelves—soled with leather.

These shoes were subjected to regular, every-day use. When a sole showed the first signs of wearing out, that sole was eliminated from competition.

In many instances, especially among the cheaper shoes, the Neōlin Sole gave twice as much wear as the leather sole; in some cases, more.

On only two of the forty-four shoes—and these of expensive make—did the leather sole outwear the Neōlin Sole. And this advantage was more than offset by the longer wear that the Neōlin Sole gave on the shoe of the other pair of similar make.

At the conclusion of the test, the record of the average Neōlin Sole was 4.8 months of service before showing the first signs of wearing out, as against 3.1 months for the average leather sole, or 52 per cent longer wear from the average Neōlin Sole.

Neōlin Soles give that extra wear which increases the value of all service shoes—men's business shoes, women's walking shoes, boys' shoes, shoes for growing girls and the smaller children. And they're comfortable and waterproof, too.

And service shoes, fitted with Neōlin Soles, are *live merchandise.* They already have the public's approval; 12,000,000 pairs of Neōlin-soled shoes have been purchased to date.

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Akron, Ohio

Neōlin Sole

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The quality of Neōlin Soles is, of course, always uniform

Neōlin Soles

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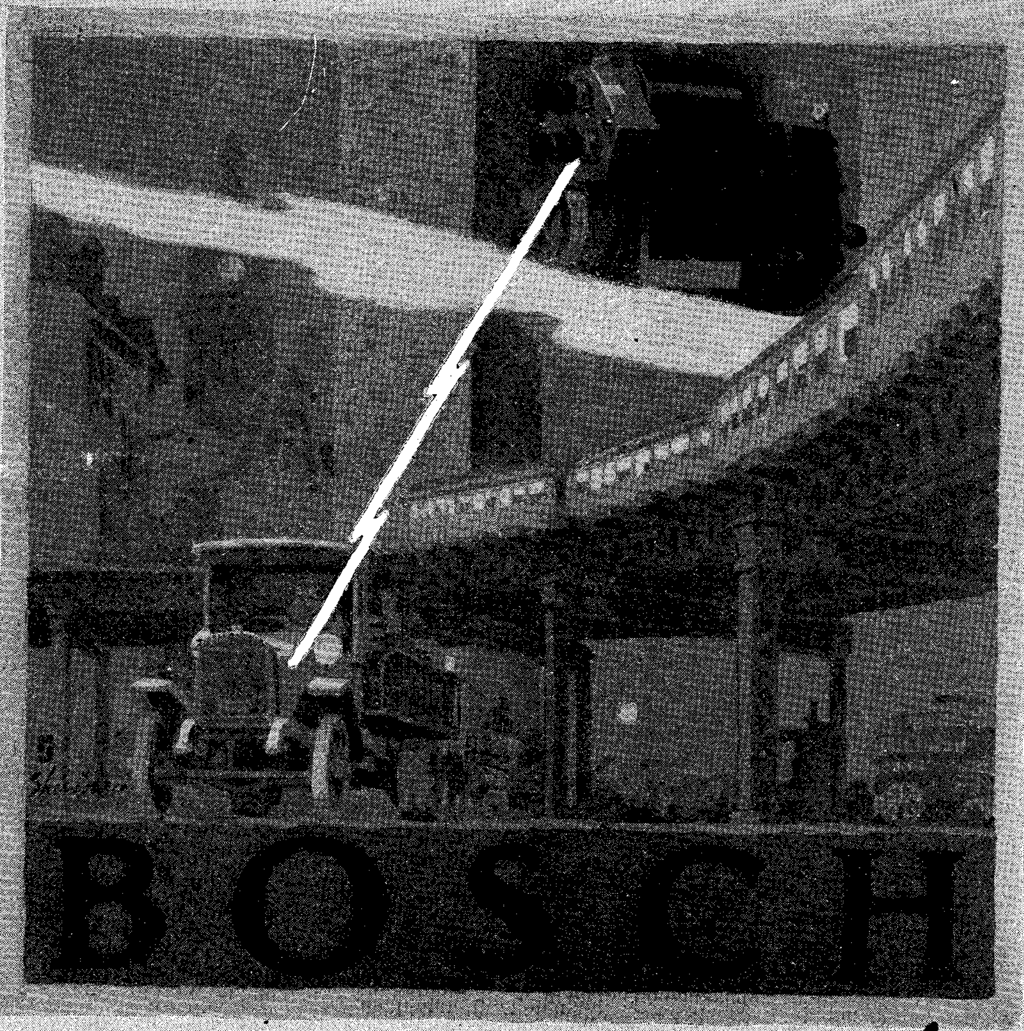

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the conjuring has gone far. So I have concluded that newspaper and magazine writers, and not the marines, are responsible for this one-sided applause and commendation. Indeed I have read somewhere a justification for this very thing, namely, "marines" would pass the censor while "9th," "23d," "30th," or "38th Infantry" would not. But I have never read that the censors would line out or blot out "dough-boys."

I believe that it was on May 30 that the first battalion of the 7th Infantry entrained for the front. The Paris-American editions reported the *Boche* successfully driving toward Paris. Rumor had it that they were hammering at the city's very doors. We realized that it was an intensely critical time, and that a few hours might find us defending life and France somewhere between Paris and the Marne. Two days later we detrained late in the afternoon at Montmirail. That night began a fatiguing march to the front. About midnight we camped in the grove of a château at Condé Brie. Near by our own batteries were thundering, and now and then we would hear the whine and the roar of a position-searching *Boche* shell. Altho this was our first introduction to enemy fire of any kind we were too dead tired and worn out to be even nervous. Early the next morning I was up and about to see what I could find out about the conditions at the front.

Before the château I found a dust-covered dispatch-rider. He had just come from near Château-Thierry. I imagine I conversed with him fully ten minutes and the summarized substance of what he told me was that the motorized Machine-Gun Battalion of the 3d was holding the bridge-head against tremendous odds, with practically no infantry support, and that the infantry units of the 3d were hourly expected to get into position east of Château-Thierry, those of the 2d Division on the west.

I am confident that I am correct in saying that for hours, and unassisted, that Machine-Gun Battalion of the 3d held the *Boche* back at Château-Thierry. The 3d Infantry units were soon in position along the Marne and the *Boche* drove no farther on that sector.

West of Château-Thierry the *Boches* were driving the weary and spirit-broken French before them toward the Marne. And it was there, near Lucy, that they were met, stopt, and driven back by the marines and dough-boys of the 2d Division. I doubt if fiercer fighting was done in all the war than was done by the 2d in and about the Bois de Belleau. But bear in mind that besides the 5th and 6th Marines, the news mentioned that the 9th and 23d Infantry and 2d Engineers participated gloriously in those days of terrific fighting. In the seven or eight American cemeteries about Lucy and Bouresches hundreds of little wooden crosses bear mute testimony to the truth of this.

On or about June 14, the 7th Infantry was transferred from its position east of Château-Thierry to relieve the marines in Belleau Wood. I have always understood our colonel volunteered the regiment for that duty. It was not to be a permanent relief. We were only to hold the woods until the marines, replaced and reorganized, could come in again. But the marines evidently felt that they were going out for good, for they have reported it all over France that the 7th could not hold the position and that they were forced to go in again. However, I am glad to say I have never heard this story from the lips of a marine who was actually in Belleau before June 14.

In those days Belleau was as sensitive as a compass-needle. A burial party, a chow detail, a water-squad, even one lone runner hurrying from P. C. to P. C. would draw the fire of the *Boche* artillery. It is a fact that they would use artillery to get one runner crossing the fields to and from Lucy.

We received practically no food save bread, and our only water-supply was a well in Lucy covered by *Boche* machine guns and artillery. Every lad that carried his comrade's canteens to that well was a hero of the finest type.

I was a runner during our time in Belleau, and so naturally was offered a splendid, if dangerous, opportunity of studying the place. I found on every hand heroic, tho gruesome, evidences of the tremendous battle fought there. To begin with, from the Lucy-Bouresches road the wood appeared impregnable. After entering the wood itself, you found the very nature of the terrane impracticable for an advance through it. But nevertheless the marines not only entered, but drove through the woods, so that on the 14th, when we relieved them, only a small part of the woods was occupied by the *Boche*. Belleau was a magnificent marine feat, but one must not forget that the 9th and 23d Infantry were driving forward too—indeed, I found the bodies of men of those regiments lying by the side of the fallen marines in the wood itself.

I am convinced that this battling of late May and early June is often confused with the later fighting of July 14 and after. Before this occurred the 2d Division had been relieved by the 26th. To their right and immediately back of Château-Thierry were French, and east of Château-Thierry, perhaps from Thierry on to where the Marne elbows east of Mézy, was the 3d, and on the 3d's left French again. At midnight of July 14 the *Boche* launched his grand offensive, sending over a gas-pierced wall of steel. The Château-Thierry-Reims fronts were evidently the immediate objective — Epernay and positions flanking the line running northwest of Château-Thierry the goal. Had they succeeded it would have been a Titanic undertaking to protect Paris. It was a magnificent offensive and tremendous damage was done, but the artillery men stuck to their guns through more than twelve hours of literal hell, and machine-gunners and infantrymen sustained a splendid morale through the night and morning of horror: and the offensive failed.

On the 3d's right the *Boche* made some headway, gravely endangering the 30th and 38th of the 3d. But these regiments, the one flanked and the other all but surrounded, held like adamant in the face of impending destruction. Along the Marne near Fossoy the *Boches* succeeded in getting over some units in the face of the 4th and the 7th, but these came over only to meet with annihilation. South of Fossoy Boucarge farm had been spared for the first *Boche* headquarters, but the new tenants never arrived.

On the 18th, the French and the 26th together began a counter-offensive and with success. The jaw of the Château-Thierry mouth began to close and the *Boche*, utterly discouraged by the offensive's failure, found himself retreating. On the 20th and 21st the 3d crossed the Marne at Thierry, Fossoy, Mézy, and opposite Jaulgonne in boats and on pontoon bridges. In a few days the Marne was free and we were fighting along and beyond the Ourcq.

Now I am positive, despite a recent article in *Popular Mechanics* to the contrary, that the marines were not in this engagement. This article has a beaten and discouraged 3d retreating, a splendid coming-up of the marines to save Fossoy and Château-Thierry. I was personally in and about the former place several times between July 15–18, and not one marine did I see. And it was odd if I alone was left of all the thousands of the 3d. Our regimental headquarters, but a short distance from Fossoy, was not moved until it was to go forward.

I write simply as a dough-boy runner and corporal who understood what he saw transpiring before his eyes during weeks of trench-digging, wire-stringing, and fighting. I have perhaps committed some few inaccuracies, but I feel that on the whole I have given a correct brief account of the general Marne engagements of May 30, June 25, and July 14–31.

I do not write this for publication, but simply with the hope that if at any time you comment upon this question this one dough-boy's version might have some influence. In Belleau the 7th gave many a promising life, and along the Marne the 3d sacrificed her thousands for Liberty and Progress and Righteousness—and I would not have the positions held and the positions gained by those wounds and those deaths discredited.

FIGHTING RECORD OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH, THE FIRST GUARD DIVISION IN FRANCE

THE honor of being the first division of the old National Guard to take part in a great offensive in France belongs to the 26th, also known as the Yankee Division, because recruited from the New England States. New England editors, in welcoming the division home, recall that the New England Minutemen of Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775, fired the first shot in the war of the Revolution; a New England regiment, the 6th Massachusetts, was the first Northern regiment to shed its blood in the Civil War, when, on its way to guard the national capital, it encountered a mob in the streets of Baltimore; and New England troops, the 2d Massachusetts, were the first National Guard soldiers on the firing-line in Cuba. In addition to being the first Guard division under fire in France, the 26th also has the distinction of having taken part in every American offensive after that until the armistice was signed. The 26th was organized under the command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, on August 13, 1917. Its first unit landed in France in September, 1917, followed soon thereafter by the rest of the division. It was the first American division completely organized and ready for business, and the first of the fighting units transported complete to France, being preceded only by part of the First Division of regulars.

Early in January, 1918, the Yankee division was sent to the Chemin des Dames front for special training. This was the first time the division had ever been concentrated. Heretofore it had trained on

How good are you at filling "brain-gaps"?

9 times 2 is 18 Put down 8 and carry 1
9 times 4 is 36 and 1 make 37 Put down 7 and carry 3
9 times 3 is 27 and 3 make 30 Put down 0 and carry 3
9 times 6 is 54 and 3 make 57 Put down 7 and carry 5
9 times 4 is 36 and 5 make 41 Put down 41
Second line:
6 times 2 is 12 Put down 2 and carry 1
6 times 4 is 24 and 1 make 25 Put down 5 and carry 2
6 times 3 is 18 and 2 make 20 Put down 0 and carry 2
6 times 6 is 36 and 2 make 38 Put down 8 and carry 3
6 times 4 is 24 and 3 make 27 Put down 27
Now add:
Put down 8 2 and 7 are 9 Put down 9 5 and 0 are 5
Put down 5 0 and 7 are 7 Put down 7 8 and 1 are 9
Put down 9 7 and 4 are 11 Put down 1 and carry 1
1 and 2 are 3 Put down 3

This is a "picture" of what your brain goes through every time you use the ordinary pad-and-pencil method.

58 chances to make a mistake in this simple problem in multiplication!

46342 × 69 = ?

See how quickly you can multiply this

In a series of speed tests made among business and professional men doing this problem, results showed:—from 15 to 20 seconds is excellent, from 20 to 30 seconds is good, more than 30 seconds is poor. The average of six college graduates was 21 seconds. Try it yourself.

46342
69

EACH one of these 58 steps represents a figure space—a "brain-gap"—to be filled in by the mind—and is therefore a chance for error. We have shown here only an example in multiplication. Division is even more complex. Addition and subtraction constantly invite errors.

All over the world today men and women go through these laborious mental operations which are but the means to an end—the answer. No doubt you yourself waste many precious minutes with pencil and scratch pad—multiplying, dividing, adding, subtracting. So does everyone else.

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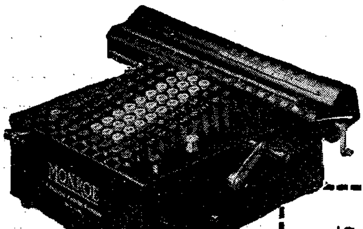

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scattered fields. This was supposed to be a "quiet" sector, but it did not remain quiet long. The Huns began raids in order to identify the new troops, and dropt barrages behind them to prevent their retreating. "They put the barrages down on those green men," said General Edwards, "and they did not even lie down. They crouched down, with high explosives rattling on their helmets. It killed several men, but the barrage was hardly lifted before those green, 'timid' lads jumped up and made a lot of prisoners of the *Boches.*" Finally, after more barrages, raids, counter-raids, gas, and other such things as went to make up the special training of green men at the French front, it was decided toward the middle of March that after a month or so in some rest-sector, where they could get the cooties cleaned out and be drest up in new clothes, the boys of the 26th would be ready to take over a sector of their own. The rest was not to be, however, for the undue activities on the part of the Huns made it necessary for the Yankee division to get into action almost immediately. They were assigned to the Toul sector, which is said to have been the longest front held by an American division during the war. The experiences of the division from that time on, including an account of the first battle fought by Americans in France, are thus recorded by Willard F. DeLue in the Boston *Globe:*

By April 1 the Yanks were in position. On their extreme left they held Bois Brulé (the Burned Wood) on a hilltop, with French units on their left, in the Forest of Apremont. From Bois Brulé the Yankee front extended eastward, with the villages of Xivray, Marvoisin, and Seicheprey just back of their front positions.

Here, as on the Chemin des Dames, there was no front-line trench; simply a string of "strong points," with the trenches further in the ear. It was the job of the boys in those front strong points to break up enemy attacks; and later on, when the test came, they did what was expected of them.

Ten days after the Yanks got into position the enemy struck its first serious blow—a blow which turned out to be far more serious to the Germans than to the New-Englanders. America has come to know this fight—a five-day battle—as Apremont. Properly, it is the Battle of Bois Brulé, for Apremont was held by the Germans, and the bitterest fighting was in that burned wood on a hilltop, where the 104th Regiment was stationed.

From the very first day there had been artillery-action; in fact, the *Boche* set up a row while the Yankees were coming into the line, before they got their packs off. Now, at five o'clock in the morning of April 10, the Germans sent over a body of seven hundred or eight hundred picked shock-troops against Colonel Shelton's boys.

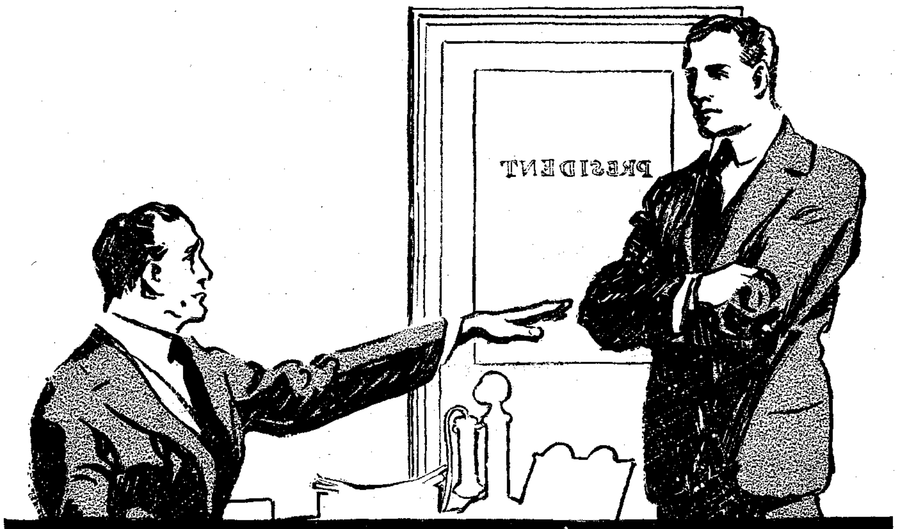
But the Yankee artillery got the jump on them, and opened up with a barrage that couldn't have been better. It smashed the Germans' attack so badly that it broke down, and for the rest of that day, and for two more, the *Boches* were content to throw over a heavy artillery-fire.

On the 13th, however, they were at it again. This time they planned a little better. The center of the assault was

> directed against the French units on the left of the 104th, and it wasn't long before they sent over a hurry call for a counter-attack by the Yanks. The 104th responded handsomely. They swept through Bois Brulé right on to the German flank, and relieved the pressure on the French line. But by that time their own flank was threatened. So the Yanks suddenly changed direction, and attacked by their own flank—a difficult maneuver, but beautifully executed.
>
> The fighting kept up stubbornly. By one o'clock in the afternoon the Germans had broken through and grabbed some of the advanced points held by the 104th, and were filtering in through communicating trenches. It was apparent this was no mere raid. So the reserves were ordered up. But before they arrived the enemy had been hurled back again, and by six that night the heaviest of the fighting was over. On the 14th there was further action; but the *Boche* had been licked, and he knew it. His losses were tremendous; ours comparatively light.
>
> Many an act of heroism took place that day. The flags of the 104th Infantry were later decorated by the French for the gallantry displayed by its men. And the individual awards of American and French decorations are eloquent.
>
> That was the first battle fought by Americans—any Americans—in France in which they were not supported by French infantry.

The Yanks were given but little time to rest before being called upon once more to meet a big attack of the Huns, in the morning of April 20, at Seicheprey. This is described as follows:

> The Germans opened up with a big smash just before three o'clock; fairly smothered the front and rear areas with high explosives and gas—plenty of gas, too, so that back in Logan's quarters they had their masks on for six hours.
>
> Then 1,500 Germans swung down upon Seicheprey under cover of darkness and fog. And another 1,500 of them came up in support. The brunt of the attack fell upon two companies of the 102d Infantry—perhaps 350 men. It was a square ten-to-one fight.
>
> The Yankee machine-gunners, in their isolated posts, were completely enveloped, but not defeated. They fought desperately, dying beside their guns, with a wall of dead Germans around them. Eventually the survivors were captured, for they were surrounded; by 4:30 the fighting was back of them, in the streets of Seicheprey itself. The Germans had rushed the thinly-manned Yankee front trenches and broken through.
>
> In Seicheprey the fighting was bitter—the bitterest the division had experienced up to that time. Losses were heavy on both sides. But the Germans were swept back out of the town by small groups of men, hastily mustered from among engineers, infantry, even cooks, and medical men—swept back to the front trench they were planning to hold.
>
> But the Germans had not counted upon the Yankee artillery. It filled that trench so full of shells the Germans beat a hasty retreat. Sunday afternoon, the 21st, American patrols found it empty, and out in front again the strong points, too, were empty, save for the heroic dead. All that day and night the gun-fire was so heavy on both sides that several Yankee detachments couldn't so much as poke their



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noses out of the dugouts until Monday morning.

Seicheprey gave the Germans their fill of fighting for a while, and it was followed by three weeks of little activity. There were one or two raids, and in the night of May 30 a pretty affair by a bunch of 101st men under Major Hickey, which netted a machine gun, one half-sized prisoner, besides many dead left behind, and many German defensive positions put out of business.

General Gerard, commanding the French 8th Army, forwarded his congratulations for this operation, "as well planned as it was conducted," he said.

Another period of comparative quiet followed until June 16. Then came a fight where the Yanks held positions in what had been the villages of Xivray and Marvoisin, but now merely batches of ruins out on the extreme front. The account continues:

Three American platoons held the positions there against which the *Boches* swept down. There were at least three hundred attackers, grouped in three companies, their intention being to envelop the towns and walk off with their defenders. But the artillery got in its work early—far too early for the *Boche*, for our boys called for it as soon as the enemy was seen gathering, not waiting for the real attack to begin. And when the enemy did finally come forward, under their own barrage, the scattered groups of Yanks went right at them, countered from the very beginning, and smashed things up beautifully.

One German lieutenant, captured, sputtered that the Americans didn't play the game right.

"They shouldn't have been where they were," he said. "They were coming right through our own barrage and might have been wiped out."

The 103d men captured three *Boche* machine guns, several flame-throwers, ten prisoners, and enough equipment to stock a full company. The Germans got back to their lines with nothing better than a sound drubbing. General Pershing complimented the 103d Regiment for its work at Xivray. General Gerard also exprest his admiration for the "fine, soldierly qualities" of officers and men.

And when the time for withdrawal from that front drew near, the gallant Passaga, who had won immortal fame by his defense of Verdun, bade farewell sorrowfully to these New England boys who had fought with his corps, the 32d, so bravely.

"I salute its colors," he wrote of the division, "and thank it for the splendid services it has rendered here to the common cause. Under the distinguished command of their chief, General Edwards, the high-spirited soldiers of the Yankee division have taught the enemy some bitter lessons at Bois Brulé, at Seicheprey, at Xivray Marvoisin; they have taught him to realize the stanch vigor of the sons of the great republic fighting for the world's freedom."

Finally, it began to look as if the Yankee division was actually going to get a rest—in Paris at that. They had dreamed much of that gay city and were overjoyed when on June 28 the order came to leave Toul. On to Paris they went, and then just when they were on the outer fringe of the city the orders were changed. They were asked to go to Château-Thierry to relieve the Second American Division. There was nothing to do but follow the new orders, and so—

Command was taken over July 9, with headquarters at Chamigny; and the regiments were out in front, on ground made memorable by the fight of the marines Here the 101st held Vaux, the most advanced point, right on the Paris road, the line extending to the north.

On the 9th the fighting on this new field began. The *Boche,* in the early morning, swept down into Vaux and established machine-gun posts.

"You've got to drive those (censored) out of there or we'll be the laughing-stock of the division," was the word sent out by Colonel Logan. And so the driving began.

That fight for Vaux will be long remembered—a picturesque fight, with groups of men rushing here and there, cleaning up snipers and machine-gunners, rushing hostile positions: overhead the roar of the American barrage, below the hum of countless machine guns. The clean-up was thorough.

Three days later Foch's famous counter-offensive began—on July 18, at 4:25 in the morning.

The night before, at ten o'clock, a terrific thunder-storm had broken. Lightning flashed and rain fell in sheets. But in the morning there came a clearing, and when the fated hour approached there was a rosy flush on the morning sky. Commanders wore an anxious look. A surprize had been planned, and a clear day was not to their liking. But just before the time set a heavy mist began to descend. All was well.

A gun spoke; then the roar from a hundred, a thousand iron-throated messengers of death. The creeping barrage had opened. The infantry was to attack simultaneously.

The Yanks moved forward on the left, pivoting upon their own right, held by the 101st, in front of Vaux. The 102d came next; but it was the boys of the 103d and 104th, on the left, that did the early fighting.

"We are in Torcy," was the first message sent back. Then came a delay. A hitch had taken place; but by nine o'clock Bouresches, Belleau, and Givry were in the hands of the Yankees.

The first objectives taken, preparations were at once made for a further advance. But the French, to the north, had been held up. On the 19th there was no forward movement until three in the afternoon. Hill 193, above Givry, where the French were held up, was passed on the flank, causing the Germans to fall back. Etrepilly and Etrepilly Woods were reached, taken, and passed. So, too, Genetrie Farm and the woods close by La Halmadière.

In the night of the 19th there was another halt. Then forward again at daybreak, with the 101st and 102d Infantry getting into action late this day, and sweeping forward, through Vaux and the woods close to Bouresches, crossed the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, and by the 22d found themselves in front of Epieds and Trugny.

It was here that the severest fighting of the drive took place. In Epieds the Germans planted machine guns every seven yards. In Trugny and in the woods that lie on the hillsides to the east of both towns they had done likewise.

The 101st tackled the Trugny proposition. Colonel Logan's men were in and out of the town twice. But the German artillery had the range just right, and whenever the Yankees went in flooded the place with mustard-gas. On July 23 Colonel Logan borrowed a little ground on his right from the French, encircled Trugny on the south, and started up behind it, through Trugny Wood. It was a terrible fight, but that night the 101st broke through the German defenses and forced a retreat. Meantime, the three other infantry regiments were making constant frontal attacks. The 102d got into Trugny and captured the gun now on Boston Common.

On the 23d the 103d and 104th Infantry Regiments were relieved; and on the 25th the 101st and 102d were relieved. But the artillery brigade kept on, supporting three other American divisions, until the Vesle River was reached, August 5. It was in this drive particularly that Sherburne's outfit earned the name of the best field-artillery in France. A regular Army officer, watching the guns in action, said: "I have been in the Army thirty years and never have seen field-artillery until this day."

By August 7 the whole division, including the artillery, was back in villages along the Marne, between Château-Thierry and Paris.

The people of the countryside hailed the men of the 26th as "saviors of Paris." Those who went into the French capital were greeted with enthusiasm. Men and women embraced them and kissed them.

General Degoutte, famed commander of the French 6th Army, with which the Americans fought, wrote to General Edwards:

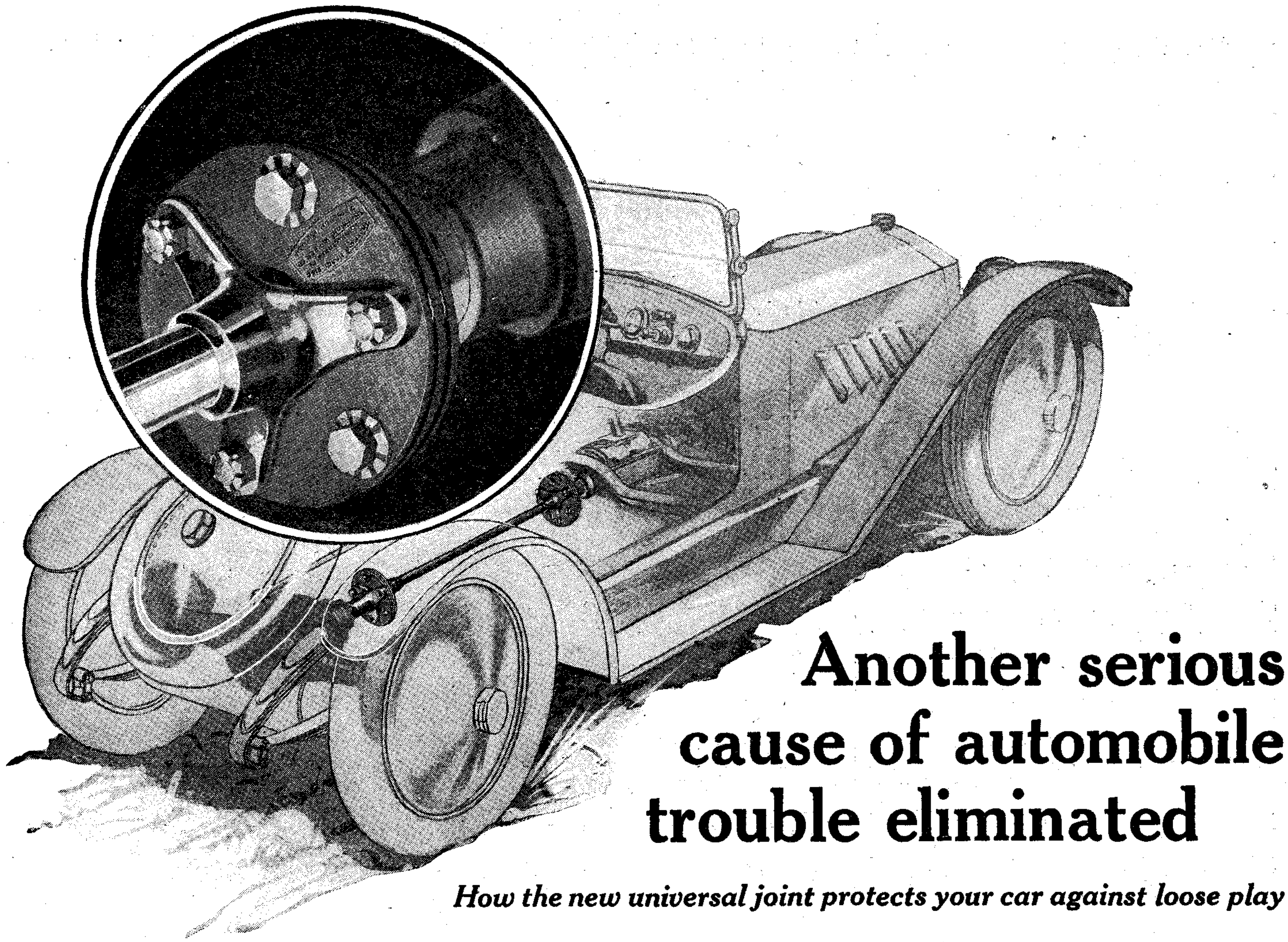
"The operations carried out by the 26th American Division from July 18 to July 24 demonstrated the fine soldierly qualities of this unit, and the worth of its fine leader, General Edwards. The 26th Division fought brilliantly . . . advancing more than fifteen kilometers in depth in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy.

"I take pleasure in communicating to General Edwards and his valiant division this expression of my esteem, together with my heartiest congratulations for the manner in which they have served the common cause."

Again there was talk of rest, and on August 15 the division went to rest-areas in fifty little villages along the Seine near Mussy. There they led a life of ease for ten days, the first period of relaxation since they went into the line at Chemin des Dames. Then the word was passed that they were to go to St. Mihiel. So they started—

By truck, by train, by road, the 26th moved to territory north of Bar-le-Duc, and brought up in a few days on the hills just north of Sommedieue, facing east. Then they moved again, southward a bit. The Meuse was at their backs, west of them. To the east were other hills, along which the German trenches ran. The Yankees were about midway between Verdun and St. Mihiel.

The preparations for this, the first attack by the whole American Army under Pershing, destined to wipe out the St. Mihiel salient, which the Germans had driven and held since the early days of the war, were tremendous. Artillery, particularly, was massed heavily. French divisions loaned to Pershing for the attack brought their artillery. The corps artillery was there. More artillery came up from the army. Cannon were placed along the



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At 12:55 in the morning of September 12 there was a deathly silence over the lines. At one o'clock one thousand cannon spoke. They never let up. Out in front great flashes showed where the shells were at work. All night long the bombardment continued, and, when daylight came, shifted to a barrage, rolling, sweeping, plowing its way over and through the *Boche* trenches.

Before eight o'clock the masses of troops were under way. The 26th went in on a four-battalion front, with two of the 101st at the right, and one each from the 102d and 103d on the left of the line. The 101st plunged into Remy Wood—Bois de St. Remy—which the Germans had filled with machine-gun nests. The regiment cleaned them out; but its progress was necessarily slower than those of the other units.

In most of the area of attack resistance was slight. The *Boches* were plainly on the run. It was almost more a race than a battle, save where the machine guns were at work. Those were tough nuts to crack.

All day the fighting continued. The 101st reached the day's objectives after nine o'clock, in the dark. The other units were further ahead, astride the great road running down to Vigneulles. Still fighting, the 101st was ordered to halt, while the 102d sifted through its ranks, carrying on the advance. Word came that American troops on the other side of the salient were out to beat the Yanks into Vigneulles. But the Connecticut boys got wind of it, speeded up, and got into Vigneulles with patrols before two in the morning of September 13, nine hours, fully, before the boys came up from divisions on the other side.

The real fighting now was ended, but the advance was not. It was the 15th before the division finally got into position on the new line. Within a few days the 102d Infantry, then headed by Colonel Bearss, who had come from the marines, put over a fine affair at St. Hilaire and Bois de Wavrille, at the extreme left of the 26th's line. In a series of night attacks the men entered the town and the wood, cleaned both of them out, and came back none the worse for their little spree.

Colonel Bearss's men were in still another affair that followed—a heavy fight this time, with large losses and mighty achievement. It was the Marcheville-Riaville engagement of September 26, ordered by Pershing to hold the attention of the Germans to the eastward of Verdun while he and supporting French armies struck swiftly the same day in the final Meuse-Argonne drive, farther along to the north.

At 5:30 the Connecticut outfit smashed forward against Marcheville, and the Maine and New Hampshire men of the 103d against Riaville—little groups of houses and ruins in the spreading plain of the Woëvre.

Maj. E. E. Lewis, with his battalion of the 102d, was in and out of Marcheville at least twice; and Hanson, with the other outfit, in and out of Riaville certainly three times. No sooner did they get in than the *Boche* filled the place up with high explosives. The battle developed into a series of attacks and counter-attacks, with the Germans continually sweeping around by the flank and getting into the Yankee rear. Machine-gun fire was terrible.

Bearss went into the thick of things with his men. He, Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, Major Lewis, and fifteen or twenty men poked into Marcheville, got into an *abri*, and were sitting tight when the enemy swept in and surrounded them. Bearss personally led the fight that followed. Ammunition was low, and this liaison group finally got back into the trench.

This feint against Metz by the Yankees completely deceived the enemy. It is estimated that they held five German divisions in front of them that were sadly needed up north, where the big smash of the Allies was in progress.

The last days of the fighting now drew near. The 26th was withdrawn and sent to Verdun, in reserve. In front and to the west and north of them, in the Argonne and in the Meuse valley, the battle roared where other American units were fighting. Then the order came for the Yankee division to get into the fray:

> As early as October 15 the 104th was fighting in conjunction with the French and a squadron of fifteen French tanks. What the fighting was like may be judged from the fact that only one of those fifteen tanks came back.
>
> On the 16th other units went in, and by October 18 command passed to General Edwards. The new position in line was on the east side of the Meuse River, facing generally east. Ahead lay the scrubby woods of Haumont, Chenes, Ormont, Belleau, and the skirt of the Bois de Wavrille, and of Samogneux, the latter to the extreme left, nearer to Verdun.
>
> The attack on these positions began on the 23d and continued until the 27th. The woods, so far as trees went, consisted of a few dead. blasted stumps, standing out like skeletons, in the midst of thick, deadly underbrush. The whole ground had been fought over recently. Bodies of dead French and Germans lay there. And in one place was a valley full of skeletons of the Crown Prince's men who had made the desperate attack on the forts of Verdun.
>
> These woods were taken and lost again, taken and lost, taken and lost. Four times did the 101st battle through Belleau, only to be blasted back by artillery. The enemy had sworn to stick it out, for an attack here threatened the lines of communication. And stick they did.
>
> Of those last days a volume might well be written: of the desperate charges, the hell of shell-fire, the deluges of gas, the hum of millions of machine-gun death-messengers—death-messengers that brought their messages home. And through it all, partly over ground they had won before, they plunged in the dull desperation of despair. In the previous days they had been robbed of the officers they knew and loved. Edwards had been relieved October 25. Others had preceded him, and others followed—Cole, Logan, Hume.
>
> Desperately these boys fought and paid the price. On the 9th the line was drawn back a little, the accompanying units couldn't keep pace. And still the battle raged—a bloody, maddening, disheartening battle—raged despite reports that an armistice had been agreed upon. Even at ten in the morning of November 11 one hour before the fighting was to stop, the 26th was ordered forward again "to straighten out the line." In that hour hundreds were lost.
>
> The Yankee division fought up to the last shot. That shot fired, the division remained a wreck. Gen. Frank E. Bamford, the new commander, reported that the division was in no condition to go to the Rhine. That day, the 11th, 1,200 replacements were received, and more were on their way. When the last hour's fight began one regiment, normally 3,000 strong, had only 240 rifles.

SUBSTITUTES, EVEN FOR "MOVIE" STARS, PREVAIL IN BERLIN

"TEUTS" and substitutes just seem to be natural affinities, and might be expected of a people whose chief claim to "efficiency" lies in their ability to adapt the inventions of others to their own purposes. Richard Henry Little, who intimates, among other things, that he has been regaled with boiled sawdust as a substitute for coffee in Berlin, writes an article for the Hutchinson (Kansas) *Gazette*, describing present-day living conditions in the German capital. From what he says it appears that in addition to the substitutes there is also the most delightful uncertainty regarding the prices one is likely to be asked to pay for his meals. It is said:

> One can get breakfast for two and a half marks, but yesterday afternoon in the bar-room at the Hôtel Bristol, two of us ordered cheesecake and what the bartender said was eggnog. It was not eggnog, but it was very good, altho the two glasses and the two cheese-cakes were twenty-nine marks. There are eight marks to the dollar. And two and a half marks is really not such a cheap price for breakfast, because it consists only of a slice of toasted bread, a little jam, and coffee, which the waiter explains is not real coffee.
>
> One can get something close to real coffee by ordering "mocha." If you say "mocha" you get coffee that tastes like coffee, but it costs four marks or more, depending where you are. The ordinary coffee served in the Berlin restaurants tastes rather good. If it had a high-sounding name and was said to be free from deadly tannin and a great restorer to shattered nerves and was made in Battle Creek, people at home would probably be willing to pay much more for it than the best blend of Mocha and Java. But when you have to drink it, of course, that's different.
>
> As to what meals cost, three American correspondents had dinner last evening in a very nice restaurant off the Unter den Linden. All the tables were well filled with well-groomed men and women and a violinist with a long mane played soulfully during each course. We had a fine soup, good beefsteak, mashed potatoes, peas, bread and butter, chocolate caramels for dessert, coffee, and sugar, a bottle of Moselle wine. The bill was 125 marks, about $17 in our money, something over $4 apiece.
>
> The Americans in Berlin like to go to the smaller restaurants more than they do to the lobster palaces, because in the little places there is not such an appalling array of goblets and glasses and table cutlery, but good, plain, substantial food. In the humbler restaurants, too, the waiters don't poke the wine-card at you every few minutes and are not worried to death if you haven't got your meat and butter and bread and sugar coupons with you. Generally speaking, if you have your bread and other coupons you are probably safer, because you might find a waiter who would stand on the law, but if you haven't got them you get what you want just the same anyhow.
>
> Of course, lots of food things we are

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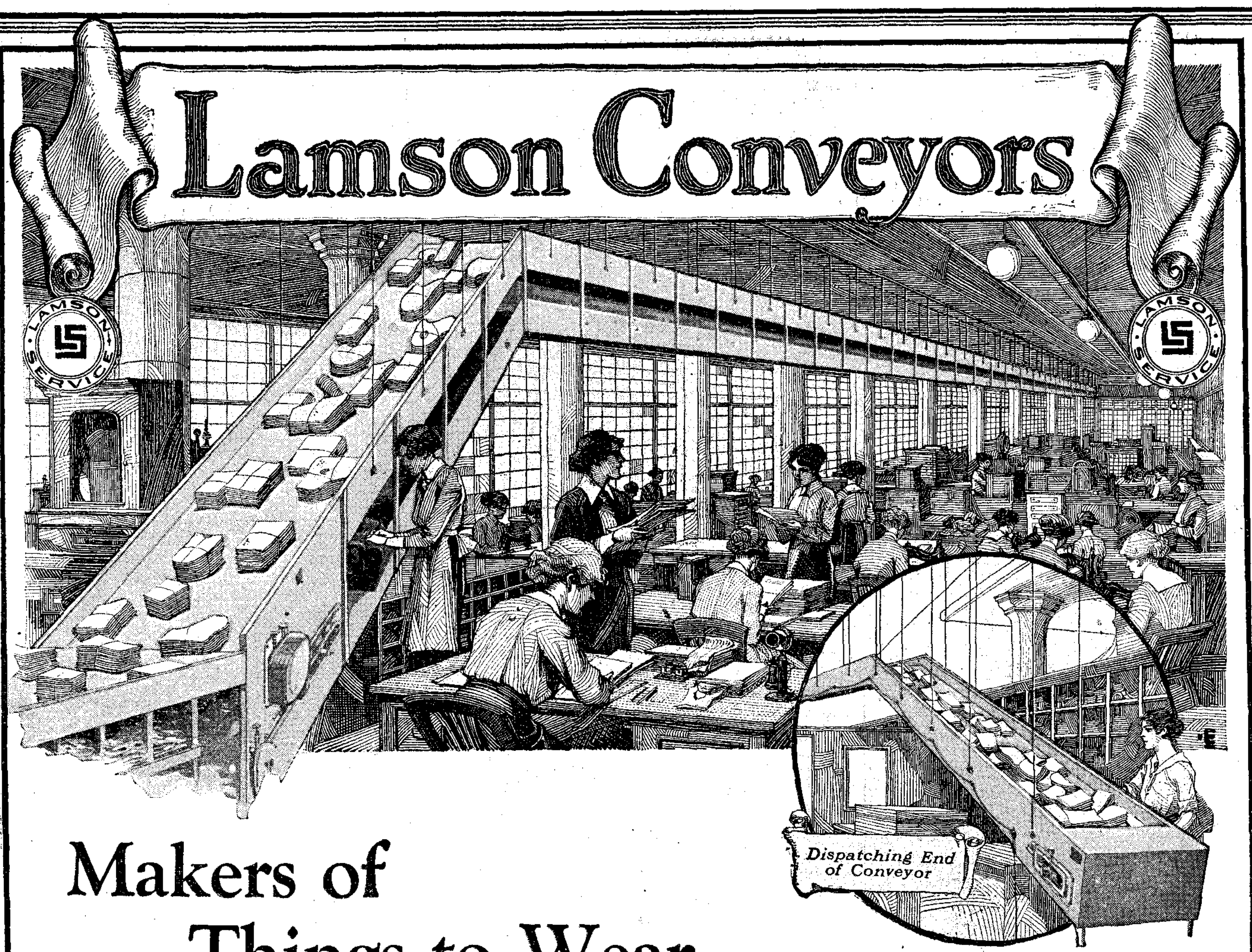

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> served with in the Berlin restaurants are substitutes, but that is equally true of Chicago. Perhaps in Chicago the substitutes are purer and more wholesome, but anyhow, the Berlin substitutes look and taste like the real things. They may be very detrimental to the health in the long run, but anyhow you have the benefit of the long run, which is something.

Mr. Little says there is one substitute the Germans can't put across on an American, however. That is the movie show. Pictures of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and other celebrities connected with the "silent drama" have been absent from Germany for a long time, and so the Teutons are forced to make their own pictures, which they do in large quantities, but with doubtful results. However:

> The movie fans in Berlin are like those in Chicago. They are very loyal and they laugh and cry at the pictures. I don't blame them for crying. The pictures would make anybody cry, they're so bad. But the Berliners have their German Mary Pickfords and Charlie Chaplins, and other popular idols just like ours, and are intensely devoted to them. The actors are, of course, terribly handicapped by the photography and the poor quality of the films.
>
> The pictures are generally blurred and streaky, and sometimes a wild burst of light and then deep gloom with the beautiful heiress and the bad villain walking around in a London fog. But the audiences don't mind, whether he is German or American. You simply can't drive him away from his idols.
>
> When America begins sending over shiploads of food-supplies to the Germans I hope that some of our sympathetic movie devotees will slip in a hundred or so of our latest and best films. The poor starving movie fans of Berlin, choked with substitute Mary Pickfords and chemical Charlie Chaplins and photography committed by the village blacksmith, ought to be looked after and fed back to strong movie health by liberal rationing on the best films that sunny California can produce.
>
> Germany has been isolated for years from a lot of things that over in America we think we couldn't get along without. New books and pictures and plays have appeared very seldom in Germany since its sole occupation became war and the influx of all these things are eagerly awaited.

The writer discusses dressing in Berlin, in that connection indicating that he has learned something about fashions, particularly as they relate to feminine nature. He says:

> I expected to see German women wearing styles of five years ago—but not at all. They are wearing things as *chic* and smart as in Paris. I am told that the reason for that is that fashion will not be downed, war or no war, and that French dressmakers who found business somewhat slack at home during the hostilities, turned many an honest penny by sending their latest creations through Switzerland up to Germany. Anyhow, the women at the opera and in the fashionable restaurants in Berlin look extremely well drest, and, while I am not an authority on this subject, they seem to be fully up to date.
>
> The men are all well drest, too. I hadn't seen full-dress suits for so long before I came to Berlin that all I could remember about them was that they were black and consisted of pants, coat, and vest, but if the evening dress worn in Berlin is not modern, it looks as if it ought to be. The silk hats, which abound in the evening, are my ideal of what the perfect silk hat ought to be, and I should say Berliners wear the latest thing in canes, dogs, and jewelry.

Then follows an episode in which a supply of soap figures and also a Dutch customs official, from which we learn that Dutch customs officials are much like such officials the world over, except that they possibly possess a somewhat greater aversion for soap:

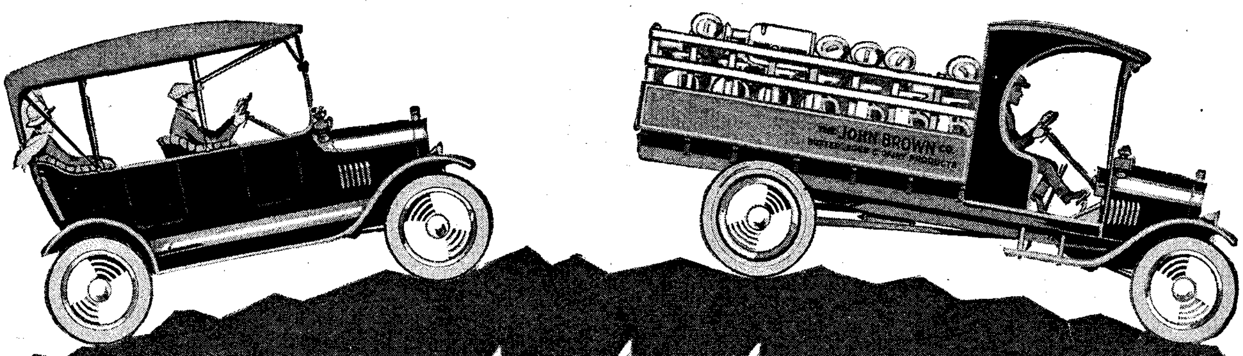
> I was told that before I came up here Germany was suffering terrible agony because of the scarcity of soap, and I tried to relieve stricken humanity by importing twenty cakes of the kind of American soap that does not sink when you throw it in the tub. A cruel customhouse officer in Holland with dirt behind his ears hated me because I was a missionary of cleanliness and he took all my soap away from me and I could not carry out my philanthropic intentions.
>
> But I haven't seen anybody in Berlin yet with a dirty face or who doesn't look as clean as they do in Evanston. Everybody's linen, and collars, and hankies are immaculate, and, while there is no soap on your washstand in the hotel, you can easily get a bar for a few marks. Anyhow, I have a bar of soap that I smuggled out of Holland in my pocket and I won't worry till that's gone. When it is gone, I'm going to ask some of these clean-looking Berliners where they get their soap or what substitute they use. If it isn't honest-to-goodness soap it's the next thing to it.

AN EARLY GERMAN-AMERICAN WHO TRIED TO FOUND A GREAT INDIAN UTOPIA

THE dream of a communistic Utopia, which is at once as old as history and as new as the latest Lenine-Trotzky edict, invaded America, it appears, in those distant days before there was any United States. When English traders were contending with the French for the country now included in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, in the year 1743, some Englishmen incited the Creek Indians to capture "one Priber, a Foreigner." This is one of the earliest records of the presence in the raw colony of a man whose theories were much the same as those now being put to the test in Russia. Priber found among the American Indians conditions which his studies abroad had convinced him were most likely to lead to human happiness. Even community of wives and children, said to have been tried out in some Russian districts lately and long recognized as characteristic of a particularly low state of savage development, was preached by this eighteenth-century communist to hearers some of whom may have been familiar with it as fact as well as theory.

His attempt to found a great Indian empire on communistic lines brought Priber into conflict with the English traders, and in his championship of the original Americans against their exploiters, he will doubtless receive more sympathy than in some of his communistic theories. Priber told the Indians that they were just as good as the English traders, if not better in some particulars, and he advised them to keep their independence and their lands. As a final stab at the traders, he supplied the natives with steel-yards and measures and taught them the use of these European mysteries, so that trading became less pleasant and profitable than it had been, at least from the English standpoint. This restraint of trade was the direct cause of Priber's downfall. "It was his misfortune," comments Verner W. Crane, a member of the department of history of Michigan University, "to run athwart the imperial purposes of the English in America." Mr. Crane continues, in *The Sewanee Review* (Sewanee, Tenn.):

> Tho his career in America makes part of the story of imperial rivalry for the heart of the continent, it belongs as well to the history of the development of social and political ideas in the eighteenth century. His life was not without stirring incident and physical adventure; but his most memorable adventures were spiritual, idealistic. This phase of the man his provincial captors only dimly understood. At his examination at Frederica in the march colony of Georgia, General Oglethorpe and his frontiersmen found him "a very extraordinary Kind of a Creature," speaking "almost all languages fluently, particularly English, Dutch, French, Latin, and Indian." Further, it appeared that he had been scheming to set up "a town at the Foot of the Mountains among the Cherokees, which was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves, who would fly thither from Justice or their Masters." The Georgian who wrote this account of Priber's designs, in a letter published in *The South Carolina Gazette* of August 15, 1743, continued: "There was a Book found upon him of his own Writing ready for the Press, which he owns and glories in . . . ; it demonstrates the Manner in which the Fugitives are to be subsisted, and lays down the Rules of Government which the town is to be governed by; to which he gives the Title of Paradise; he enumerates many whimsical Privileges and natural Rights, as he calls them, which his Citizens are to be entitled to, particularly dissolving Marriages and allowing Community of Women, and all kinds of Licentiousness; the Book is drawn up very methodically, and full of learned Quotations; it is extremely wicked, yet has several Flights full of Invention; and it is a Pity so much Wit is applied to so bad Purposes."
>
> Even from so unsympathetic a report it is possible to discover in Priber one of the most singular figures in the history of the first American frontier: a backwoods utopian who, in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century, imported into the American wilderness the most radical current European social and political philosophy. This "very odd kind of man" (so James Oglethorpe, soldier and philanthropist, described him), who lived for seven years among the Cherokee Indians on the headwaters of the Tennessee River, who "ate, drank, slept, danced, drest,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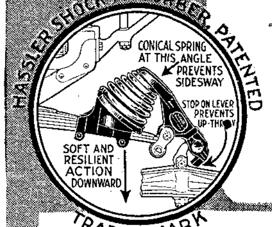
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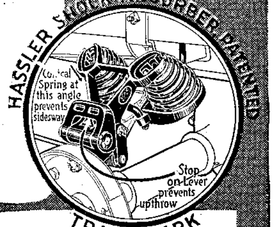
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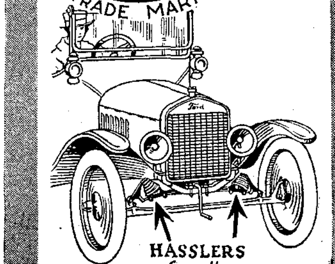

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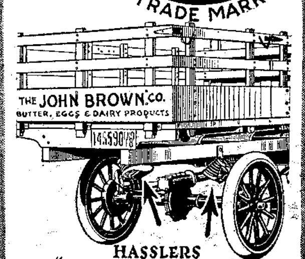
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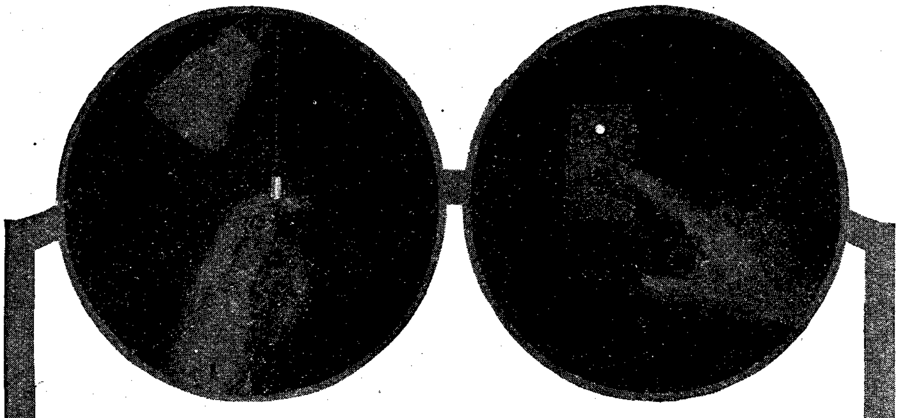
and painted himself, with the Indians, so that it was not easy," by the testimony of a trader, "to distinguish him from the natives"; whose only associates, besides the Indians, were captive French *voyageurs* and the hardy Carolinians who sought a commerce in skins and furs with the Cherokee by the mountain-trail from distant Charleston—was, in fact, a spiritual descendant of Plato of the "Republic," of Sir Thomas More, of Campanella, and a precursor of Rousseau.

It was believed by Adair, Grant, and other Englishmen of the time who mention him that Priber was primarily a French agent, sent to turn the Indians against the English, but Mr. Crane finds no evidence to back up this belief. "For more than two centuries the New World had exercised a magical dominion over the minds of such dreamers as Priber," he comments, and points out instances of this tendency of "communistic utopianism," which has numerous essential points in common with modern Bolshevism, to turn toward America:

> Significantly enough, Sir Thomas More had made the discoverer of "Utopia" a companion of Amerigo Vespucci. Montaigne, too, not without a trace of his accustomed irony, had depicted the "Cannibals" as a race falsely assumed to be barbarians, who in reality preserved from a state of nature manners and institutions more perfect than Plato and the philosophers had been able to conceive. Among those who wrote at first hand of the folk that peopled the New World were many who encouraged this enthusiastic interpretation. Most influential in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the writings of the Jesuit missionaries. As priests, devoted to a life of poverty and cherishing the social precepts of primitive Christianity; as scholars, versed in the classic tradition of republican virtue; as moralists, not loath to rebuke the vices of contemporary European society, the Jesuits were predisposed to take an optimistic view of the Indians of America, in whom they discovered, despite their savagery, the incarnation of many of their own ideals. From the Jesuit relations emerged the concept of the "noble savage' (*bon sauvage*), which was popularized in France, in England, and elsewhere in Europe by a whole school of poets, romancers, and dramatists. This exotic, utopian literature was made the vehicle, not merely for social satire which exposed the superficial follies of Europeans, by contrast with the simple, unaffected, natural conduct of the savages, but for more or less serious assaults upon the very bases of European society. Equalitarianism—which, pushed to its logical conclusion, involved communism—was the guise in which the eighteenth century envisaged the democratic state. The most perfect example of such a state was to be found in America, in Paraguay. There the Jesuits had established among the natives a communist régime which enjoyed a remarkable vogue in contemporary Europe. For a variety of reasons, then, a social theorist like Priber, who aimed to rebuild society upon the foundations of essential human goodness, of natural right, of equality, must have been powerfully drawn to America, where eighteenth-century radical philosophy had found abundant confirmation of its premises.
>
> Moreover, shortly before Priber's flight



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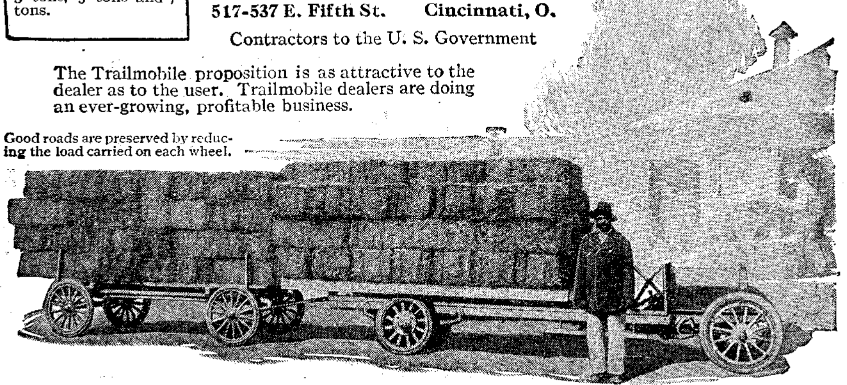

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from the continent, there had been displayed in England a striking pageant of the American wilderness, the report of which may well have directed the interest of the philosophical Saxon exile to the country of the Cherokee. In 1730, Sir Alexander Cuming returned from an unofficial mission to the South Carolina frontier, bringing with him seven Cherokee chiefs, with whom the Government, through the Board of Trade, entered into a treaty of friendship and commerce. While in London the Indians were "entertained at all the Publick Diversions of the Town" (so ran the legend on a contemporary print), "and carried to all places of Note & Curiosity." They were even received by the King at Windsor, where, it was said, "the Pomp and Splendor of the Court, and the Grandeur, not only of the Ceremony as well of the Place . . . struck them with infinite Surprize and Wonder." On the other hand, the English seem to have been imprest with their strict "Probity and Morality," their "easy and courteous" behavior. The interest in the southern frontier and its natives which this visit aroused in England was kept alive by the proposal of a new march colony between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, a project which led in 1733 to the establishment of the province of Georgia.

In that year or shortly after, Priber emigrated to South Carolina. Of his brief career as a provincial almost nothing has been recorded. By a strange coincidence another sojourner in Charleston during that time was a Swiss engineer, employed upon the sea defenses of the colonial capital: one Gabriel Bernard, who was named affectionately by his nephew Jean-Jacques in the most famous of all autobiographies. Altho, by Bonnefoy's account, Priber was forced to leave Carolina for the same reason that he had been compelled to flee from his native country (*i.e.*, the opposition of the authorities to his subversive program), his departure was apparently not made in haste. In three separate issues of the weekly *South Carolina Gazette* in December, 1755, there were advertised "to be sold by Mr. Priber near Mr. Laurans the Sadler, ready-made mens cloaths, wiggs, spaterdashes of fine holland, shoes, boots, guns, pistols, powder, a silver repeating watch, a sword with a silver gilt hilt, English seeds, beds, & a fine chest of drawers very reasonable for Ready Money, he intending to stay but a few weeks in this Town." From his store of possessions he retained only paper and ink and a trunk filled with books. Having divested himself thus of the trappings of civilization, armed only with the weapons of the philosopher, Priber set forth on his extraordinary mission to the Indians of the southern Appalachians.

On the mid-course of the Tellico River, where that stream, which takes its rise high up on the western slope of the Unaka mountains, suddenly debouches into Tellico Plains—fifteen miles from its confluence with the Little Tennessee, not quite thirty miles from the junction of the latter with the Tennessee River—there stood Great Tellico, chief of the towns of the Over-Hill Cherokee. Its importance was due to its location on one of the branches of the Tennessee River (the route of the Cherokee in their raids upon the French and their Indians on the Ohio and the Mississippi); to its exposed position, by reason of which it bore the brunt of enemy attacks; and to the fact that at the time the acknowledged leader among the head-men of the Cherokee whom Sir Alexander Cuming had designated, grandiloquently, as "Emperour" of

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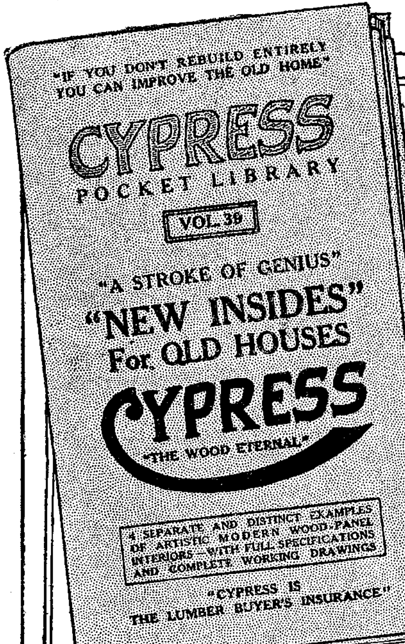
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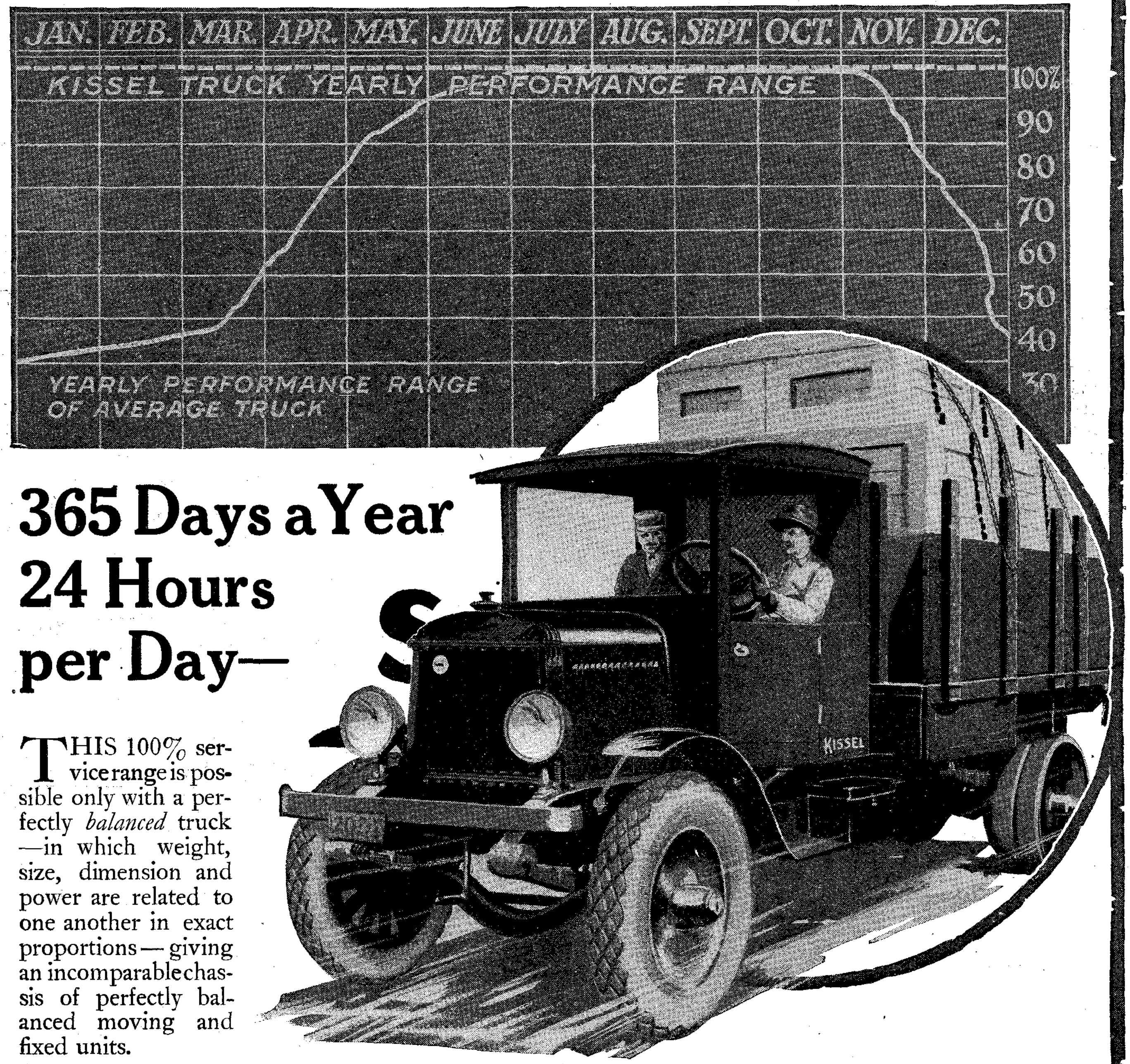
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the nation, was Moytoy of Tellico. It was this village, distant from Charleston more than five hundred miles by trading path, which Priber selected as the principal scene of his labors.

Priber's program appealed to the Indians, whose communal customs were not so far different, in many instances, from those which he preached. The English traders, observing how well he got along with the Indians, were smitten with jealousy. Mr. Crane quotes contemporary criticism of the man:

"Being a great Scholar, he soon made himself master of their Tongue, and by his insinuating manner Indeavoured to gain their hearts, he trimm'd his hair in the Indian manner & painted as they did going generally almost naked except a shirt & a Flap." In the view of Ludovick Grant, a principal trader at Tellico, and of his associates in the trade, these tactics alone must have convicted Priber of being a French agent. Certainly they were far removed from the ordinary methods of the English traders, who were constantly accused, by the English themselves, of contempt for the Indians, of dishonesty in their dealings with them, often of gross brutality. (That the English were in general the successful rivals of the French was due, not to their diplomacy, which was distinctly inferior, but to the cheapness and sufficiency of their trade.) The considerable influence which Priber won by adapting himself to the habits of the Indians he used to protect them from exploitation by the traders, to promote their independence and their advancement in the knowledge of useful arts and in organization, to turn them from war to the pursuits of peace, and to spread his propaganda of a communistic state.

By these policies Priber came into collision with certain of the traders and eventually with the South Carolina Government. When he taught the Indians the use of weights and measures, and constructed for them steel-yards, he probably accomplished more to protect them from cheating traders and pack-horsemen than had been accomplished in thirty years by a succession of assiduous but overburdened Indian agents. But he was not content simply to make them more acute in their dealings with the whites. He sought to establish their independence, and their equality with all their neighbors, of whatever race or nationality. Adair, who did not grasp the exact nature of Priber's design, altho he realized something of its scope, wrote that he "inflated the artless savages with a prodigiously high opinion of their own importance in the American scale of power, on account of the situation of their country, their martial disposition, and the great number of their warriors, which would baffle all the efforts of the ambitious and ill-designing British colonists.' "Americus" (the pen-name of a writer of the time) was probably more accurate in ascribing to him the aim of engaging the Indians "to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations." Both the English and the French he taught them to regard "as interlopers and the invaders of their own rights." "Believe me," he predicted after his capture, "before this century is past, the Europeans will have a very small footing on this continent." Nevertheless it was the English whose interests were immediately imperiled; and certain of Priber's acts gave color to the belief that he was in the French service. Despite occasional efforts of the French in Louisiana to open relations with the Cherokee, the English of Carolina had enjoyed a practical monopoly of their trade. Priber argued that an effective means "to preserve their liberties" would be "by opening a water communication between them and New Orleans." "For the future," he advised, they "should trade with both upon the same footing, which would be their greatest security, for they would then be courted & caressed & receive presents from both." Again, he exerted himself to dissuade the Indians from warlike enterprises. The long-time enemies of the Over-Hill Cherokee were the French and their Indian allies of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. When raids were incited by the English traders Priber worked, in concert with French prisoners like Bonnefoy, to frustrate them. To a remarkable degree the Indians appear to have entered into his "spirit of pacification." In all his counsel Priber professed to be seeking only the interest of the Indians: the "noble savages" of the generous tradition to which he subscribed.

Most of all, Grant declared, Priber inculcated "into the minds of the Indians a great care & jealousy for their Lands, and that they should keep the English at a distance from them." The history of English dealings with the Indians in this respect was certainly less reassuring than that of the French. Potentially Priber's program of independence constituted a sharp challenge to the expansive tendencies which English colonists had everywhere shown.

By Grant's account Priber's advice in these matters "produced a very extraordinary letter to this Government from the Indians which was written by Pryber & signed by him as Prime Minister. This first opened the eyes of the Government, and shewed them the great danger of his continuing any longer there, and accordingly they sent up letters to me desiring that I would do my endeavour to have him apprehended & sent down." After a futile attempt Grant found it impossible to execute the commission without angering the Indians, and since he was at the time "deeply Engaged in Trade and saw the great ill inconveniency of . . . Intermeddling any more in this matter," he declined the task. Thereupon the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, in March, 1739, appropriated £402 (provincial currency) for the expenses of "Col. Joseph Fox, and two men, going to the Cherokees to bring down Dr. Priber." Failing to draw Priber out of the town, Fox foolishly attempted to seize him in the town-house of Great Tellico, "for which he had like to have suffered." On that occasion was demonstrated the prestige which Priber had acquired among the Indians. "One of the head warriors rose up, and bade him forbear, as the man he intended to enslave was made a great beloved man, and become one of their own people." The Indians earnestly requested the English "to send no more of those bad papers to their country, on any account; nor to reckon them so base as to allow any of their honest friends to be taken out of their arms, and carried into slavery." At the same time they express a desire to live in friendship with the English—but "as freemen and equals."

Firmly entrenched against his enemies in the affections of the Cherokee, Priber essayed the rôle which was most congenial to his philosophical spirit: that of Lycurgus, of law-giver, to the American Indians.

His immediate object, avowed to "Americus" at Frederica, was "neither more nor

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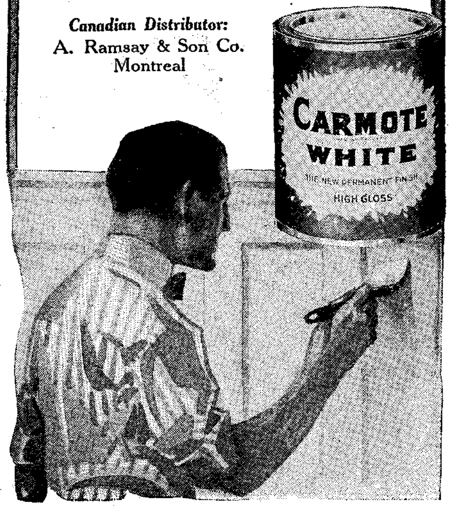

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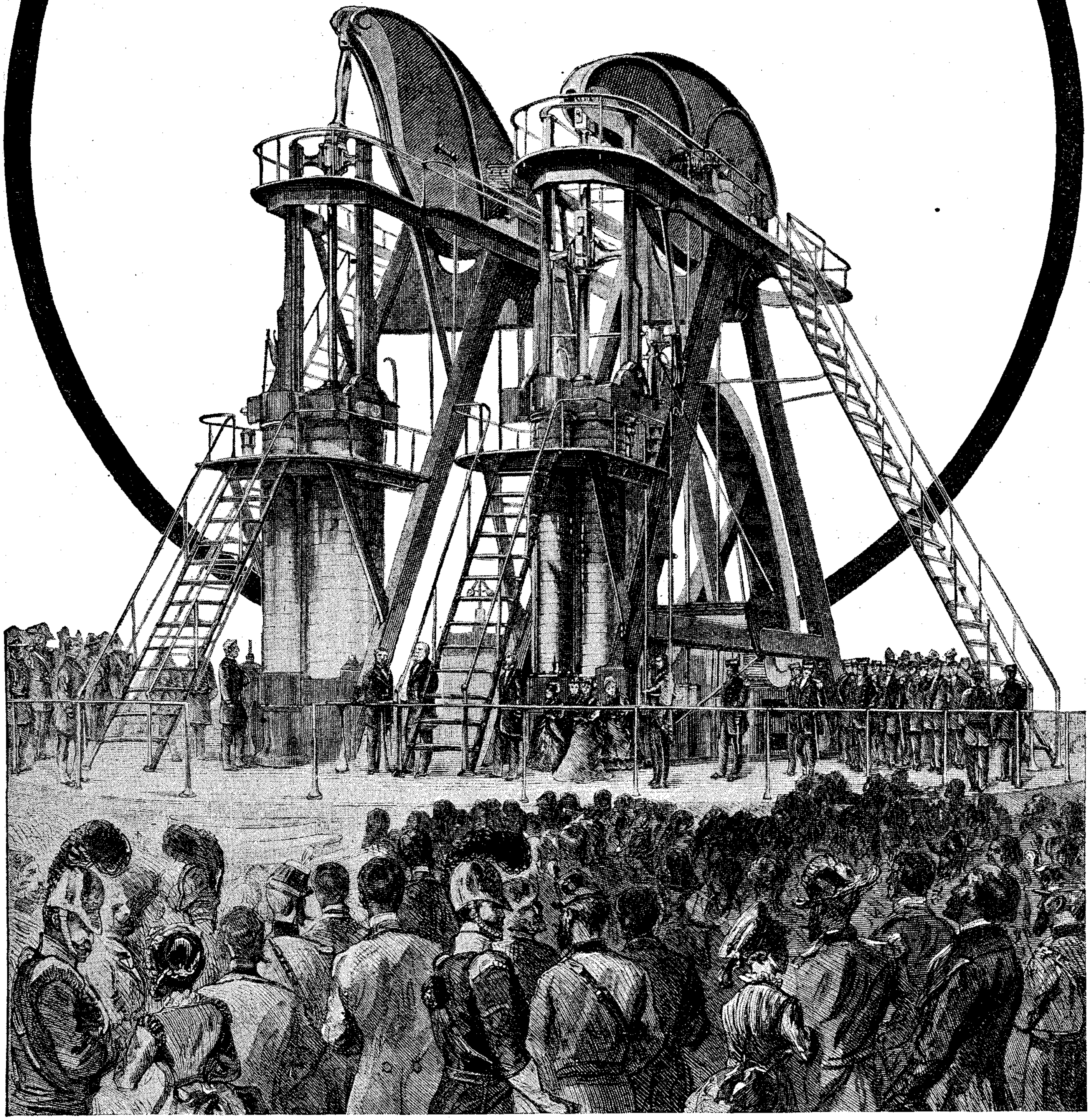
This steam-engine, which supplied power for the Centennial, rose forty feet high, occupied 1350 square feet of floor space and weighed, with accessories, 607 tons. It was looked upon as such a triumph that President Grant and Dom Pedro II, last emperor of Brazil, presided at its starting. The illustration is from Harper's Weekly of May 27, 1876.



OUR CENTENNIAL—PRESIDENT GRANT AND DOM PEDRO STARTING THE CORLISS ENGINE.—FROM A SKETCH BY THEO. R. DAVIS.

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When President Grant started the mechanism, and the mammoth Corliss engine in Machinery Hall began to throb with life, crowds at the Philadelphia Centennial witnessed what the world in 1876 proclaimed the crowning glory of steam-engine development.

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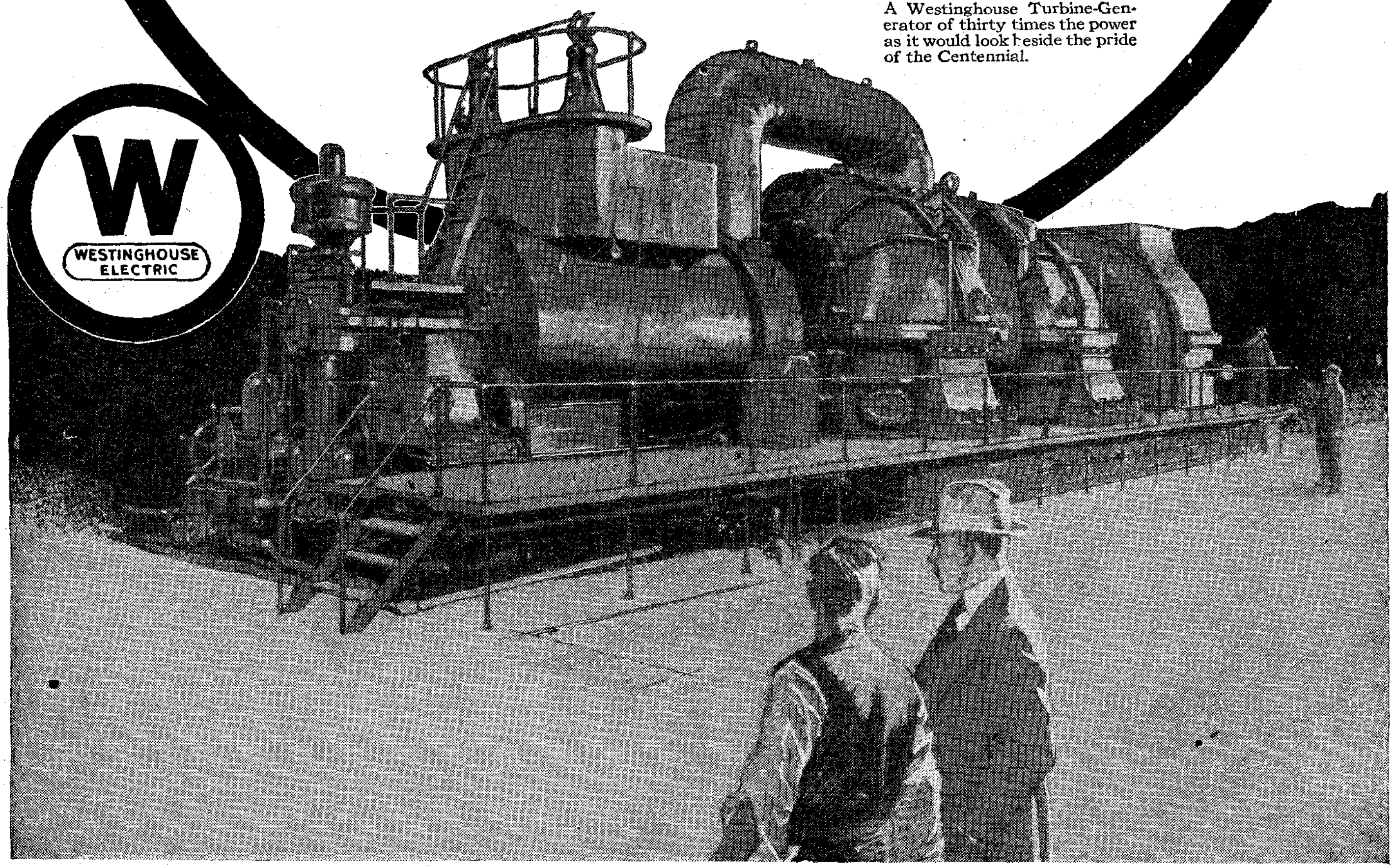
A Westinghouse Turbine-Generator of thirty times the power as it would look beside the pride of the Centennial.

less than to bring about a confederation amongst all the southern Indians." Adair, who was curiously blind to Priber's utopianism, nevertheless perceived that he was engaged upon a grandiose scheme for the political organization of the Cherokee and for the formation of an extensive Indian league. "Having thus infected them by his smooth deluding art," wrote the historian of the southern Indians, with reference to the Cherokee, "he easily formed them into a nominal republican government—crowned their old Archi-magus, emperor, after a pleasing new savage form, and invented a variety of high-sounding titles for all the members of his imperial majesty's red court, and the great officers of state; which the emperor conferred upon them, in a manner according to their merit. He himself received the honorable title of his imperial majesty's principal secretary of state, and as such he subscribed himself, in all the letters he wrote to our Government, and lived in open defiance of them." When Priber's project was frustrated by his arrest, the "red empire" which he had "formed by slow but sure degrees, to the great danger of our southern colonies," was on the point "of rising into a far greater state of puissance"—so Adair believed—"by the acquisition of the Muskohge, Choktah, and the western Mississippi Indians."

Priber's ultimate object, however, was the putting through of his "revolutionary social program." Ludovick Grant, who scorned Priber's visionary ideas, observed that "he proposed to them a new system of government, that all things should be in common amongst them, that even their Wives should be so, and that the Children should be looked upon as the children of the Public, and be taken care of as such, & not by their natural parents." From other sources Mr. Crane collects further details of the dreamer's plan. The writer concludes:

> Priber clearly had in view a society in which every talent should have unhampered opportunity for development; and where each citizen should work according to his abilities for the good of the republic. The axiom of the Saint-Simonists ("to each according to his needs, from each according to his capacity") was anticipated by Priber: "*Chacun y trouveroit son nécessaire tant pour la subsistence que pour les autres besoins de la vie, que chacun aussy contriburoit au bien de la société de ce dont il seroit capable.*" (Each should receive what is necessary, both for subsistence and for the other needs of life, and each should contribute as much as he can to the good of society.)
>
> In the history of utopias Priber's project occupies an undefined middle ground between the purely literary Utopia, on the one hand—of the class of More's prototypal work, of Campanella's "City of the Sun," of a whole literature in the drama and the romance which flourished in Priber's own time—and, on the other, the applied utopianism of the Anabaptists of the Reformation period, of the Fourierists and the Owenites. The book which would have given him place among the authors of ideal commonwealths was in manuscript when he was carried captive to Frederica, and probably perished with him—as also his dictionary of the Cherokee language, which would have established his name among the first students of American linguistics. From the glimpses of his ideas which uncultured frontiersmen were able to catch, it is clear that there has been lost, if not one of the great utopias, at least one most significant of his century. The catalog of characteristics which Mr. Joly has ascribed to eighteenth-century "socialism" fits, with little amendment, the social philosophy of Priber: "*République, vertu, bonheur, innocence, égalité, communauté, courage et pauvreté. . . . Lycurgue, . . . et l'âge d'or et les bons sauvages, et le christianisme sentimental, et le simple nature, et les jésuites du Paraguay, tout cela forme un faisceau indissoluble.*" (Republic, honor, happiness, innocence, equality, community, courage, and poverty. . . . Lycurgus . . . and the Golden Age, and Christianity full of feeling, and simple natures, and the Jesuits of Paraguay—all of that makes up an indissoluble group.)
>
> The possibility of establishing a new social order upon a basis essentially moral and metaphysical rather than scientific was never tested, as Priber had planned, in the "Kingdom of Paradise" of Cusawatee. It was his misfortune that his design ran right athwart the imperial purposes of the English in America. Hardly had he begun to spread his propaganda among the neighbors of the Cherokee, than the commander at Fort Augusta "on the main" perceived a "remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade." After inquiries he traced the responsibility—to "a white man, who had resided some time in the upper towns, after having been many years among the Cherokees, who always shewed him the utmost deference." On instructions from Captain Kent the English traders secured the arrest of Priber, who was on his way, as they believed, to the French at Mobile; and sent him down, with his bundle of manuscripts, to Frederica. (Thereupon the Indians "made it very apparent by their clamours that they were not a little interested in his safety.") The treatment accorded him in Georgia was that of a political prisoner of rank and importance; he was confined in the barracks and guarded by a sentry night and day. In the ruin of his hopes he continued to maintain an imperturable front. "'It is folly,' he would say, 'to repine at one's lot in life:—my mind soars above misfortune—in this cell I can enjoy more real happiness, than it is possible to do in the busy scenes of life. Reflections upon past events, digesting former studies, keep me fully employed, whilst health and abundant spirits allow me no anxious, no uneasy moments—I suffer—tho a friend to the natural rights of mankind—tho an enemy to tyranny, usurpation, and oppression—and what is more—I can forgive and pray for those that injure me. . . . . . .'"
>
> After a few years of imprisonment, Priber died. The verdict upon his career has followed too closely the opinion of his enemy, Ludovick Grant: "Thus ended the famous Pryber . . . a most Notorious Rogue & iniquitous fellow who if he had been permitted to have lived much longer in that Country would undoubtedly have drawn that nation over to the French Interest." More generous in his judgment was Adair, who likewise regarded Priber as a menace to English dominion in southern America, but who nevertheless affirmed that "he deserved a much better fate."
>
> He deserved, no doubt, a better fate than the oblivion which has befallen him. Philosopher, utopian, linguist, scholar, friend of peace, of progress, of the Indian, his was a solitary figure among the ruder folk who peopled the outer fringe of European civilization in America. Chimerical his enterprise must seem. By reason of it, however, the first American frontier became, for a few years, the first frontier of eighteenth-century social idealism.

CAPTAIN ZINN FINDS THE GRAVES OF LOST AMERICAN AVIATORS

A DETERMINED little man with a mission that he chose for himself, and to which he devotes himself with almost religious fervor, is combing hundreds of square miles of the Great War's battle-grounds, behind what once was known as the enemy's lines. He is searching for the lonely graves of the lost fliers of the American Air Service. Captain Zinn is his name—Capt. E. W. Zinn, and it is particularly fitting that he should search out these American graves, for he assigned most of the American fliers to the planes they were to pilot, and to the stations from which many of them were to sail away never to return. *The Stars and Stripes*, official newspaper of the A. E. F., tells something of the personality of this determined little man, of his quests, and of his accomplishments:

> It was Captain Zinn, a veteran of the French Foreign Legion and the Lafayette Escadrille, who, when eager young American aviators, fresh from their training-camps, reported for duty where the fighting was, assigned them to squadrons and each to a particular airplane. Thus it was that he came to know them all. He sent them to their stations. He knew what ships they would pilot in combat in the air, on bombing expeditions, on reconnaissances over the lines.
>
> And now he seeks for those he sent out and who never returned. He asked that he might do it. If you talk to Captain Zinn about it, you know why he made the request. You know how he feels about that which he is doing. There is no mawkish sentiment about Captain Zinn.
>
> But deep down within him Captain Zinn feels that he and no other should go out on the mission that now engages him. He has an interest that is intimate and personal.
>
> Already, Captain Zinn's quest has led him over the greater part of northern France and into Belgium and Germany. Through the torn fields and woods in the Verdun, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse sectors he has gone. He has tramped through the Argonne to Sedan and sought in the mountains that encircle Metz and hide the valley of the Moselle. Wherever there was fighting in which the American Air Service participated, there has gone, or will go, Zinn.
>
> Out of 150 missing American aviators, Captain Zinn already has definitely located and identified the spots where seventy fell and were buried. It has required many days of painstaking search and inquiry to attain this result.
>
> Captain Zinn has found that in a great many cases American fliers were buried either by the Germans or by civilians with no mark of identification left on them.

The line of work in which Captain Zinn is engaged is one calling for unlimited patience and the ability to go into endless detail. His exploits read like stories of the investigations of a detective who starts with only the most meager facts from which he finally works out a solution of his problem. We read:

> Many times he has come upon a grave with a rude cross on which was scrawled:

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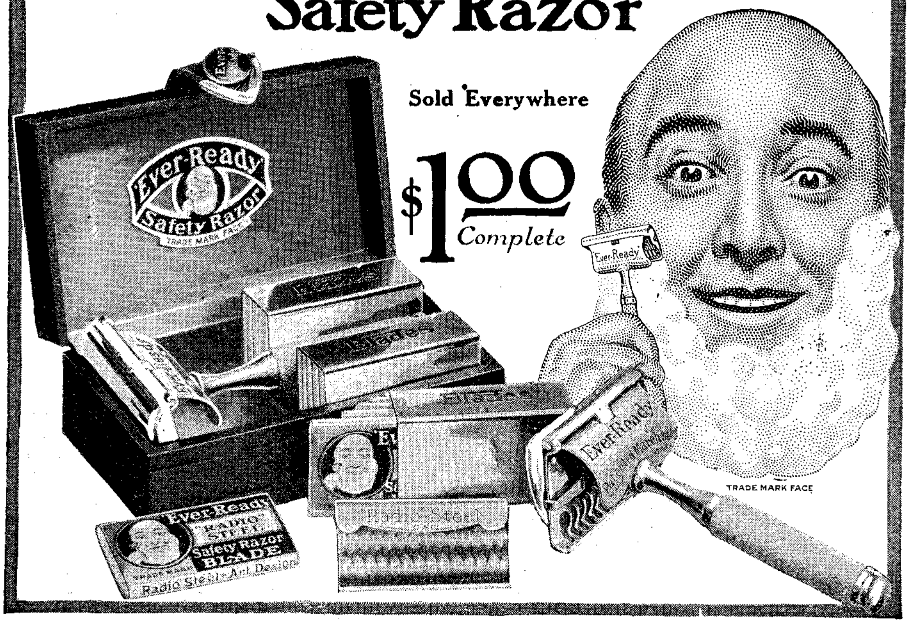

"Unidentified American Aviator," or "Two Unidentified American Aviators." He has had to obtain positive identification by careful examination of air-service records, questioning of peasants and civilians who saw American machines brought down and deductions based on the information he gathered. In some instances it has been necessary to open graves to make sure.

To start out with, Captain Zinn has the records of squadrons, which show, for instance, on what date a missing pilot went out, what his mission was, over what country he naturally would go, and what kind of machine he had. Perhaps an attack by an overwhelming force or an accident or other circumstances forced the pilot off the course marked out for him. When he failed to return, only speculation as to where he fell could be indulged in. Unless the Germans notified his squadron of his death and the location of his grave, he became one of the men for whom Captain Zinn now seeks.

There was the case of young Kenyon Roper, of the 91st Aero Squadron. By a process of elimination of facts gathered, it was fairly definitely established that Roper had come down in the night between the lines. Captain Zinn questioned scores of peasant folk. Yes, they had heard that an American aviator had fallen, but they did not know where. There was what was left of his burned machine. But the search appeared hopeless. And then Captain Zinn heard that a small boy had a handkerchief that the dead flier had possest. He found the boy. And the handkerchief. And written in indelible ink on the little piece of linen was the name "Kenyon Roper." It was easy then to learn from the boy where the grave was and to be sure that Kenyon Roper lay sleeping there.

Then there was the case of Lester Harter, of the 11th Squadron. He went out and his machine caught fire. Harter jumped, just as Major Lufbery did and as other aviators have done, and fell many thousand feet to his death. When awe-stricken peasants ran from the fields to his crusht body they found in his hand a scrap of paper, and on it was written in hurried, jerky letters, "Lester Harter."

Fearing lost identity among the dead, Lester Harter must have written his name on that piece of paper before he jumped from his machine.

Then there were Kinne and McElroy, of the 99th Aero Squadron. Only a piece of the tail of their machine was found. It was enough, tho, to show that it had belonged to their ship. Their plane came down in flames between Cunel and Nantillois. Both jumped. Days were spent in hunting for their bodies. One day their squadron commander joined in the search. He hunted for hours in a thick wood. And he gave up. He was standing on the edge of a covered shell-hole, discouraged. Some impulse caused him to stir the earth in the shell-hole with his foot. And there he found the body of young McElroy. Near by they later found Kinne.

There are many such stories that Captain Zinn can tell.

From the information he gathers, Captain Zinn writes personal letters to the relatives of the dead aviators, telling in simple words how and where they went to their deaths. His letters usually give the first true account of the manner in which the fighters of the air met their ends. Sometimes those letters destroy cherished hopes that the aviators reported as "missing" by the War Department might sometime, somehow, turn up. But it is better so, says Captain Zinn.

THE AMERICAN REGIMENT THAT PUT NEW LIFE IN THE DEFEATED ITALIANS

THERE was one American regiment in the war, the 332d Infantry, which was sent to the Italian front soon after the Austro-Germans had administered the crushing defeat of Caporetti, that did little except march up hills and then march down again, and yet it played a considerable part in putting the Italians in a position to annex nearly everything they desired. By judicious marching, by changing its costume a little when "behind the scenes" in order to look like a new unit when it appeared again, this single regiment managed to give the effect of about five divisions. Its technique was a great deal like that employed on the stage to give the effect of a mighty marching host, and so well was the plan worked out among the effective "stage-settings" of the Italian mountains that both friend and foe were completely deceived. "The Italians lost all fear of defeat in the face of this constantly growing American army marching over the plains below them," writes a reporter in the New York *Times*, who interviewed members of the regiment when they passed through New York the other day on the way to their native Ohio. "The Austrians lost every hope of victory for the same reason." A photograph of the regiment as it appeared when parading up Fifth Avenue, New York, was published in THE DIGEST of May 3. Here is the *Times's* account of the unusual work of the unit in Italy:

> The story of the 332d Infantry, the only American regiment attached to the Italian forces, is remarkable not so much because of the individual feats of bravery as for the powerful morale-building force they exerted in the Italian Army and the weakening morale-deadening effect their presence had on the Austrian troops. The close of the year 1917 saw Italy suffering from the miserable Caporetti defeat. Her front line of some 100,000 troops had been completely demolished. Fifteen hundred guns and artillery had been captured by the Austrians. The insidious propaganda of the Germans and Austrians had worked with telling effect.
>
> While the Italian and Austrian soldiers were fraternizing in the belief that the war was over and peace had been declared, as papers printed in Italian by the Germans and Austrians announced, troops of the Teuton Army oozed through between the ranks of the unsuspecting Italians and started the murderous rout. The close of that advance found the Italians badly demoralized and hopeless of ever recovering the ground they had lost. Not the least important factor in the lowering of their morale was the fact that American troops had been reported as taking part in the battles at the French and English fronts, but not a sign of them was to be seen in Italy.
>
> In June, 1918, the 83d Division, that had trained at Camp Sherman in Ohio, arrived in France. It was turned into a depot division and assigned to a training area in France. Soon after the request came to Major-General Glynn, the

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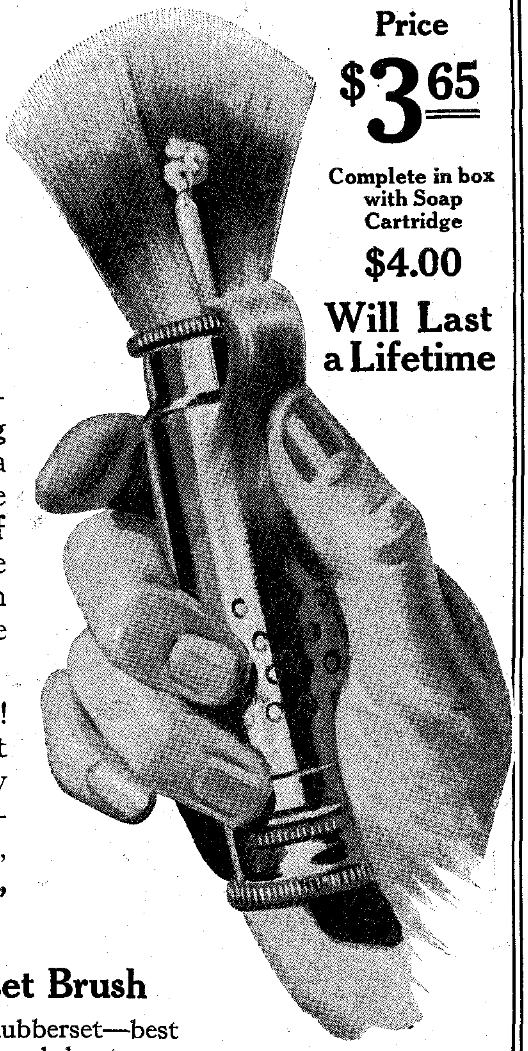

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commanding officer, to send one of his regiments to Italy. The 332d was sent, and arrived in Italy early in August in 1918. The Italians were wild with joy, and the soldiers were paraded and decked with flowers in every city that they passed.

The soldiers were billeted in three towns —Villafranca, Custoza, and Summacompaqua. The barracks they used had previously been occupied by Italian troops. The conditions were poor, the houses dirty, and the sanitation unspeakable. With no intention of complaint, but with a desire to help conditions there, the commanding officer took the matter up with the Italian officials, and immediately the American Army was transferred to Valeggio, where new tents and new quarters were provided. Food-supplies were given them with a generous hand. When Italy was living on a meat ration and when her soldiers were getting very little of it, the Italian supply-stations saw to it that the American troops got the food they were accustomed to and in the usual quantities.

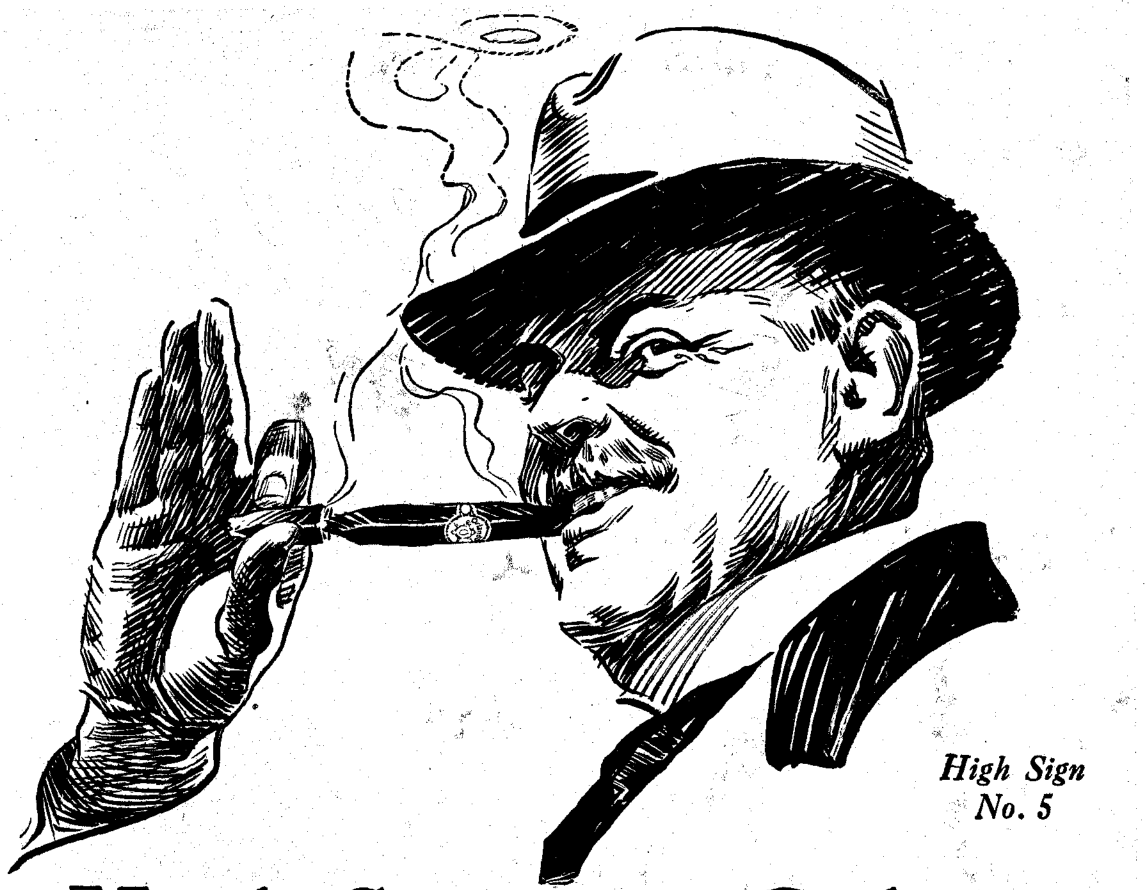
At Valeggio began an intensive six weeks' training under Major Allegretti, who was in charge of the Italian *Arditi*, or shock troops. These were to the Italian armies what the Senegalese and Moroccan troops were to the French. They fought best at close quarters and preferably with knife and bayonet. They were used mainly in surprize attacks and were reserved for front-line action. It was there that the Italian Army had fallen down at Caporetti. The design was to train the Americans in the morale-building strength of powerful front-line defense. The *Arditi* acted as the enemy forces and the American troops had to give combat to them.

During all this time the American officers were continually sent to the Italian front. Unlike the other American expeditionary forces, they did not exchange their dress hats for the overseas caps. The purpose was an obvious one. The Italians wanted their troops and the Austrian troops, who were continually observing the Italian lines, to make no mistake about the Americans being actually in the Italian Army. The service-cap might have been mistaken for an English one. The effect was instantaneous. The officers were greeted with acclaim everywhere. Tightening up of morale could be felt immediately.

The officers were withdrawn at irregular intervals and new officers assigned. The movement was a checker-board one —constant shifting and constant changing, with the end in view of giving a disproportionate idea of the size of the American Army.

Early in October the 2d Battalion was assigned to move to a little town north of Treviso, where they stayed for a little over a month. During that time the other two battalions broke camp at Valeggio and marched to Treviso, where they entrenched. Treviso is on the Venetian plain and is overshadowed by the mountains of the Carnic Alps. The Piave River runs between the mountains into the plain. On one side of the river were the Italian troops; on the other the Austrian. Treviso lay in plain view of both of them.

It was then that the real work of the American regiment began, not in combat but in a strategy of movement which gave both armies a vastly false idea of their strength. The first day that the 332d was stationed at Treviso the battalions were ordered on a ten-mile hike in full pack. Each battalion was given a different route and the tramp began. They marched away from Treviso under cover and in the shade, and then suddenly burst



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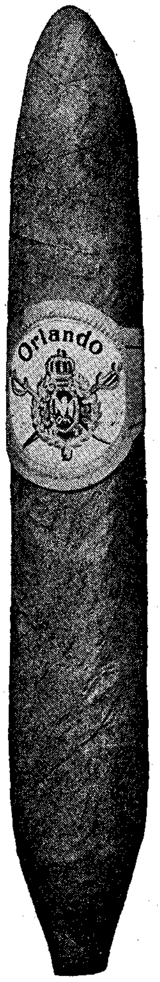

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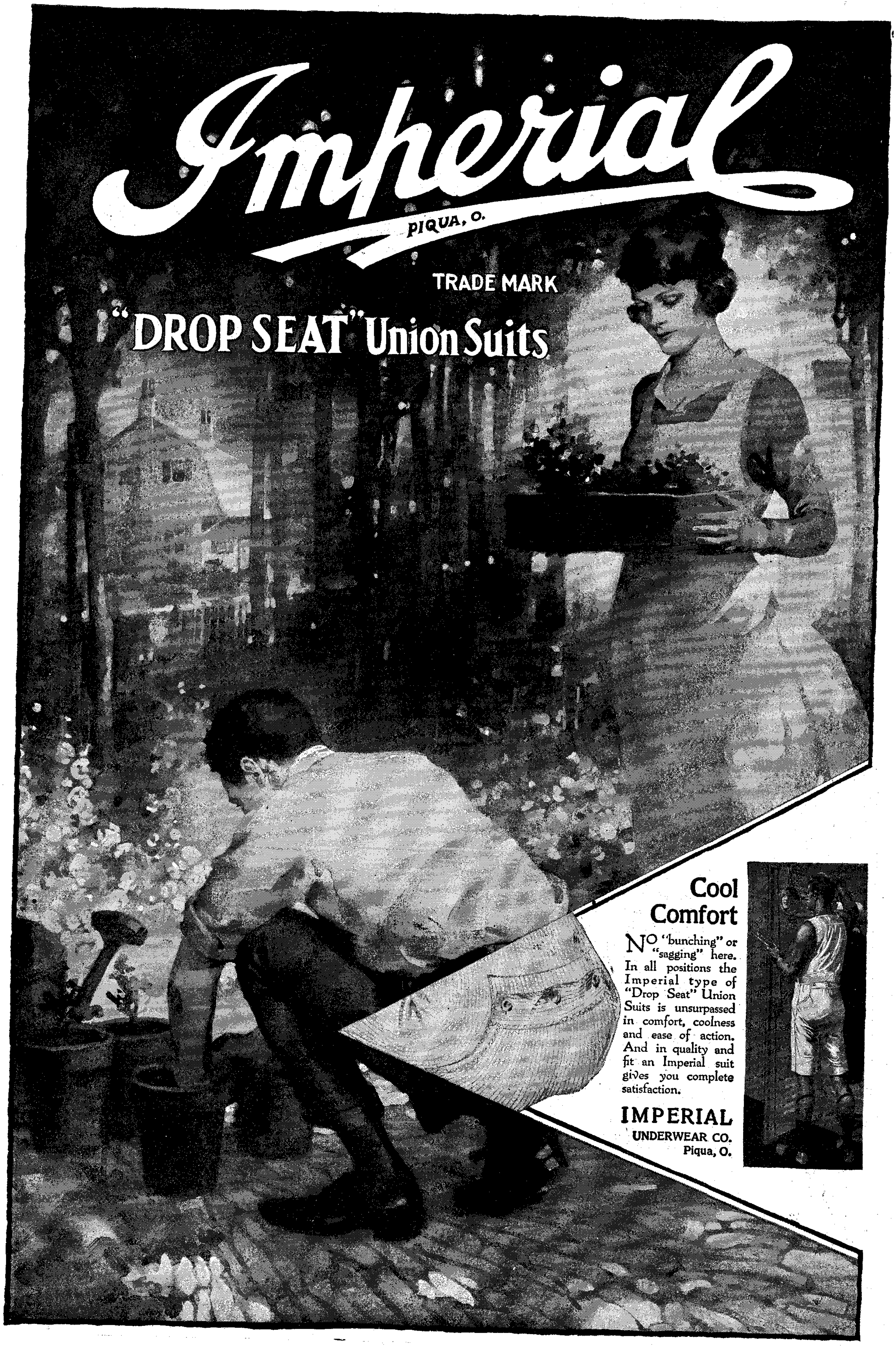
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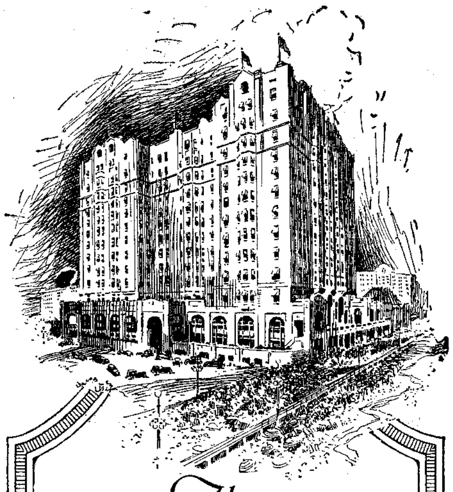
> forth in full view of the contending armies in the middle of the day. They rested, had their mess in some conspicuous spot on the plain, and then took a roundabout course and got back into Treviso late at night.
>
> The second day, the same maneuver was accomplished, except that this time the men wore leather jerkins and covered twelve miles. Again they started out at daybreak, took widely different routes, and appeared in the plain at different spots than the day before. The third day they marched with full pack and raincoats, covering a distance of fifteen miles. After that fifteen miles was the rate-schedule for every day. The marching was always done in full pack, but rarely in the same outfit on two succeeding days. If it was tin helmet one day, it was service-cap the next; if it was overcoat on one day, it was ponchos the next, and so on and so on, always with a midday objective of some place on the plain. There was no fighting, it is true, but there was soldiering of the most grilling kind. The result was beyond belief. The Italian lost all fear of defeat in the face of this constantly growing American Army marching over the plains below them; the Austrian lost every hope of victory for the same reason.

Late in October, the 332d was assigned a sector on the Piave front. They had no artillery to back them up, but hardly anybody knew this. Even the English units fighting alongside were deceived, as the writer explains:

> The English troops attached to the Italian Army in the mountains were sent down into the plains and the Americans were assigned to work with them.
>
> The English artillery defending our troops were placed on the American sector of the bank, hub to hub, and a concentrated fire was played against the Austrian artillery. The Italian, French, British, and American forces fighting under the command of the Duca d'Aosta, commander of the Third Italian Army, had established pontoon- and foot-bridges along various points of the river. The Austrian fire was directed against these, and all attempts to make a clear crossing were at first frustrated. The English artillery, however, was ceaseless in its firing, and during the night Americans would succeed in crossing from one little island in the river to the other and establishing the whereabouts of the enemy's positions. The English officers who were holding the sector next to the Americans came over time and time again to congratulate them on the fine artillery-action the Americans were maintaining, not knowing that all that the American Army had in Italy was one infantry regiment, with no artillery or machine-gun support other than that given by the Britons.
>
> For two days the 332d, together with the rest of the Italian forces, were held back from making a mass crossing. Besides the heavy artillery, the Austrians also had many airplanes, which watched the preparations of the Italian engineer troops and demolished any bit of bridgework that they put up. Finally, however, the Allied forces made a dash for it, and half by wading and half by using the natural islands and débris of bridges in the middle of the stream, they made the other bank of the river. The Americans were one of the first regiments to get across. By that time the Austrians felt that they were powerless against the onslaught of the American Army and began a wild retreat. With the Americans it was a question of go, go, go, in an effort to catch up with the running Austrians.
>
> One of the officers of the 332d tells a story of an English artilleryman shouting after the pursuing Americans: "Give it up, Yanks, you'll never catch them." The Americans, however, did not give it up. In spite of the fact that their running on the heels of the enemy meant getting further and further away from supplies and food, they kept up a following action for three days. What supplies they had were carried by mule-packs. It was impossible to have supply-lorries travel over that section of the country.
>
> The land has a network of little streams. Every time the regiment came to one of them, foot-bridges were thrown across for the men while the animals had either to wade or swim. The third day after they had crossed the Piave River, the Americans came upon the retreating Austrians. These immediately stript themselves of all their arms and surrendered. An amusingly interesting situation arose here. The Austrians thought that the American forces were large enough to swallow up the whole Austrian Army. When they surrendered to what they believed was the advance-guard of the Americans, the latter were greatly embarrassed. Taking two hundred prisoners meant assigning almost as many men to conduct to the rear. The Americans couldn't spare any of their men for this task. To the great mystification and chagrin of the Austrian forces, the prisoners were passed on to the Italians and escorted by them to the rear areas.
>
> On the continued eastward advance the American troops were the first to reach the Tagliamento River. They were made the advance-guard of the Italian Army and established headquarters on the western bank of the river. At the time of the Austrian armistice they were faced by the enemy's troops on the eastern embankment of the river. There they had one skirmish. The situation was almost an exact duplication of the one at the Piave. The Austrians had machine guns stationed along the banks of the river. These were used in destroying the foot-bridges and pontoons of the Italian Army. The firing was kept up during the night. While the Italian machine-gunners fired a barrage over the heads of the American troops the 332d crossed the river under cover of the darkness. An American whoop and yell was the first intimation the Austrians had of their presence. The Austrians refused to give fight and threw down their arms and ran. That was the morning of November 4. The American troops followed them and made an advance of four miles, reaching the arsenal at Cordroipo.

It was here that the American soldiers reaped a harvest of ever-welcome souvenirs, but, it appears, the Austrians afterward felt peevish about their free-handedness in this particular. As the writer tells the story:

> The Austrian colonel in command of the arsenal handed over everything of any value or interest. He said that if the Americans didn't get the supplies the Italians would. In fact, the supply-houses were almost bare of food. The bread that the Austrians were fed looked like red bath-sponges, and the grain was unmilled and unrefined.
>
> When the Austrian colonel finally learned that the whole strength of the American Army in Italy consisted of one regiment he felt that he had been tricked. According to the Austrian calculations, the



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American force in Italy was something like 300,000 men. Eye-witnesses who had seen the constant going and coming of Americans on the Venetian plan had given information at Austrian headquarters that the Americans had sent over five divisions to the Piave front.

The Americans rested two days at Cordroipo and then started their move into the territory to their east. One of the clauses in the Austrian armistice allowed the Italians the possession of as much territory as the Italian Army could cover in a definite stated period. That period was to end a week after the signing of the armistice—that is, on November 11.

The Austrian Army began its march back home and the American Army began its advance of territorial occupation. They got orders at the Tagliamento to keep going continually by forced marches. They kept this up for almost a week, marching all day and the greater part of the night and sleeping for two or three hours when it was absolutely impossible for the men to go on any longer. Many of the men fell behind with swollen feet and had to be carried along as best they could. At the end of the stated period they arrived at Ipplis. There they rested in pup tents for three days.

After that the three battalions of the regiment were assigned for occupational work in three different areas. One battalion was sent to Cettro, Dalmatia, outside of Montenegro, to keep peace and order between the Montenegrins and Servians; a second battalion was sent marching back to Treviso, and the third was ordered to Fiume.

The work in Dalmatia was the dismantling of the Austrian gun-boats. There was some trouble getting the men there to work, their attitude being that the military work was over and anything that needed to be done could be accomplished by their womenfolk. The Americans had to lay down the law to them and take a "no work, no food" attitude. Until the uprising of the Montenegrins against the Servians took place, the life of the Americans was gray and uncolored, consisting mostly in the general policing of the district.

They had not been there very long, however, before the revolution broke out in Montenegro. The Servian and Montenegrin forces were lined up against each other, and it looked as tho things were going to start all over again on a small scale. The commander of the American battalion ordered his men into action, and they came up between the two opposing forces. Not a single shot was fired at the Americans. The American commander acted as arbiter of the situation and the revolt was stopt before it had been able to make any headway.

The battalion that went to Treviso was kept there, handling supplies and taking part in the general work of moving troops and ammunition. Most of their time, however, was spent in being entertained and celebrated by the Italian populace. Much to the chagrin of the Italians, there weren't enough of Americans to whom they could express their gratitude. Their scarcity of numbers was as much of a surprize to them as it had been to the Austrians.

At Fiume the situation was mainly a diplomatic one. The population consisted of Jugo-Slavs and Italians. It was necessary to avoid partiality of all sorts among them. A story is told of the Italian official of the town making complaint to the American commander that only five American officers had appeared

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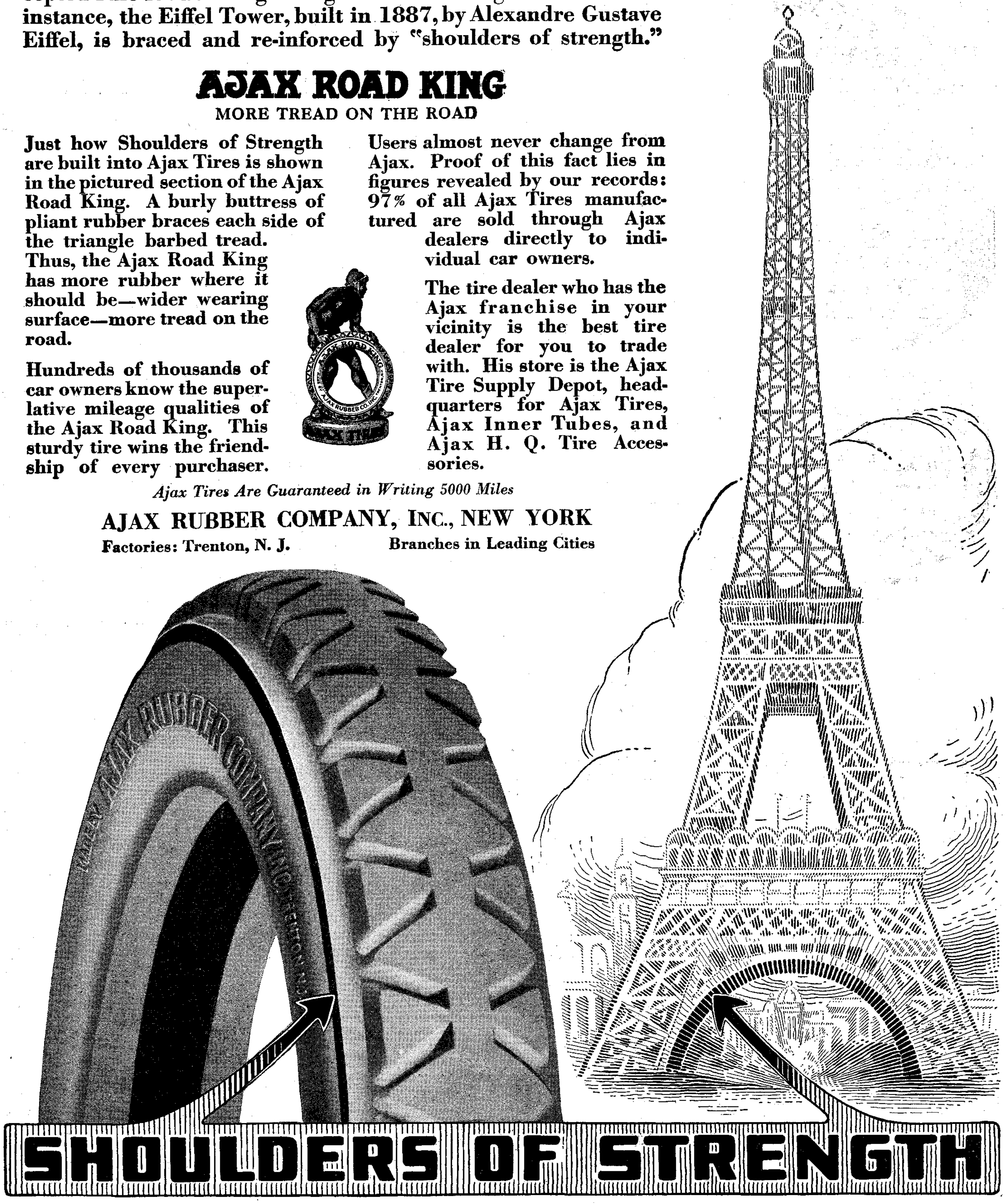
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SHOULDERS OF STRENGTH

It Took 20 Years To Build This Tire

The Oldfield Tire is more than just another new tire. It is not a new tire at all.

It is a development—a development of nearly 20 years of study and test, by the greatest tire user in the world.

Barney Oldfield had to have tires he could trust—tires that would stand the terrific strain and grind of the race track and transcontinental trail.

So he developed Oldfield Tires—improved them, year by year, till they showed themselves fully worthy of the trust he placed in them.

Now The Oldfield Tire Company brings to you the benefits of this unique tire research and experience.

A tire that has answered Barney Olfield's requirements will answer yours.

A tire Barney Oldfield trusts is worthy of your fullest confidence.

Your experience with Oldfield Tires will bear out everything the "Master Driver" says when he pronounces them "The Most Trustworthy Tires Built."

Ride on Oldfields. You will learn to trust them as Barney Oldfield does.

THE OLDFIELD TIRE CO.
BARNEY OLDFIELD
PRESIDENT
CLEVELAND, O.

OLDFIELD TIRES

"The Most Trustworthy Tires Built"

at a dance given by the Italians, whereas twenty had appeared at a dance given by the Jugo-Slavs. The American officer solemnly gave his word that such a slight would not again be given, and in the future men were ordered to appear at dances in impartial numbers. There were many occasions where the American soldiers were called upon to settle internal disputes between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs. Some English and French officers stationed at Fiume with the Americans were seldom called upon to serve as diplomatic factors.

Toward the end of February the troops were assembled at Genoa and prepared to depart. Unlike other of the American regiments, they were not under direct command of General Pershing.

The casualties of the 332d were due mostly to accidents. A trench-mortar blew up at one time and injured several of the men. There was only one man killed in action. That was at the skirmish on the Tagliamento. According to the men who fought with him, he would not have lost his life if he had crouched like the rest of them in making the advance. He stood up for one unfortunate moment and the Austrian guns got him.

The regiment was commanded by Col. William Wallace during its entire stay with the Italian Army. While they were fighting with the British they were under the command of General Lord Cavan.

ADVENTURE, SHOPPING, AND POLITICS IN PEKING

WHEN events in China occasionally cause the search-light of publicity to be turned on that country, the resulting revelations usually inspire wonder in the rest of the world as to just what is the matter with the land of the Celestials. According to "Peking Dust," a book of Chinese sketches by Ellen N. LaMotte, an American war-nurse who has spent some time in Peking, it would seem that China is now suffering from too many "spheres of influence." The total area of the Chinese Republic is about 4,300,000 square miles, and seventy-nine per cent. of it is under the "influence" of some nation other than China, says this writer. As to how these spheres of influence are obtained Miss LaMotte states that this matter was explained to her by a young Englishman she met on the boat *en route* for Shanghai, as follows:

> He said he had been in the East for ten years, engaged in business in Shanghai, so we at once dashed into the subject of oriental politics. Being quite ignorant of Eastern affairs, but having heard vaguely of certain phases of them, we asked if he could tell us the meaning of "sphere of influence."
>
> "How do the European nations acquire these 'spheres of influence' in China?" I asked. "Do they ask the Chinese Government to give them to them?—to set apart certain territory, certain provinces, and give them commercial and trading rights to these areas?"
>
> "Ask the Chinese Government?" repeated the young man, scornfully. "Ask the Chinese? I should say not. The European Powers just arrange it among themselves; each decides what provinces it wants, agrees not to trespass upon the spheres of influence of one another, and then they just notify China."
>
> "Just notify China?" I exclaimed. "You mean they don't consult China at all and find out whether she's willing or not? You mean they just decide the matter among themselves, partition out the country as they like, select such territory as they happen to fancy, and then just notify China?"
>
> "That's the idea," he returned; "virtually that's all there is to it. Choose what they want and then just notify China."
>
> "Dear me!" I said.
>
> I'm glad we met that young man. I like things put simply, in words of one syllable, within the range of the understanding. Moreover, incredible as it seems, what he told us is true. Oh, of course, as I've found out since, there are treaties and things to be signed after China has been notified. She is then compelled to ratify these treaties or agreements; it looks better. Forced to sign them at the pistol's point, as it were. However, this ratification of treaties is more for the benefit of the European Powers than for China. Having staked out their claims, they officially record them; that's all. And you know what used to happen in our country during the good old days of the "forty-niners" if some one jumped another's claim.

Apropos of this situation, she relates a story going the rounds of Peking, as follows:

> The head of a certain great corporation, out here seeking a concession from the Chinese Government, appeared before the Chinese officials one day and made his request. The officials, in their gorgeous robes, were all seated round a large table on which was spread a map of China. It was a wonderful, large map, but all colored in different colors, some parts red, some blue, others yellow, and so on. Behind the chairs of the Chinese officials stood the representatives of the various European Powers—British, French, Russian, all of them. Our American laid his finger on that part of the map colored red.
>
> "I'll do the work here," he said to the Chinese.
>
> "Excuse me," interrupted a representative of a foreign government, "you can't go there. That red part of China belongs to Great Britain."
>
> "Very well. I'll go here," said the American, indicating the blue part of the map.
>
> "Excuse me," said another European gentleman, "you can't do it there. That part of China belongs to Russia."
>
> "Here, then," continued the American, laying his finger on a green spot. "This will do."
>
> Another suave alert diplomatic gentleman stept forth.
>
> "That," he said, regretfully, "is French."
>
> So it went on all over the map. The Chinese officials sat silent, while one European representative after another stept forward with his objections. Finally, in exasperation, the American turned to the silent Chinese and asked:
>
> "Where the h—— is China?"

The most important nations holding spheres of influence in China are England, Russia, France, Germany, and Japan. Contrary to popular opinion, Japan is by no means the most aggressive in the matter, according to this writer, for we read:

> Whenever Japan acquires another square mile of territory, forestalling some one else, the fact is heralded around the world,

THE STANLEY WORKS

The largest and oldest organization in the world devoted to the manufacture of wrought steel hardware

TRADE S.W. MARK

Garage Hardware

IN building a garage you cannot be too careful in selecting hardware. The doors are your garage's most used part—the ease with which they swing and the security with which they are held shut and open depends upon their hardware.

Garage Door Holder No. 1774

The Stanley Holder is an arm of steel which locks the garage door open—preventing it slamming and smashing your car. Swing the door out and the holder catches and locks it open. To close the door pull the handle.

Garage Door Hinge No. 1457, 24 inches

Stanley Garage Hinges allow the doors to close weather-tight. They are equipped with ball-bearings. see illustration, on which the heavy doors swing easily and noiselessly.

Duplex Latch No. 1264

Stanley Latches give you a strong, comfortable grip for handling garage doors.

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This bolt locks your heavy doors at top and bottom by a turn of the handle.

Each item of Stanley Garage Hardware is designed especially for garage use. It is carried in stock by the leading hardware stores everywhere.

"8 Garages", a booklet describing the Stanley Garage Hardware line, contains pictures and plans of eight typical garages. A copy will be sent you free on request.

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New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.
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Automobile Starting Lighting
Lamps

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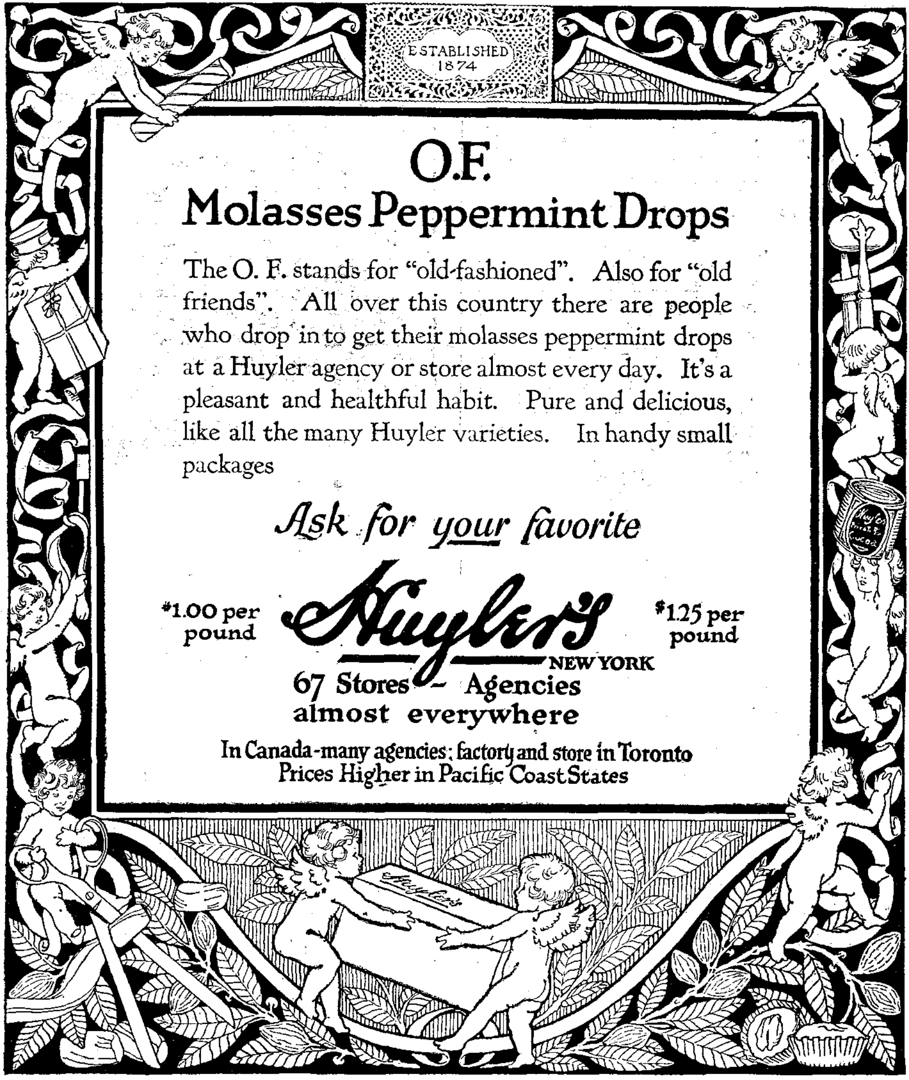
QUALITY is the most vital factor in the performance of any starting-lighting system. Ever since the inception of electrical equipment for automobiles, the name "Gray & Davis" has been synonymous with Quality in material, workmanship and design.

GRAY & DAVIS, INC. Boston, Mass.

Quality



ESTABLISHED 1874

O.F.
Molasses Peppermint Drops

The O. F. stands for "old-fashioned". Also for "old friends". All over this country there are people who drop in to get their molasses peppermint drops at a Huyler agency or store almost every day. It's a pleasant and healthful habit. Pure and delicious, like all the many Huyler varieties. In handy small packages

Ask for your favorite

$1.00 per pound Huyler's NEW YORK $1.25 per pound

67 Stores - Agencies
almost everywhere

In Canada-many agencies; factory and store in Toronto
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States

and the predatory tendencies of Japan are denounced as a menace to the world. But publicity is not given to the predatory tendencies of other Powers. They are all in agreement with one another, and nothing is said; a conspiracy of silence surrounds their actions, and the facts are smothered, not a hint of them getting abroad. The Western nations are in accord, and the Orient—China—belongs to them. But with Japan it is different. So in future, when you hear that Japan has her eye on China, is attempting to gobble up China, remember that, compared with Europe's total, Japan's holdings are very small indeed. The loudest outcries against Japanese encroachments come from those nations that possess the widest spheres of influence. The nation that claims forty-two per cent. of China and the nation that claims twenty-seven per cent. of China are loudest in their denunciations of the nation that possesses less than six.

Not all of "Peking Dust" is devoted to Chinese politics. Much of the volume is given over to the life and customs of the country and incidents that formed part of the writer's experiences during her stay in Peking. The title of the book is explained by the statement that these sketches are composed of gossip—the flying gossip of Peking. For instance, the author thus describes her hotel:

> We are established at the Grand Hôtel des Wagons-Lits, called locally the "Bed-Wagon Hotel," or, as the marines say, the "Wagon Slits." It is the most interesting hotel in the world, too, where the nations of the world meet, rub elbows, consult together, and plan to "do" one another and China, too. It is entertaining to sit in the dark, shabby lounge and watch the passers-by, or to dine in the big, shabby, gilded dining-room, and see the various types gathered there, talking together over big events, or over little events that have big consequences. Peking is not a commercial city, not a business center; it is not filled with drummers or traveling-men or small fry of that kind, such as you find in Shanghai and lesser places. It is the diplomatic and political center of the Orient, and here are the people who are at the top of things, no matter how shady the things. At least it is the top man in the concern who is here to promote its interests.
>
> Here are the big concession-hunters of all nationalities, with headquarters in the hotel, ready to sit tight for a period of weeks or months or as long as it may take to wheedle or bribe or threaten the Chinese Government into granting them what they wish—a railroad, a bank, a mine, a treaty port. Over in a corner of the lounge sits a so-called princess, a Chinese lady, very modern, very *chic*, very European as to clothes, who was formerly a lady-in-waiting to the old Empress Dowager. And, by the way, it took a woman to hold China together. Next to her sits a young Chinese gentleman, said to be the grandson of one of the old prime ministers, a slim, dapper youth, spectacled and intelligent. I may say that the lady is almost completely surrounded by the young man, but no one gives them more than a passing glance. We do, because we are new-comers, but the others are used to it. The British adviser to the Chinese Government passes, a tall, distinguished, gray-haired man, talking with a burly Englishman, hunter of big game, but now, according to rumor, a member of the secret service. Concession-hunters and business men sit about in

groups, representatives of great commercial and banking firms from all over the world. A minister from some legation drops in; there are curio-buyers from Europe, with a sprinkling of tourists, and a tired-looking, sallow group of anemic men and women who have just come up from Manila on an army transport.

And here is a picture of a street in Peking:

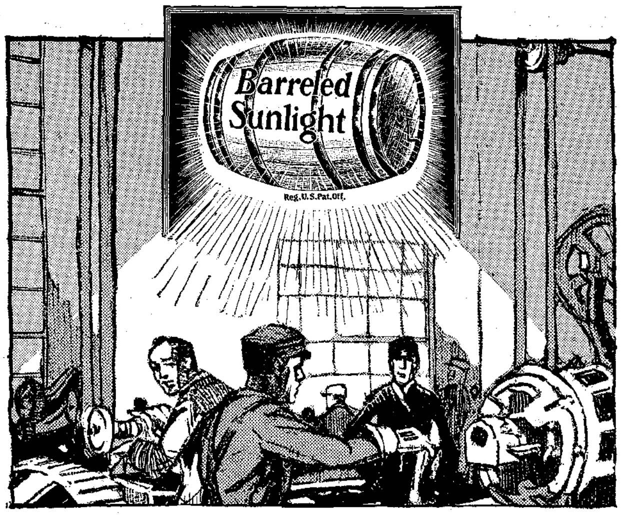
The streets are marvelous. Those in the legation quarter are well paved, European, and stupid; but those in the Chinese and Tatar cities are full of excitement. A few are wide, but the majority are narrow, winding alleys, and all alike are packed and crowded with people and animals and vehicles of all kinds. Walking is a matter of shoving oneself through the throng dodging under camels' noses, avoiding wheelbarrows, bumping against donkeys, standing aside to let officials' carriages go by—antiquated European carriages, very shabby but surrounded by outriders, mounted on shaggy Mongolian ponies, who gallop ahead and clear the way. The horses can't be guided from behind; the coachman sits on the box and holds the reins and looks impressive, but the real work is done by the *mafu*, or groom. When it comes to turning a corner, passing a camel-train, or other obstacle, the *mafu* is obliged to leap down from his seat, seize the bridle, and lead the horses round whatever obstruction there may be. At other times, when not leading the horses, the *mafu* sits on the box and shouts to clear the way. I tell you, progress in a carriage is a noisy affair—what with the rattling of the old vehicle, the clanking of the brass-mounted harness, the yells and screams of the groom, and the yells and shouts of the crowds refusing to give way. It's barbaric, but has a certain style and swing.

The war was still on in full blast when these sketches were written, and the following glimpse is given of the Chinese attitude toward that struggle:

It is hardly possible for the Chinese to believe, in the light of their own experience, that the various European nations at death-grips in this war are actuated by the noble sentiments they profess to be fighting for. The assurances from Europe, cabled daily to the Chinese press, that the Allies are fighting for liberty, for justice, for civilization, for the protection of small nations, mean nothing to the Chinese. Such professions leave them cold. To the oriental mind this gigantic struggle is between a nation who is mistress of the world (and the world's markets) and a nation who wishes to become mistress of the world (and the world's markets). With seventy-nine per cent. of her territory under foreign control, China can hardly believe in the disinterested motives of the fighting nations.

The other day I saw a little incident on the street that puts the case in a nutshell. Two big Mongolian dogs were locked together in a fight to the death. Each had the other in a death-grip, and they rolled over and over in the dust, surrounded by a great crowd of people who stood by indifferently and watched them fight it out. This is the attitude of China toward the European War, the attitude of the calm, indifferent spectator.

The author then goes on to relate some experiences she had while going about the city. For traveling purposes she and a friend, referred to as E——, had their own jinrikisha, drawn by boys. Her own



Highest price in the barrel.

Lowest cost on the ceiling.

Why gloss—why not a flat white?

THE greatest daylight refraction at the lowest cost—that is what you look for when choosing an interior paint.

Flat finish paints *absorb* light instead of *reflecting* it. They *collect* dirt instead of *repelling* it. When soiled they cannot be washed clean. They must be recoated—an expensive and *unnecessary* process.

Barreled Sunlight (RICE'S Gloss Mill White) is the ORIGINAL Mill White. Its high GLOSS finish is so durable it can be washed as clean and white as tile.

Barreled Sunlight resists dirt and germs. Expands and contracts with temperature changes. Withstands the shock and jar of the heaviest machinery. Increases your daylight 19% to 36% by actual tests. Saves artificial lighting bills by lengthening your daylight working hours. Used on ceilings and walls of over 5,000 plants.

Manufacturers who cannot produce a lasting white gloss finish are the only ones who endorse the flat. Do not let them experiment in YOUR plant. Insist on the ORIGINAL, the "remains white longest" mill white.

Sold in barrels, also in cans.

Write for booklet "More Light."

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street Providence, R. I.

Whitman's Sampler
Chocolates & Confections

The pattern of good candy

THE quaint wooden frame in which the old-time sampler was usually embroidered held the canvas of the needleworker's art. Some samplers, started early in life and added to from year to year, expressed a whole life-time of artistic effort.

Whitman's Sampler—"started in 1842"—sums up the three quarters of a century we have devoted to the art of making candy and making it *good.*

Each of the sweets in the Sampler tells, in its own original and delightful way, why Whitman's candies are famous throughout a whole continent. Selections from ten of our most favored packages are contained in the Sampler.

Sold all over the United States by Whitman agents—usually the better drug stores. Every package guaranteed by the agent and by us.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

CAT'S PAW
NON SLIP
SPANISH HEEL
FOSTER RUBBER CO
HO

Walk without weariness

Long hours on your feet will not tire you if you are shod with Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

These resilient heels make the city pavements seem soft as country roads.

They give you a feeling of confidence, for the Foster Friction Plug will not let you slip.

They are clean and sanitary — there are no holes to track mud or dirt.

Ask your dealer to attach a pair of Cat's Paws to your shoes—see how much fresher you'll feel at the end of a long, hard day.

But be sure you ask for and see that you get Cat's Paws.

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Black, white or tan. For men, women and children. *All dealers.*

FOSTER PATENT
NON SLIP
CAT'S PAW
CUSHION HEEL
7
8
FOSTER RUBBER CO.

FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping

boy, named Kwong, she describes as "a wonderful little runner, much faster than E——'s boy." The account continues:

Our days usually end up at the bazaar out on Morrison Street, that marvelous bazaar where everything made in North China is for sale—furs, silks, jade, jewels, sweetmeats, everything. But it is to the sweet-stalls that we always go, where wonderful Chinese candies and sugared fruits are for sale. We first change a dollar into pennies, and then all four of us eat our way from stall to stall—sesame candy, sugared walnuts, sugary plums on straws. It's wonderful. Germs? Maybe, but we don't care. I am sick of germs, of the emphasis that every one at home places on them. It's restful to get into a country where there aren't any, or at least people don't know about them.

One day, with our visit to the bazaar reserved for the end of the afternoon, we went into the Chinese City in search of camel's-hair blankets. Soon we turned aside from the big high-street, and dived into one of the narrow, winding, unpaved lanes of the native city, which only the jinrikisha-boys can negotiate. Presently, in this maze of narrow streets, we met the usual block: a dozen jinrikishas from opposite directions encountered one another and each claimed the right of way. When an alley is six feet wide, there is neither right nor way, and voluble conversation ensued, mounting rapidly into screams and curses. Coolies and passengers alike took part in the discussion, and as we were the only foreigners we felt handicapped by our lack of language. The storm of yells mounted higher and higher, when suddenly the crowd gave way a little, and E——'s boy managed to slide through, while Kwong, pulling me, slipt close behind.

Indignity! It seems the passage had been cleared for a young Chinese gentleman, clad in gorgeous brocade, an official, perhaps, since he had all the marks of wealth and position. As we ran past into the space opened for him, the young official leaned forward and shouted some insult into Kwong's ear, and Kwong made some furious retort. Instantly the young official jumped from his jinrikisha, dashed up to Kwong, and struck him between the eyes. Poor little Kwong staggered and dropt the shafts, and I leapt out and caught the wrists of the young gentleman just as he was aiming another blow at my unhappy boy. What happened? While I held firmly pinioned the hands of the young gentleman, Kwong recovered, and proceeded to deal the official a series of stunning blows! He would have fallen except for my hold on his wrists.

"Kwong, stop it! Behave yourself!" I shouted, and released the official in order to seize Kwong. Whereupon the young gentleman pounded Kwong anew. I was unable to hold the hands of both; could seize only one at a time, and my part soon resolved itself into pinioning one belligerent while the other struck him! A silly rôle, I must say. Impartially holding up first one, then the other, for punishment! At a modest estimate, I should say that one-half the population of Peking swarmed out of adjacent lanes and burrows to see the excitement, and amid the pandemonium of yells I heard some one shouting in English: "Police house!" The finish came when E——'s boy came to the rescue with a hearty kick to the young man, after which the fighters broke away, and every one took to their jinrikishas and made off with all speed.

It was too much. To go out on a peaceful

THE weight of the Oakland Sensible Six Touring Car is 2,130 pounds. Every pound of this weight has been engineered into the car for a particular function—not an ounce of it is superfluous burden. The standard 44-horsepower overhead-valve Oakland engine accordingly is disencumbered of any unnecessary handicap upon either its energy, its agility or its economy. Serving under thus favorable circumstances, it gives the Oakland car a capacity for competent and reliable performance that is not exceeded in any automobile manufactured.

The Oakland Sensible Six Touring Car is exceedingly convenient and roomy, having a full 106 inches of body length. Oakland owners regularly report mileages of from 18 to 25 per gallon of gasoline, and from 8,000 to 12,000 on tires.

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Touring Car, $1075; Roadster, $1075; Sedan, $1650; Coupé, $1650
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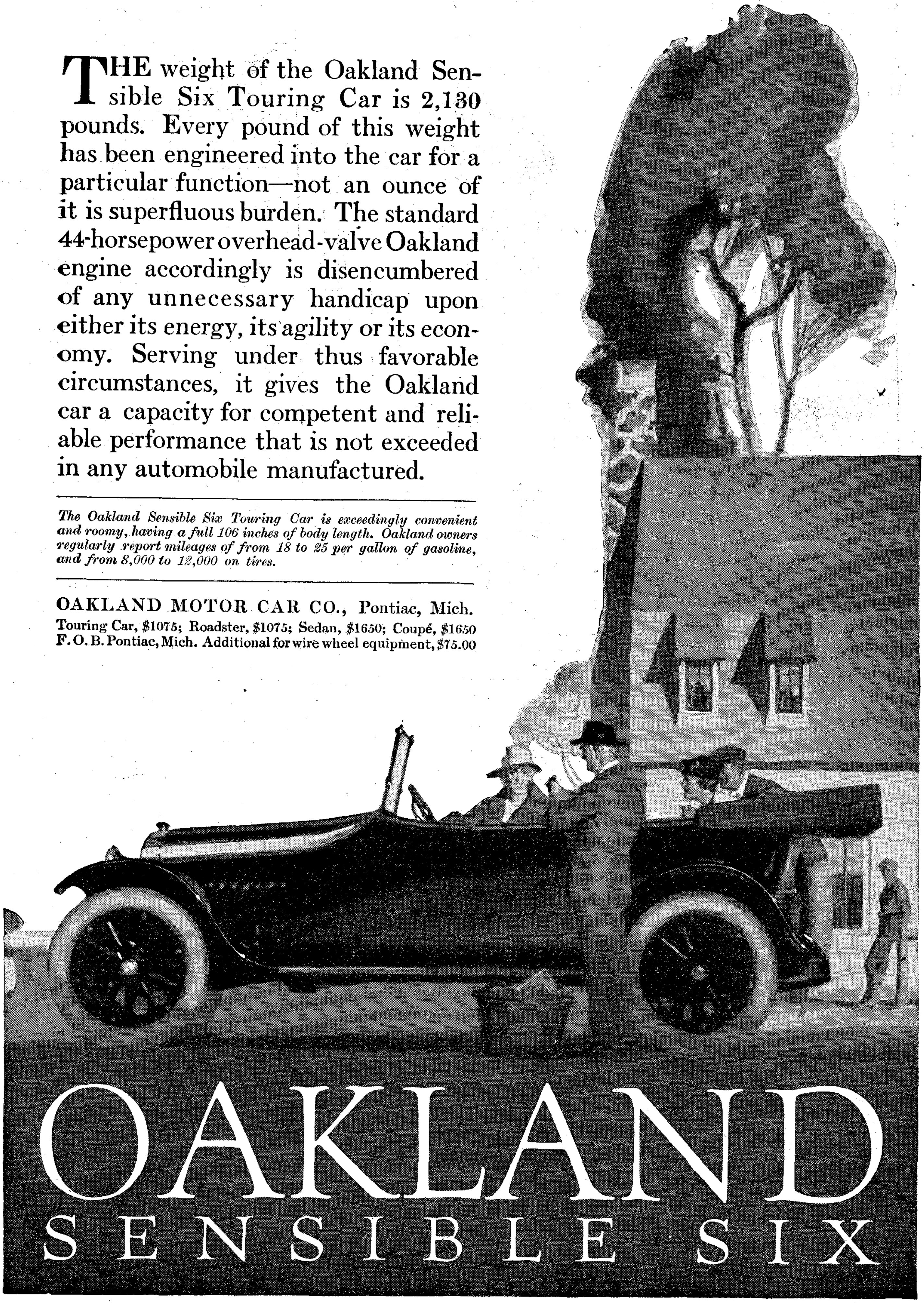

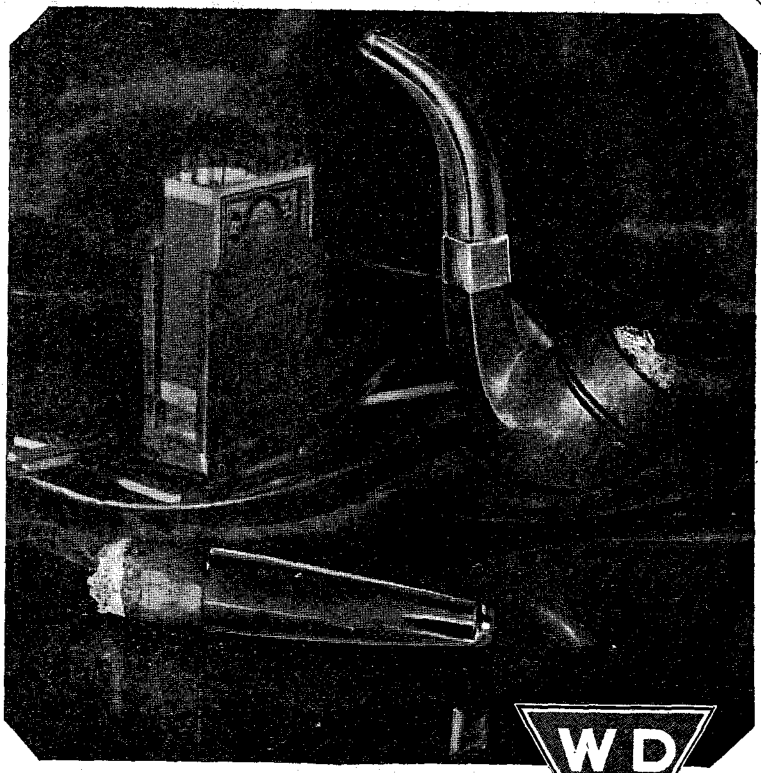

W D C TRADE MARK

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TRIANGLE

THE GENUINE BAKELITE
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FOR men who want a distinctive kind of bit we make the W D C Triangle pipe—a W D C pipe with a mouthpiece of genuine Bakelite.

Bakelite has the beautiful amber color and possesses a rich lustrous transparency and an unequalled brilliancy.

For pipe stems and cigar holders there is no better substance known to science than Bakelite. It has all the advantages of natural amber, but none of its failings. It is tasteless, odorless and non-inflammable. Then, too, it is more durable than amber.

Like all pipes bearing the W D C trade mark the bowls of W D C Triangle pipes are genuine French briar, specially Demuth seasoned and guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

All good dealers can show you some distinctive shapes in W D C Triangle pipes at $1.00 and up. Also cigar holders, at 50c and up, in many distinctive styles.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., NEW YORK
WORLD'S LARGEST PIPE MANUFACTURERS

shopping expedition, and become involved in a free-for-all fight! Some one of us lost face by that episode, whether the official, Kwong, or myself I'm not sure. There wasn't much prestige to the whole thing. Just one fact stands out clearly amid that maze of swift events. At the end of the street, about fifty feet beyond that wild mob, stood a Chinese policeman. One hasty look he gave to the affair, and seeing that some foreign ladies were involved, he decided to keep out of it. He kept his back turned the entire time, with his hands tight in the pockets of his padded trousers.

An exciting little adventure such as that just described did not lessen their desire for shopping, however. On the contrary, it seems to have added zest to it, and expeditions were made daily, resulting in their becoming thoroughly acquainted with the city. The author says they knew where all the antique-shops were located, as well as all the pawnships, the Thieves' Market, and all the various bazaars. They learned all about the different bargain days and frequently picked up things that were real finds. Then on days when they stayed at home, dealers of various kinds came to their door offering their wares. One of these is described:

The most irresistible of all these dealers is "Tiffany" (Chinese name has given way to this nickname, which is solemnly printed on his card), dealer in jewels and jade, a giant Chinese about six feet tall, weighing some three hundred pounds, with the smiling, innocent face of a three-foot child! When Tiffany enters the room and squats down over his blue bundle, his knees spread out, he looks like a wide, blue elephant, and there is no refusing his bland, smiling, upturned face, his gentle, "No buy. Just look-see." Then from the bundle come strings of pearls, translucent jade of "number-one" quality, snuff-bottles fit for a museum. The only way of getting rid of him is to tell him that a new American lady has just arrived on the floor below, whereupon he gathers up his treasures and goes in search of her! His method of gaining admittance to our room is ingenious. A gentle knock, and we open to find the doorway suffused by Tiffany.

"No want things to-day, Mr. Tiffany. No can buy."

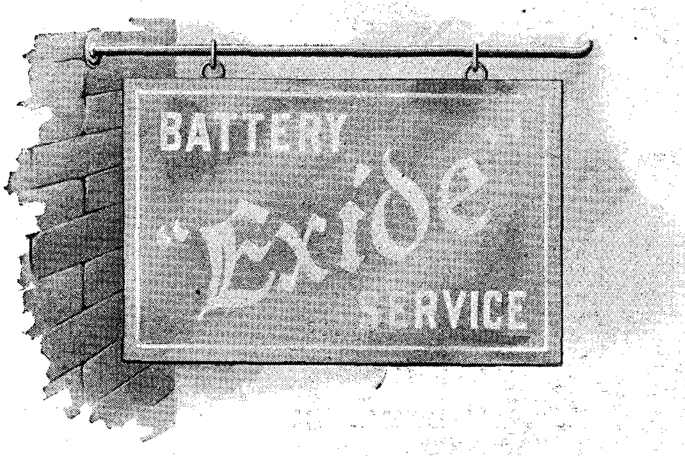
To which comes the pleasant reply: "No want Missy buy. Come bring Missy cumshaw."

A slender hand slips around the open door, against one side of which I press my knee while he braces a huge foot against the other, and in the hand lies a red leather box painted with flowers and dragons. "Present for Missy; cumshaw," says the pleasant voice, and what can you do? "Amelican lady you say down stair, she buy heap pearls, so I bring Missy cumshaw." Whereupon in he comes, with his gratitude for the American lady, his bargains, his wheedling, and we are lost!

After some weeks of this—Tiffany and others, and our own excursions—our room became a veritable curio-shop, and our curios were so overlaid with spring dust which the "boys" had failed to remove that we called in a packer one day, had everything boxed, and resolved to buy nothing more.

At the suggestion of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, it was arranged to

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.



Just what this Sign means to *every* Motorist

You have seen this sign. It hangs outside the door of every "Exide" Service Station from New York to California, from Maine to Texas. Allow us to tell you briefly just what it stands for.

First *An honest deal and a thorough deal.* The cornerstone of "Exide" Service is "solving the individual motorist's individual battery problems." No detail that can help in the attainment of this end is too much trouble for the "Exide" Service man.

Second *An impartiality of service.* You do not have to be the owner of an "Exide" Battery in order to benefit by "Exide" Service. This Service is thoroughly equipped to care for, repair and maintain *any* make of starting, lighting and ignition battery, as conscientiously as though it were an "Exide".

Third *A service that is a* ***real*** *service.* "Exide" Service knows no "easy ways," no "patchy methods." It is honest, effective, prompt and dependable—but most of all it is *thorough.* From the simple testing to the complex rehabilitation, it gives the best that is in it—100% straightforward knowledge and workmanship.

Fourth *The "Exide" Battery is made by the largest maker of storage batteries in the world.* It is the battery, every feature of which is *service proved* by long years of practical road work all over the country—the "battery that costs most to make but least to use," because it is built throughout on a QUALITY basis.

BATTERY
"Exide"
SERVICE

The Giant that Lives in a Box

There is an "Exide" Battery for every car, and "Exide" Service Stations are located in principal cities and towns

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
The largest maker of storage batteries in the world
1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1919
New York Boston Chicago Washington Denver San Francisco St. Louis Cleveland
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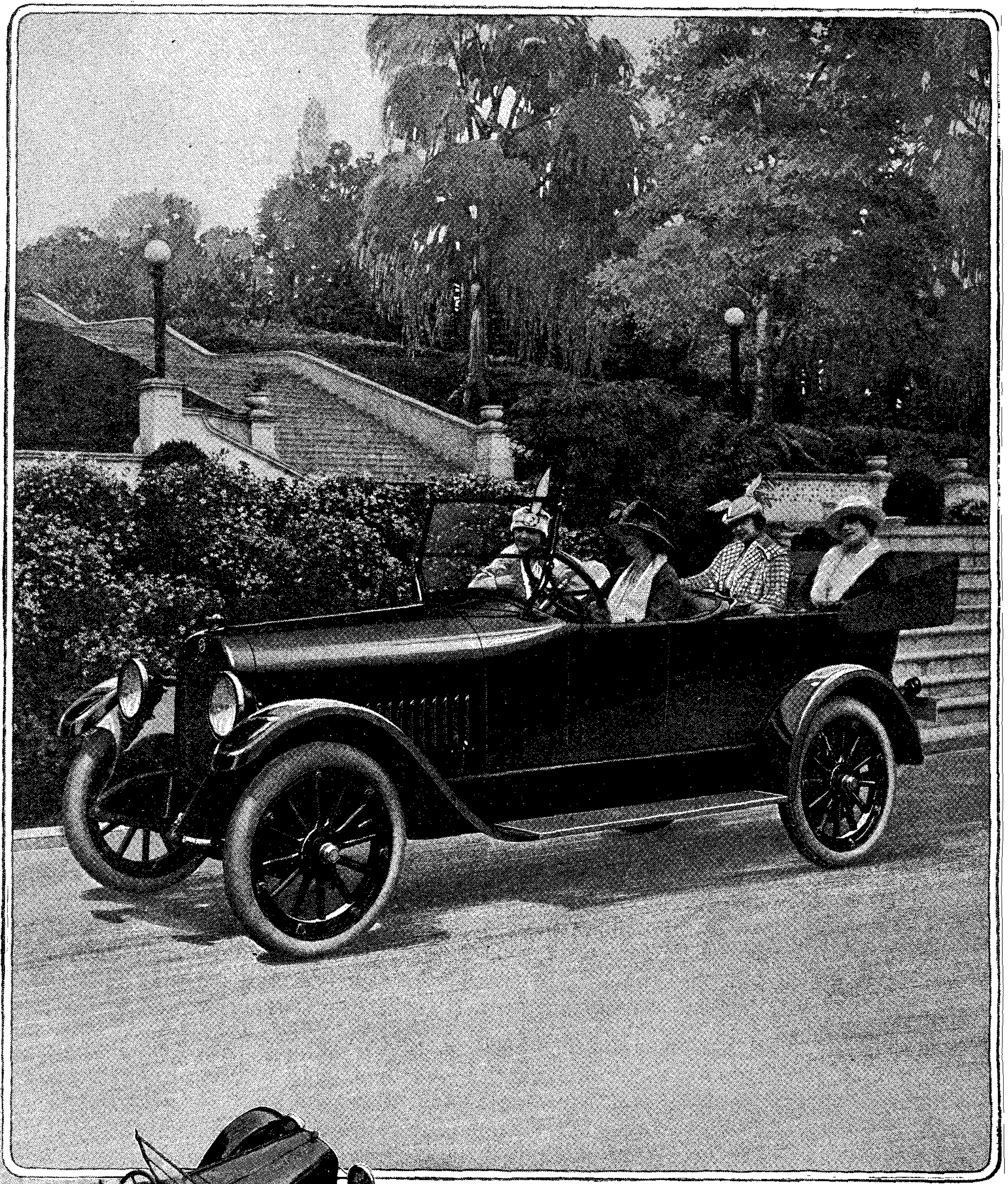
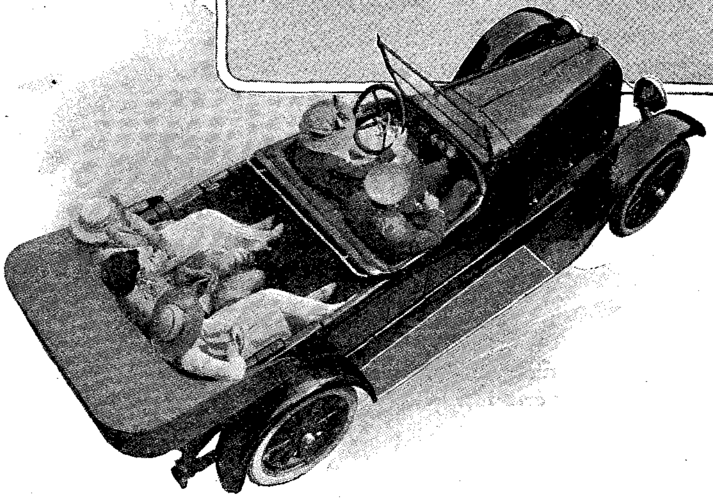
"Exide", "Hycap-Exide", "Ironclad-Exide", "Thin-Exide", "Chloride Accumulator", "Tudor Accumulator"
Batteries are made by this Company for every storage battery purpose

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.





THE NEW
Studebaker
LIGHT-SIX

119-inch wheelbase; 50 h. p. Studebaker-designed and Studebaker-built motor, with two-range carburetor and improved "hot-spot" intake manifold; genuine leather upholstery; Gypsy-type top with bevel French plate glass windows in rear; 32x4-inch tires, safety tread on rear.

Studebaker builds complete in its own factories practically every vital part of the New Studebaker Cars, thus reducing middlemen's profits to a minimum.

THE LIGHT-FOUR	THE LIGHT-SIX	THE BIG-SIX
$1225	$1585	$1985

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

take a trip by donkey to a temple in the hills outside Peking. The excursion involved a short journey by rail into the country, and so the author, drest in khaki, started for the railroad station a considerable time before the train was scheduled to leave. She explains that this is necessary in China on account of certain idiosyncrasies of Chinese trains, which must always be taken into consideration. Among these is a disposition to start the train whenever the guard thinks no more passengers are coming, regardless of what hour may have been set for departure. At the station she met the rest of the party, and after a half hour's ride they arrived at the place from which they were to proceed by donkey. The account goes on:

Pandemonium greeted us when we alighted on the platform of a dusty little station—a small house solitary upon the vast plain. Pandemonium came from the donkey-drivers, who were expecting us, thirty or forty at least, each one dragging forward a reluctant donkey, praising its merits and himself as donkey-driver, and disparaging all the other donkeys and drivers and battling for our helpless persons. What can you do when a towering coolie takes a firm clutch on your arm, and, with an equally firm grip on his donkey's bridle, drags you and the donkey together and is about to lift you on the animal's back when you are suddenly jerked in an opposite direction by an equally firm hand and confront another stubborn and reluctant donkey and are about to be boosted upon that when you are clutched from the rear and meet a third possibility! Mercifully, our khaki clothes were new and strong and stood the jerking and hauling without giving way at a single seam. Out of the mêlée peace was finally restored. Some one got me, and the others also were captured, the yells finally died down, and we set off over the plains, all mounted on donkeys much too small. Saddles? Not at all. A square seat, about as wide and unyielding as a table-top, was strapped securely to each donkey, and to this seat we clung, with stirrups dangling somewhere out of reach, and which could not be reached even by the widest effort to straddle that square wide pad. Behind each donkey ran its owner, flicking its heels with a long-lasht whip, urging it to a speed likely to pitch one off at any minute.

Do you think donkeys are sure-footed? I had thought so up to this time. By no means. These little beasts stumbled constantly, their little ankles having been so strained by the heavy burdens they ordinarily carry that they seemed to give way at every step. We had eleven miles of this, over a rough, uneven road, across the dusty plain, mounting gradually toward the hills through loose and rolling stones. It was a gray day, with rain threatening, and when we finally reached our temple, Je Tai Ssu, the rain began in a steady drizzle, and steadily continued.

The temple was most interesting. We stiffly rolled off our donkeys, and wandered through the multitude of courtyards, in and out of the many buildings, filled with fine carving and beautiful color. A few priests were at hand, deferential but unobtrusive, and when we finally sat down to lunch at a big table placed in the courtyard before the main temple, they surrounded us silently, filled with curiosity. The boys had placed our table under a tree, which did something, but not much, to shelter us from the rain that fell during the meal, dripping through the bare branches. Below us spread a magnificent vista of more hills, a great, far-reaching panorama, with the old Summer Palace in the distance. In all directions we could see temples perching on the distant hills—temples which are no longer used as such, but are the summer homes of the foreign residents of Peking. They were all pointed out to us. Over yonder was Mr. So-and-so's, all occupied during the summer months by foreigners who escape from Peking in the hot weather. At once we became fired with a desire to rent one, too. Thirty Mexican dollars a season, a hundred Mexican dollars a year; not exorbitant, surely!

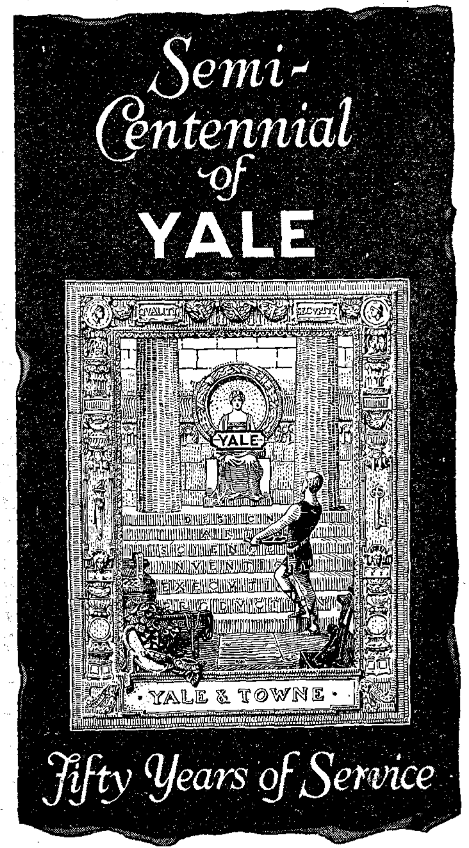
Besides the priests, the pariah dogs, or "wonks," watched our meal with intense interest. They stood by in a silent circle, monks and wonks, and our gay tiffin proceeded undisturbed except by the pattering rain. But the rain was increasing in violence, so we left soon after the meal, and it was far from easy to straddle our donkeys again and retrace our way across the stones and sand. From time to time we dismounted and tried to walk, but it was difficult to keep pace with our galloping animals, eager to return home. Time was pressing, so we were finally obliged to ride, becoming stiffer and sorer every minute. In single file as we had come, we made our way back. Presently I heard a sort of flumping sound behind me, and I turned, to see E—— and her donkey lying side by side in the road, motionless. Dr. Reinsch jumped off his animal, I rolled off mine, and we both ran back to the bundles of khaki and fur lying together at full length.

"Are you hurt?" I asked anxiously.

"Mercy, no!" replied E——, contentedly. "Leave me alone! Most comfortable position I've been in all day!"

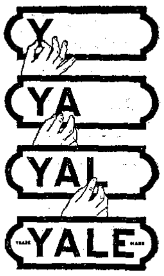
The next episode related is that describing the meeting of several Americans, among them the author, with the President of China, Li Yuan Hung. The arrangements were made through the American Minister, and on a windy March day, in the midst of what she describes as a classic dust-storm, they went to the President's palace. What followed is thus set out:

The grounds of this palace presented a much better appearance than anything we had seen in Peking. The roads were newly swept, and everything was very neat and clean and orderly, tho bare. The lawns, if such they could be called, were as arid and grassless as the great plains of Chile. We arrived a few minutes before four, and descended from our vehicles, grand and otherwise, and then a cleaning-up process took place. Dusty shoes were brushed off with handkerchiefs, dusty coats slapped and patted, wind-blown hair rearranged, dust cleaned out from the corners of eyes, and powder-papers passed from hand to hand among the women. One lady remarked cheerfully: "Well, we surely don't look very nifty to meet the President," but we made ourselves as "nifty" as we could under the circumstances, standing together in a laughing group on the lee side of the palace and asking one another if we'd do. I remember that once, years ago, when I was living in the Latin Quarter, some of us went over to a tea on "the other side," and, before pulling the door-bell, we stood first on one foot and then on the other, polishing our dusty shoes on our stockings. Well, here we were



"There is no legacy so rich as honesty"

—All's Well That Ends Well



This statement by the Company's Chairman, forms the concluding page in a Semi-Centennial booklet just published.

A copy will be sent to you free, upon request.

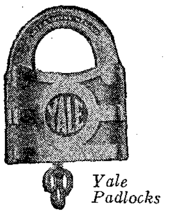
WITH entire sincerity I can say that I believe the guiding principle of those by whom this company has been built up has been Honesty, of purpose and of endeavor. Honesty in design and production, that each article shall be *right* for its purpose. Honesty in representation, that the buyer shall not be misled. Honesty in pricing, that quality shall not be sacrificed to cheapness. Honesty in all relations, with employees, customers and the public.

While it is true that this business has grown because it has prospered, it is equally true that it has prospered because it has grown.

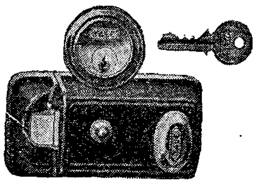
Henry R. Towne

Chairman of the Board

Some Yale Products



Yale Padlocks



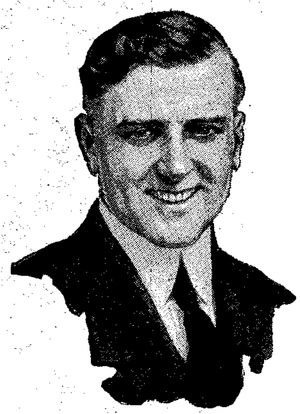
Yale Cylinder Night Latches

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 East 40th Street, New York City
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake Street
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario

If You Brush Teeth

Brush Them Well

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



Don't Leave the Film

Millions of people who brush teeth daily leave a tooth-destroying film. They find in time that teeth discolor and decay. Tartar forms on them, perhaps pyorrhea starts. And they wonder why.

The reason lies in a film—a slimy, clinging film. You can feel it with your tongue. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. There the tooth brush can't remove it, and the ordinary dentifrice cannot dissolve it.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Dentists call it "bacterial plaque," because millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Dental science has for years sought a way to end that film. The tooth brush had proved inadequate. Tooth troubles constantly increased. And the reason clearly lay in that film.

A new discovery has now solved this greatest of tooth problems. That film can now be efficiently combated. Able authorities have proved the facts by scientific tests. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Now this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all people prove it quickly we are offering a free ten-day test.

See the Difference

Ask us for this trial tube, then see for yourself the difference between old methods and the new. It will be a revelation.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

Pepsin alone is inert. It must be activated, and the usual method is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed barred. But now a harmless activating method has been found. Five governments have already granted patents. It is that method, used in Pepsodent, which opens up this new teeth cleaning era.

Dentists and scientists are now using Pepsodent—many thousands of them. At least a million careful people have adopted it already. It is time that you knew what it means to you and what it means to yours.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Watch the results for ten days. Read the reasons in the book we send. Then decide for yourself about this new way of teeth cleaning.

Cut out the coupon now.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. 542, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name ....

Address ....

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on activated pepsin. An efficient film combatant, now endorsed by dentists everywhere and sold by druggists in large tubes.

(188)

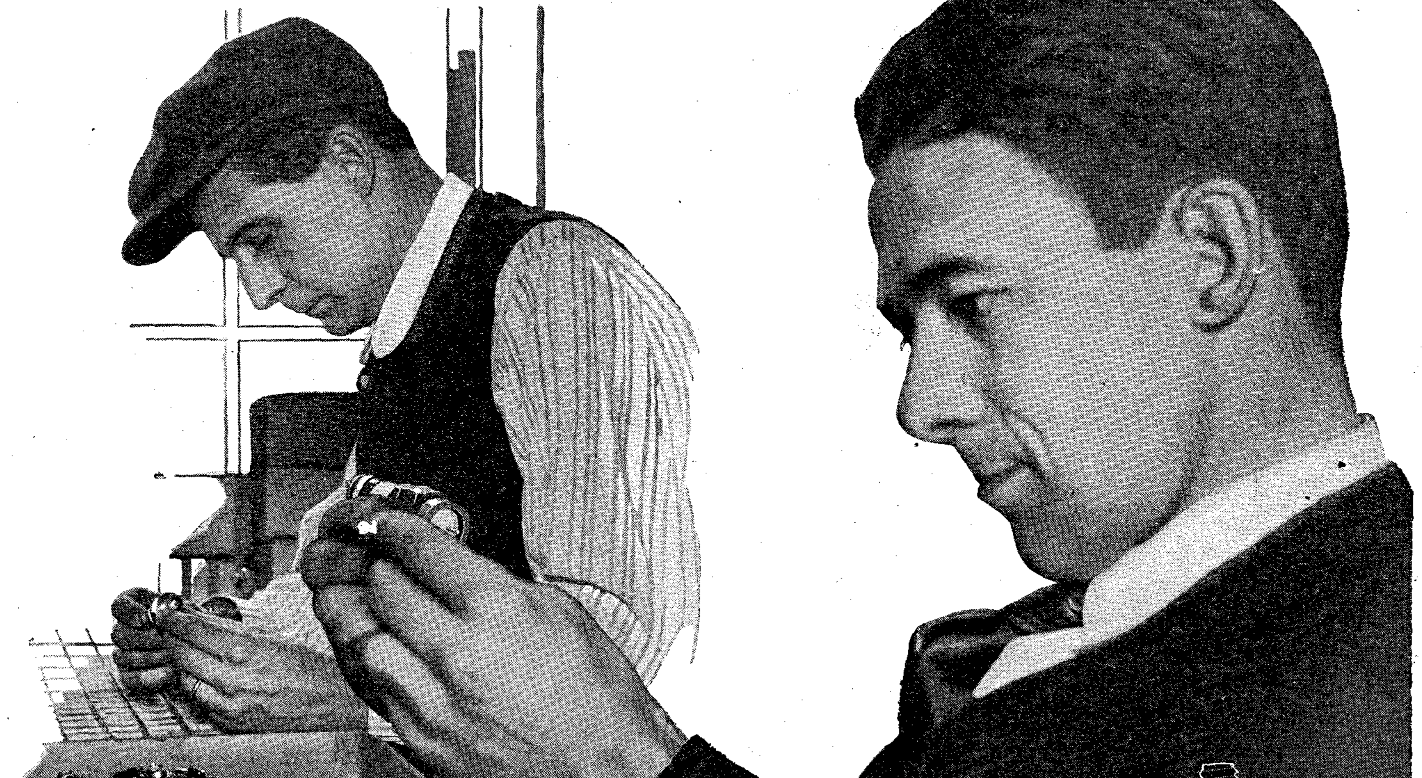
doing the same thing before meeting the President of China!

We got clean at last, and then soberly marched round the corner of the building and presented ourselves in the anteroom of the palace leading to the President's apartments. Here we found Dr. Reinsch waiting for us, and he sorted us into groups of eight, and left us waiting till the summons came. Our group of eight was the first to be called, and Dr. Reinsch led the way with an interpreter. We passed out of the antechamber and along an open marble corridor lined with Chinese soldiers in their padded gray cotton uniforms, who stood at salute as the American Minister passed. Immediately we found ourselves in another room, plainly furnished, and the next moment were shaking hands with an unassuming little man clad in a frock-coat, the President, Li Yuan Hung. Through the interpreter the President explained that he would like us to pass into the room beyond, where he could speak with us one by one personally. He waved his hand toward the other room, and my recollection is that we led the way! It all happened so quickly I can't remember; but somehow our group seemed to be waiting in the other room when the President and Dr. Reinsch arrived at our heels a second later. However, you can't expect people not brought up in courts to know much about such things, and we were probably flustered, anyway.

President Li, Dr. Reinsch, and the interpreter stood together, while we arranged ourselves in a semicircle round them, and then Dr. Reinsch presented each one of us in turn, explained who each one was, or what he or she represented or had been doing. He began with the Allens—told who Mr. Allen was, what big American interests he represented, why he had come out to China, and all about it. Then the interpreter repeated all this to the President, who meanwhile stood looking inquiringly at the Allens, as did the rest of us. When the translation was finished, Li replied in Chinese; they say he can speak English, but imperfectly, and he did not attempt it. "When quality meets compliments pass." Dr. Reinsch said all manner of nice things about the Allens and China, and the President said all sorts of nice things about the Allens and America, and it all took some time, just disposing of the first two of our party. Meanwhile, two servants came in with a tray of champagne and plates of cakes, and we all stood with a glass in one hand and a cake in the other, waiting to see what Mr. Allen would do when the President finished telling him how glad he was he had come to China. Mr. Allen rose to it, however, in a happy little speech, saying that it was a privilege, and so on.

Then came our turn. We were anxiously wondering what Dr. Reinsch could find to say about us two, having committed himself by introducing the whole group at one swoop as "representative Americans." However, we were both exceedingly pleased, too, apparently, for he replied that he was glad we were like that. So it continued all round the circle, and we felt exactly as if it were the Day of Judgment and the secrets of all hearts were being revealed: we thought we knew our friends pretty well, and all about them; yet we hung with bated breath upon Dr. Reinsch's introduction or send-off! And we had never understood the meaning of "true oriental politeness" until we heard the President's gracious, courteous welcome in reply. We stood directly opposite him, and had a good opportunity to

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs



Rigid Inspection Insures Dependability

AFTER Champion Spark Plugs have successfully gone through all the severe tests, such as the "Air Test" and the "Shock Test" that show them to be 100% leak-proof and 100% in durability—

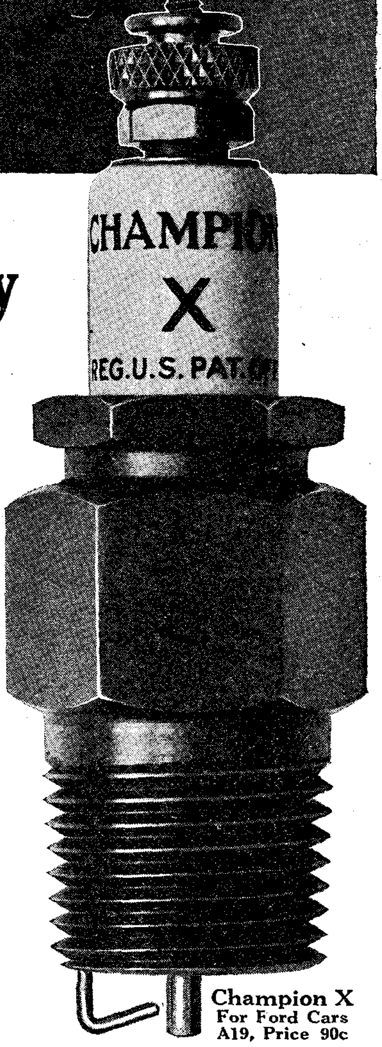
Then comes the rigid final inspection!

Long trained experts go over the plugs to make sure that every detail is right, and that there are no imperfections.

The skill and pains taken in this final inspection are characteristic of the care and thoroughness with which Champion Spark Plugs are made and tested.

This care and thoroughness, coupled with our famous No. 3450 Champion Insulator and our patented asbestos gasket construction, are responsible for the bettet performance of Champion Spark Plugs as compared to other plugs and their greater resisting power to temperature changes and to shock and vibration.

An increasing number of car owners continue to learn the wisdom of insisting upon the spark plug with the name "Champion" on the Insulator and the world trade-mark on the box. This is *your* safe way to avoid substitutes.

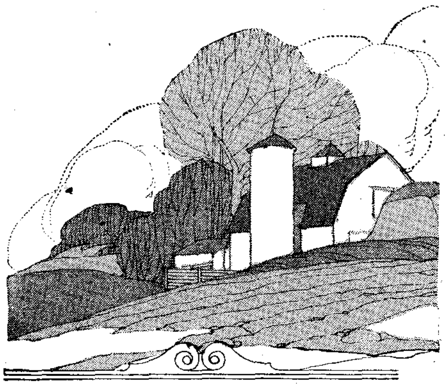


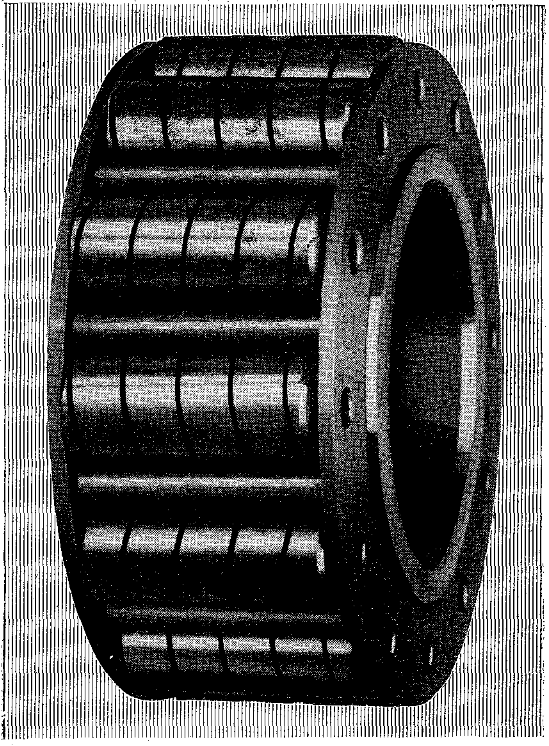
Champion X
For Ford Cars
A19, Price 90c

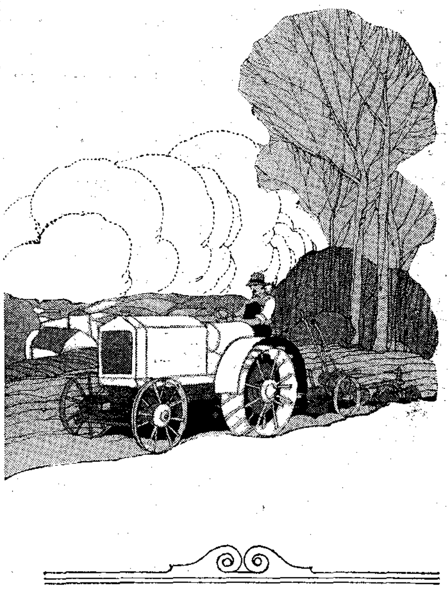
Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario]

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS







Hyatt Users

Advance-Rumely Company	La Porte, Ind.
Acme Harvester Company	Peoria, Ill.
Allied Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.
American Tractor Corp.	Peoria, Ill.
American Engine & Tractor Company	Charles City, Iowa
Appleton Mfg. Co.	Batavia, Ill.
Associated Mfrs. Co.	Waterloo, Iowa
F. C. Austin Co., Inc.	Chicago, Ill.
Aultman-Taylor Mach. Co.	Mansfield, Ohio
Automotive Parts Company	Indianapolis, Ind.
Avery Company	Peoria, Ill.
Baldwin Manufacturing Co.	Sparta, Mich.
Bean Spray Pump Co.	San Jose, Cal
Belt-Rail Tractor Company	St. Paul, Minn.
Bethlehem Motors Co.	Allentown, Pa.
C L. Best Gas Traction Co.	San Leandro, Cal.
Boring Tractor Company	Rockford, Ill.
The Buckeye Mfg. Co.	Anderson, Ind.
Bull Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hardy W. Campbell Co.	Oakland, Cal.
J I. Case Threshing Mach. Company	Racine, Wis.
Chase Motor Truck Co	Syracuse, N. Y.
Cleveland Tractor Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Coleman Tractor Corp.	Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus Tractor Co.	Columbus, Ohio
Common Sense Gas Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dauch Manufacturing Co.	Sandusky, Ohio
Dayton-Dick Company	Quincy, Ill.
Deere & Company	Moline, Ill.
G I. Dill Tractor & Mfg. Company	Harrisburg, Ark.
P. J Downes Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dunning & Erich Harvester Company	Harrington, Wash.
Eagle Mfg. Company	Appleton, Wis.
Electric Wheel Company	Quincy, Ill.
Elgin Tractor Corp.	Piqua, Ohio
Emerson-Brantingham Co.	Rockford, Ill.
Engle Aircraft Company	Niles, Ohio
Empire Truck & Tractor Co.	Windsor, Ont., Can.
A B. Farquhar Co., Ltd.	York, Pa.
Federal Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry Ford & Son Co., Inc.	Dearborn, Mich.
Foot Bros. Gear & Mach. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Frick Company, Inc.	Waynesboro, Pa.
Wm. Galloway Company	Waterloo, Iowa
Gehl Brothers	West Bend, Wis.
A. L. Gill Agricultural Works	Trenton, N. J.
Gile Tractor & Engine Co.	Ludington, Mich.
Goodwin Car & Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Gould-Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd.	Brantford, Ont.,Can.
Grain Belt Tractor Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Grand Detour Plow Co.	Dixon, Ill.
Gray Tractor Co., Inc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hart-Parr Company	Charles City, Iowa
Hamilton Gear & Mach. Co.	Toronto, Ont., Can.
Hession Tiller & Tractor Corporation	Buffalo, N. Y

114 Farm Machinery Manufacturers agree on this Bearing.

The best possible proof of the superiority of Hyatt Roller Bearings is found in the fact that the great majority of tractor and farm machinery manufacturers agree on the use of this bearing in their machines.

Hyatt Roller Bearings eliminate friction, save fuel, cut the cost of upkeep, prevent harmful wear on shafts and axles, save much valuable time ordinarily spent in oiling and add greatly to the dependability and life of the machine in which they are installed.

They never require adjustment—and yet they outlast the machine of which they are a part.

Hyatt Roller Bearings are now standard equipment on tractors, threshers, grain binders, plows and other farm machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.
Tractor Bearings Division
Chicago

Motor Bearings Division,
Detroit

Industrial Bearings Div.,
New York

Hyatt Users

Joshua Hendy Iron Works	Sunnyvale, Cal.
Hollis Tractor Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hochanamer Alfalfa Mill Co.	Pueblo, Col.
Hotz Foundry & Mach. Co.	Fremont, Ohio
Holt Manufacturing Co.	Peoria, Ill., and Stockton, Cal.
Huber Manufacturing Co.	Marion, Ohio
Illinois Tractor Company	Bloomington, Ill.
Interstate Tractor Co.	Waterloo, Iowa
Joliet Oil Tractor Co.	Joliet, Ill.
J. T. Tractor Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Kansas City Hay Press Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Kardell Tractor & Truck Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Kennison Mfg. Co.	Solomon, Kan.
Kinnard & Sons Mfg. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Knickerbocker Motors, Inc.	New York City
La Crosse Tractor Co.	La Crosse, Wis.
Homer Laughlin Eng. Corp.	Los Angeles, Cal.
John Lauson Mfg. Co.	New Holstein, Wis.
Lenox Motor Car Co.	Hyde Park, Mass.
Liberty Tractor Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Little Giant Company	Mankato, Minn.
Lombard Auto Tractor Truck Corporation	New York City
Maxim Munitions Corp.	New York City
MacDonald Thresher Co.	Stratford, Can.
Midget Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Midwest Engine Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Minneapolis Steel & Mach. Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Moline Plow Company	Moline, Ill.
Monarch Tractor Co.	Watertown, Wis.
Nilson Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwest Harvester Co.	Spokane, Wash.
R. D. Nutall Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Parrett Tractor Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Pence Automobile Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Reed Foundry & Mach. Co.	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Robb Eng. Works, Ltd.	Amherst, N. S., Can.
Sampson Tractor Co.	Janesville, Wis.
Scientific Farm Mach. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Shelby Tractor & Truck Co.	Shelby, Ohio
Simplex Tractor Company	Cleveland, Ohio
Strite Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Southwestern Eng. Co.	Culver City, Cal.
Stinson Tractor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Topp-Stewart Company	Clintonville, Wis.
Toro Motor Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
Traction Engine Co.	Boyne City, Mich.
Trenam Tractor Co., Inc.	Stevens Point, Wis.
Turner Manufacturing Company	Port Washington, Wis.
Union Tool Company	Torrence, Cal.
Velie Motors Corp.	Moline, Ill.
Victory Tractor Co.	Greensburg, Ind.
Wallis Tractor Co.	Racine, Wis.
Waterloo Gasoline Eng. Co.	Waterloo, Iowa
Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co.	Akron, Ohio
Wichita Tractor Company	Wichita, Kan.
Wisconsin Farm Tractor Co.	Sauk City, Wis.
Wolverine Tractor Company	Detroit, Mich.
Yuba Manufacturing Co.	Marysville, Cal.

observe him closely—a short, thick-set man with a small mustache, much darker than the usual Chinese type, owing to his heritage of Siamese blood.

Then we committed a great *gaffe!* When the Allens and E—— and I had been safely disposed of, and the introductions and interpretations were being directed toward the other four members of the party, we drank our champagne—we four, the Allens and ourselves! I think it was because we did not know what else to do with it, having stood stiffly at attention for some twenty minutes, trying to balance a very full glass in one hand, and conscious that the sugary cake in the other was fast melting. Anyway, we emptied our glasses, and set them down on a table behind us, and ate the cakes as well. Then, to our horror, Dr. Reinsch summed us all up again, collectively, in a graceful little speech, and the President raised his glass, and, bowing, drank our health. I heard E—— whisper, "The glasses, quick! quick!" and the Allens and she and I hastily groped backward for the empty glasses on the table behind us, and drained the few remaining drops with what manners we could muster. After which we all shook hands with the President again, and filed out of the room.

In the anteroom the rest of the party crowded round us, asking for tips. We had two big ones to offer: Don't lead the way for the President of China, and don't touch your glasses till he raises his!

EVEN THE CARTOONISTS WERE MOBILIZED — The cartoonists, also, were mobilized during the war, under the general supervision of the "Bureau of Cartoons," which was started by George J. Hecht, of New York City, and taken over by the Committee on Public Information. While Mr. Hoover's justly celebrated bureau was telling everybody what to eat, Mr. Hecht's was telling the cartoonists what to draw. The last issue of *The Bulletin for Cartoonists*, the Bureau's publication, contains a foreword from General Pershing addrest "To the Cartoonists of America," and couched in these complimentary terms:

> Americans individually and as groups have met their new duties in fine spirit and intelligence, and this has been particularly true of your talented craft. Your work has been one of the most important factors in creating and sustaining that resolute popular opinion which is now the voice of America. You have given unvarying loyalty and a lot of hard work to our Government and to our armed forces.
>
> Speaking for the Army in France, I can assure you that you have made us alternately serious and happy, both of which are good for us. Times without number your cartoons have illustrated, or interpreted, or exposed policy or purpose, quicker and more effectively than the written word. You have been ready with the flash of humor or the touch of satire when that was the treatment required. You have my envy because you must have such fine times doing your work, especially those of you to whom the gods have given the blessed gift of humor.
>
> JOHN J. PERSHING.

Farm-Work.—FARMER—"Do you want a job diggin' potatoes?"

TIRED TIM—"Yes, provided it's diggin' 'em out of gravy."—*London Tit-Bits.*

AMERICANISM AT ITS SOURCE

(*Continued from page 36*)

who shall be intelligent majorities, to be able to solve social problems without recourse to blood and iron." "The retention in peace of the educational benefits secured by the costliest of all wars," remarks Mr. William H. Allen, of the New York Institute for Public Service, is now the "imperative duty of everybody, and it will not only fail, but it will drop below the prewar mark unless school superintendents make this their chief business."

VARYING VERDICTS — Of course, on every question we find differences of opinion. While the majority of our replies indicate how deeply war has imprest itself on our education, we also hear of occasional persons that even war could not jar from their routine of thought. A New York City teacher, we are informed, was brought to trial before the Board of Education for her failure to assist in war-activities. According to the record she offered the sincere defense that she was hired to teach Latin, and no other duties could be required of her. Three years ago, we read, "such an idea was not unfamiliar," but it may be remarked that the Latin teacher on trial, in all probability, parsed and translated, many times, without once comprehending the famous Latin sentence, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" Also she may by chance have heard of certain devices on the escutcheon of regiments of the former National Guard, such as "*Defendam*" and "*Pro Aris et pro Focis,*" which the troops of the Associated Powers translated into action under Generalissmo Foch, tho they, for the most part, knew no word of Latin.

A lone schoolman from Maine, we are advised, is glad the war-excitement is subsiding and hopes that the craze for "a big educational idea" will not justify evasion of the "essentials of education," for the "best American is made by going through the regular work of the school-course." One New York school official, who possibly thinks in Russia, dreads lest the teaching of Americanism in our schools means "playing with dynamite." As a commonplace reminder to him, it may be remarked in parentheses that the American flag floats above every little "red schoolhouse," and all large schools in big cities of the United States on all days when classes are in session, and on national holidays.

A few seek to salve their consciences by reporting an "American emphasis" on every subject without changing the course of study. Thus we may expect as a result of the great awakening, American algebra, patriotic participles, and loyalty Latin. Others have put citizenship classes into the fourth year of the high school, and have let it go at that. But the overwhelming majority of high-school pupils never reach the fourth year; only the exceptional citizen gets any high-school training whatever. It is not enough for a

Pipe-Smokers and a Sense of Humor

Pipe-smokers perhaps more than any other one class of men seem to have that sixth sense, highly valued—a sense of humor.

A sense of humor implies that a man has two well-developed habits—the habit of thinking for himself and the habit of observing things other people don't.

If a man really thinks and observes, he doesn't take small matters too tragically. He sees events in their true proportions. Have you ever lived with a man lacking *any* sense of humor? How seriously he took himself! Wasn't he always riding roughshod over everybody, or else feeling that nobody understood him? And as for any sympathy—bloodless as a cabbage!

If he smokes—well, you know what happens. Smoking takes him more among his fellows, and they knock notions that he is It, or that he is misunderstood, right out of his head.

It isn't the pipe and tobacco alone. It's mixing more among his fellows. But he has to smoke to speak their language.

Six jolly fellows around the club fireplace on a rainy day. No one thinks of calling a man to light that fire. They don't know it's a little cold. They've forgotten it's raining. They sit with their legs stretched out before them on the hearthstone. They are pulling at pipes which never leave their mouths except every now and then when one of them lazily tells a story. The weather is a trifle thick for golf, but they aren't fretting. They are the picture of comfort. They have a sense of humor and each is happily smoking the best tobacco in the world.

What is the best smoking-tobacco in the world? Why the tobacco that just suits your individual taste, of course. We could say Edgeworth, but though many do, all people don't consider Edgeworth the best.

However, we should like to have you judge whether or not it is the tobacco that just suits you. And we intend to make it mighty easy for you to do just that.

Merely send us on a postcard your name and address, also those of the dealer you call on for smoking supplies, and we will mail you immediately generous quantities of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

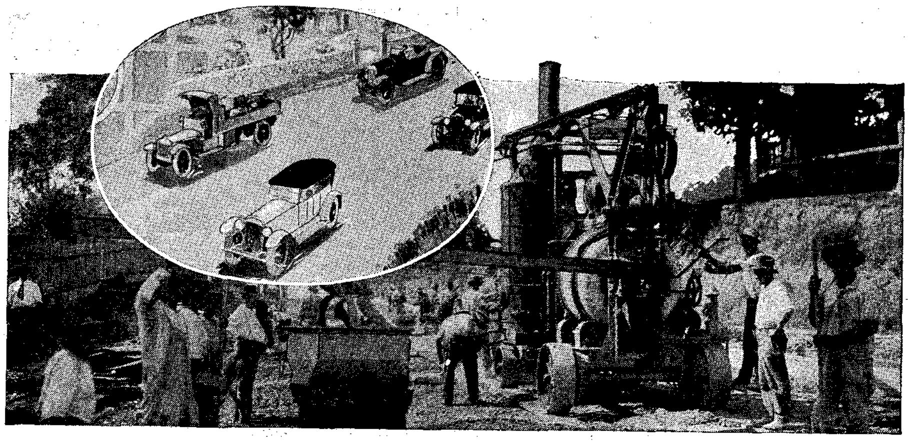
Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into very thin moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands and it makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready to pour right from package to pipe. It packs nicely, and burns evenly to the very bottom, getting better and better.

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice are sold in various sizes, suited to the needs and means of all purchasers.

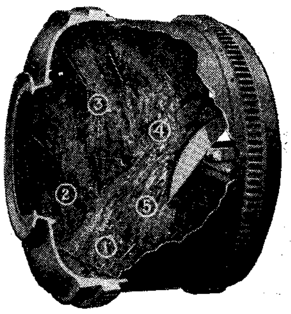
For the free samples, upon which we request your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



TRADE travels on good roads—to town and from town. Every good road is a prosperity highway.

Koehring mixed concrete contributes greater strength to pavements and structures because it is the **dominant strength** concrete. In authoritative tests, Koehring mixed concrete has been shown to be **dominantly strongest**—in some instances as high as 31% stronger than other concrete. This is the result of the Koehring **re-mixing** action. Contractors who own Koehring concrete mixers deserve recognition for the superior value of their work.



KOEHRING Concrete Mixers standardize concrete

The **remixing** action, distinctive to Koehring concrete mixers, coats every fragment of stone, every grain of sand thoroughly with cement and prevents segregation of aggregate according to size. The concrete is **uniform** to the last shovelful of every drum batch—and the concrete in your pavement, highway or building will be equally uniform and stronger—**dominant strength** concrete.

The contractor equipped with Koehring concrete mixers puts the utmost of concrete strength into his work.

Write for Van Vleck's Book "Standardized Concrete"—an epitomized review of scientific views on the mixing of concrete.

KOEHRING MACHINE COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

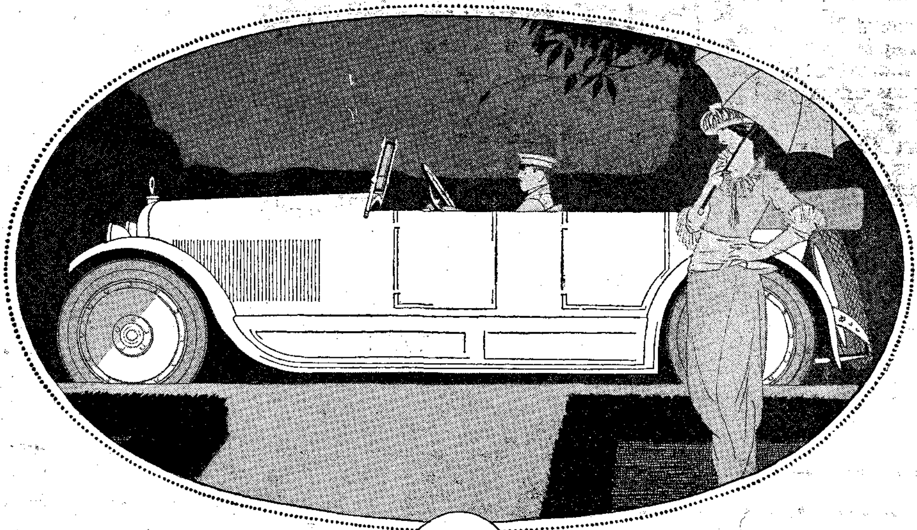
Contractors who Own Koehring Mixers have proved their regard for Quality Concrete

school system, like a college's maintenance of a football eleven for its physical training, to have a course in civics tucked away in some corner of its curriculum. Cities such as New York, Indianapolis, Columbus, Salt Lake City, Charleston, and a great many other cities realize that the compulsory age, when all must go to school, is the only adequate period when the duties of the citizen must be emphasized above all other themes, and to them must be given abundant time and specific treatment continuously through the highest grade of every school, elementary and high.

CHANGES DUE TO WAR—Affection for traditional courses and the tendency to choose these in keeping an old machine running rather than to plan a new one lead some correspondents to confess that they do not know exactly what to omit to make room for citizenship, but, we are told, the number of superintendents who are remaking the entire course of study for the purpose of intelligently producing Americans is remarkable. That permanent changes looking toward an emphasis upon Americanism have come upon the schools is the opinion of all the correspondents. The study of German, surprizing to say, seems to have gone for good. "We have given everybody citizenship," "we have introduced a new course which we call 'citizenship,'" "we have a compulsory course in Americanism," "civic obligation is now taught," "community interests are now studied regularly," such are the statements repeated in letter after letter. Rockford, Ill., prints patriotic quotations on every sheet of paper before issuing it. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, puts patriotic stickers into every text-book. Patriotic mottoes are in front of every class in every school in the country. Every school, everywhere, salutes the flag and recites a patriotic pledge every day. Principal Snyder, Brooklyn, introduces a special daily course to prepare girls for the franchise. The dreadful piece-speaking and composition-writing of *ante-bellum* days have given way to themes concerned with one's duty to vote, one's duty to think, one's duty to serve. Biographical essays have become attempts to tell what some designated patriot did that can be imitated by us in these later days. Laws for child-welfare and factory betterment, usually commanding indifferent support from other than alertly philanthropic societies, are studied and the law-makers urged by school-children's parents to pass these bills. Biographies of great Americans have been introduced as texts. More modern history has come in, in every State of the Union.

Another school innovation due to the war is the loyalty pledge of teachers and that of pupils. From among the loyalty pledges made by teachers in some sections we quote as a sample that sent to us by Superintendent Lull, of Newport, Rhode Island. The State Board of Education

JORDAN



JORDAN

The Kind of Comfort Europeans Know

A MAN steps into a foreign car for the first time. If he is an average American he has the impression that he is going to sit high in the car with a tendency to slide forward and shift sideways.

Because he is used to these things in so many American cars.

But let him step into the new Jordan Silhouette. He at once experiences the kind of comfort that Europeans know.

The cushions are so low that you lounge almost on the floor. You sink down at a perfect comfort angle—conscious of no effort—no need to brace yourself.

Soft hand-buffed leather of quaint lustre wells up around you. The arm rest is in just the right position. Your knees are not too high. You have a gratifying sense of riding *in* the car and not on top of it.

In the deep tonneau there is a pleasant surprise for everyone who has grown tired of new fashioned things and craves the old—a cordovan leather boot and saddle bag—full of the atmosphere of silver mounted bridles and swanky puttees—with big generous buckles and sturdy straps. There is a distinctly French atmosphere about the whole car.

It is chic—slender—long—graceful—ready to go. Both compartments are provided with beautiful rugs of durable texture—but velvet in feeling.

The top edge of the body has been made perfectly flat—particularly refreshing when seen in a crowd of commonplace cars.

There is a Frenchy angle at the dash—a cocky seat cowl—a slightly higher hood with twenty-nine slender louvers—a slightly lower body—built entirely of aluminum.

Rectangular mouldings—wide opening European doors—crown fenders—rattle proof spring shackles—top as carefully designed and fitted as a woman's gown—and equipped with plate glass rear vision light.

The chassis, of finished mechanical excellence, includes all the universally approved mechanical units—and is equipped with a series of all-aluminum custom style bodies.

Optional colors Egyptian Bronze or Burgundy Old Wine. The Silhouette in four or seven passenger.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Cleveland, Ohio*

Who created the keys to modern business?

Until 1874 business was lashed to a pen point.

Then what happened?

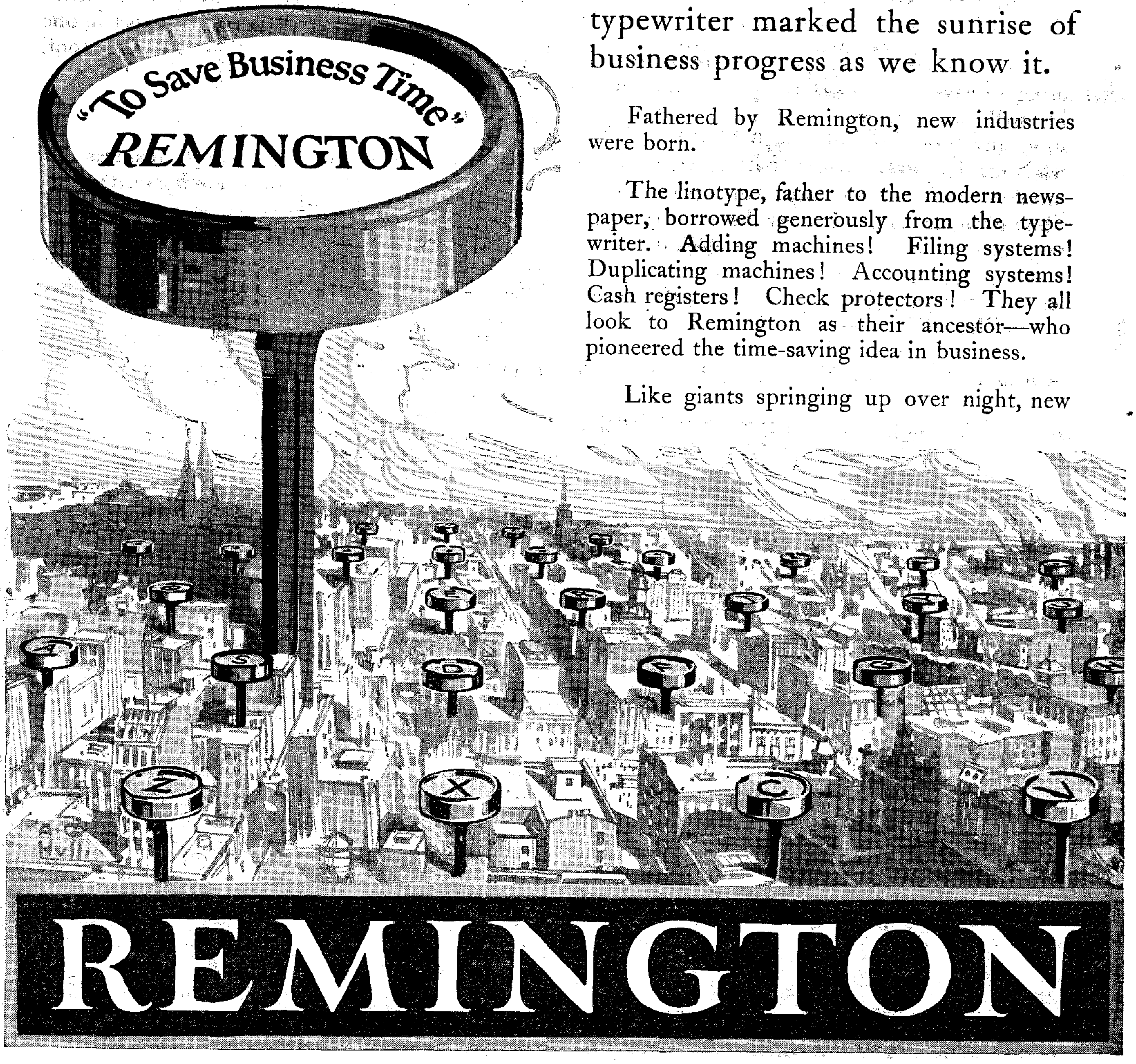
The first practical typewriter was built at Ilion, N. Y. It was a Remington. Tongue-tied business became articulate.

The first printing press presaged the fall of serfdom. The first typewriter marked the sunrise of business progress as we know it.

Fathered by Remington, new industries were born.

The linotype, father to the modern newspaper, borrowed generously from the typewriter. Adding machines! Filing systems! Duplicating machines! Accounting systems! Cash registers! Check protectors! They all look to Remington as their ancestor—who pioneered the time-saving idea in business.

Like giants springing up over night, new



industries grew and prospered—children of the typewriter and the U. S. Mail.

Imagine 1919 business deprived of typewriters.

Later causes for saying "Thanks, Remington!"

Before Remington came, *business* education was not generally taught in schools. Today, in the United States about 6,000 schools teach stenography and typewriting. In foreign countries the leading commercial schools are Remington schools—founded and conducted by the Remington Company.

Remington thus opened to women the doors of business life. In America 2,000,000 women have thanked Remington for paying positions—for the means to better living.

Modern business may well thank Remington for bringing to its service these now indispensable forces.

How can the Remington Salesman help you today?

In 177 American cities a telephone call will bring the Remington Salesman to your door. He will come equipped with the knowledge to solve any typing situation. Behind him stand machines for every possible typing need. Your problem may be an important small one—ribbons or carbon. It may be an important big one—a new system of mechanical bookkeeping. Experienced advice on office problems is valuable. Let the Remington Salesman prove his counsel worth while.

Unless a Remington Salesman has explained to you Remington machines, you may be missing *real* savings of business time and business money. For example:

(1) **The Remington Self-Starter** which takes 12 halts out of the average business letter and puts a steady stream of "go" into typed correspondence. The Remington Salesman will demonstrate time-savings which you probably now consider impossible.

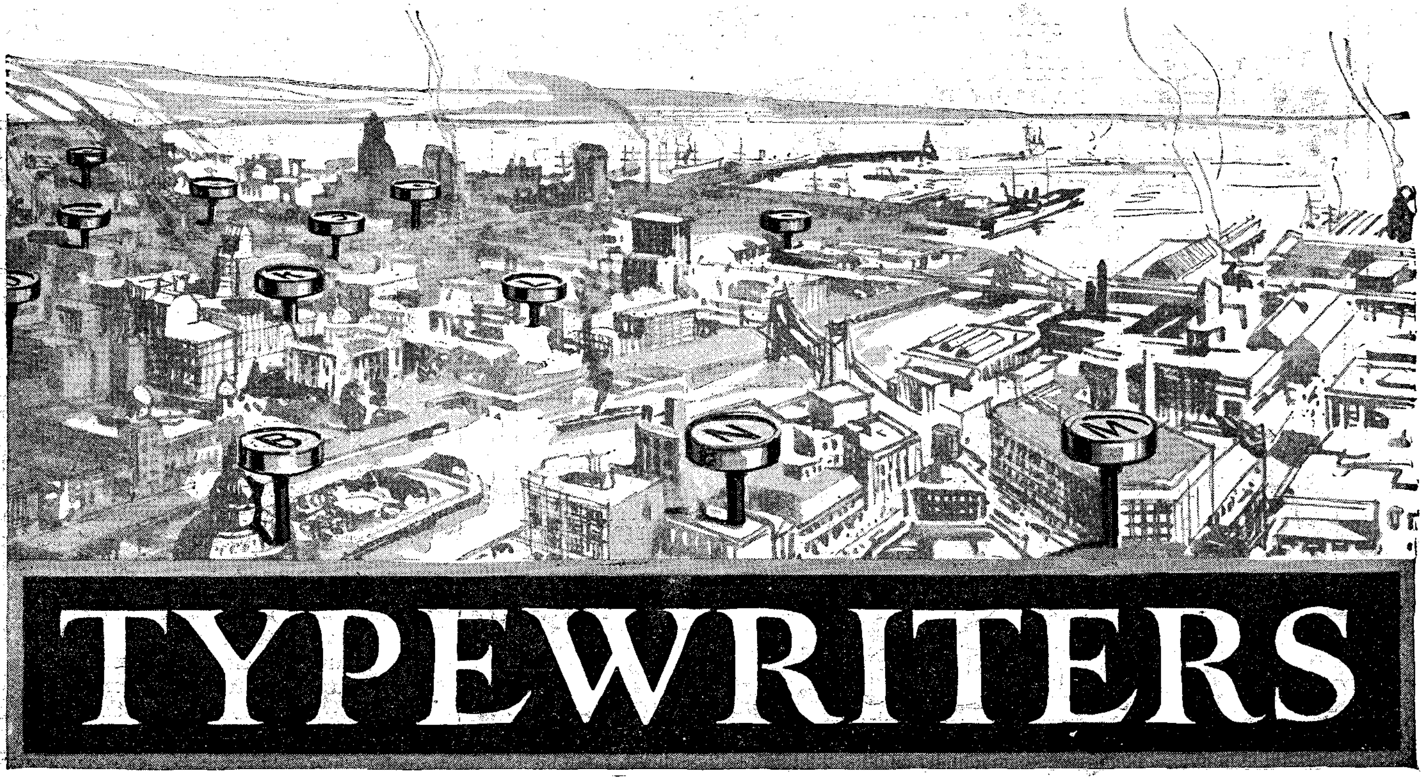
(2) **The Remington Key-Set Tabulator,** which makes the machine instantly adjustable to *any* kind of tabulating work. The Remington Salesman will show you how express speed is supplanting stage-coach methods in all typing of business forms.

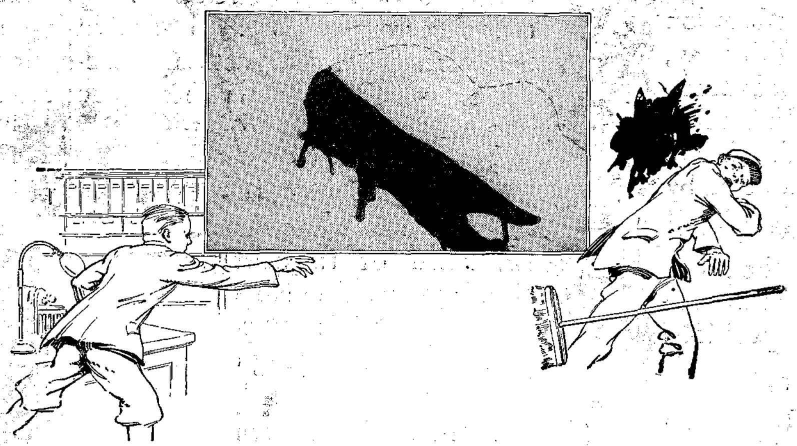
(3) **The Remington Accounting Machine**—Wahl mechanism—which makes mechanical bookkeeping in all of its departments an accomplished fact. The Remington Salesman will explain how this machine may save more than double its cost in one year—how it makes accounting error-proof.

YOUR business and world business are gathering headway for a new forward sweep. The new typewriting needs of your business and world business will continue to be met and anticipated—by Remington. The Remington Salesman will continue to bring to you the forward thought in business typing.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY · INCORPORATED

374 Broadway, New York *(Branches Everywhere)*





Lowe's

For your office
a new wall finish called
Mello-Gloss

IN a fit of temper, Jack, the office boy, throws a bottle of ink at Sam, the porter.

Sam dodges it, but your Mello-Glossed wall **can't.** But it can and does dodge the stain. A little soap and water next day takes away every trace of the **ink,** along with several sundry markings and soilings.

The illustration above records just such an actual happening. Dotted line shows where ink *was.* The equally clean space beyond is where the markings and soilings *were.*

Mello-Gloss is a new finish made particularly for office and public buildings, where staining and wear and tear must be resisted. Comes in a can. Goes on with a brush. Dries hard. Can be washed over and over again. Costs but little for the much it does.

Mellotone is our special, dull, velvety finish for walls.

Mello-Gloss is the new one with the satiny sheen.

Send for color card and particulars

THE LOWE BROS. CO
Dayton, Ohio

Kindly send me Circular, giving further facts about your new Mello-Gloss Wall Finish

Name ....
Address ....
....
....

The Lowe Brothers Company
516 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis

Paints

prescribed it. In the presence of the mayor and eight notaries, the teachers signed it under oath, each signatory declaring:

> "I, as a teacher and citizen, pledge allegiance to the United States of America, to the State of Rhode Island, and to the American public-school system.
>
> "I solemnly promise to support the Constitution and laws of Nation and State, to acquaint myself with the laws of the State relating to public education, and the regulations and instructions of my official superiors, and faithfully to carry them out.
>
> "I further promise to protect the school rights of my pupils, to conserve the democracy of school citizenship, to honor public education as a principle of free government, to respect the profession of education as public service, and to observe its ethical principles and rules of professional conduct.
>
> "I pledge myself to neglect no opportunity to teach the children committed to my care loyalty to Nation and State, honor to the flag, obedience to law and Government, respect for public servants entrusted for the time being with the functions of government, faith in government by the people, fealty to the civic principles of freedom, equal rights, and human brotherhood, and the duty of every citizen to render service for the common welfare.
>
> "I shall endeavor to exemplify in my own life and conduct in and out of school the social virtues of fairness, kindliness, and service as ideals of good citizenship.
>
> "I affirm, in recognition of my official obligation, that, tho as a citizen I have the right of personal opinion, as a teacher of the public's children I have no right, either in school hours or in the presence of my pupils out of school hours, to express opinions that conflict with honor to country, loyalty to American ideals, and obedience to and respect for the laws of Nation and State.
>
> "In all this I pledge my sacred honor and subscribe to a solemn oath that I will faithfully perform to the best of my ability all the duties of the office of teacher in the public schools."

Again, we meet with various forms of pledges designed to confirm the loyalty of pupils. Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, of the Brookline (Mass.) High School, has drafted a pledge which was to be repeated in concert at each meeting of a student league for public service. It reads as follows:

> "Because I believe that the ideals of democracy are right; that every man is personally responsible for the maintenance of these ideals; that every man is under obligation to render public service; that every man is in duty bound to train himself to this end:
>
> "Therefore, I pledge myself to prepare myself for service to my country and humanity by attending school regularly and devoting myself to my studies; by upholding the standards of the school and supporting its activities with enthusiasm; by seeking the occupation—intellectual, artistic, economic, or ethical—for which I am most suited, and by endeavoring to excel in it; by cooperating in every possible way with those who are striving for honest business, clean politics, wholesome society, and progressive government; by carrying out in my own life the principles of honesty, loyalty, and service."

We are further informed that Miss

Spaulding is organizing a State-wide American League in Massachusetts, which is to include all high schools and academies. In New York City, Cleveland, and Newark, New Jersey, special officers are occupied in formulating and supervising courses of instruction in Americanism throughout the entire school system. Some superintendents issue lesson outlines on patriotism with lists of books and magazine articles on subjects important to the citizen. Others gather their teachers together each week to talk with them on the duties of the citizen, and the subject of this talk is carried by the teachers to the children.

WHY AMERICANISM IN THE SCHOOLS—The necessity for inculcating Americanism in the schools is very generally admitted. Thus we hear from Principal Lewis, of William Penn High School, Philadelphia, that "the main thing a public school should do is to give its members an abiding consciousness of what is right and proper for a citizen to be; a habitual will to do what it is right and proper for a citizen to do. Unless the school exemplifies Americanism at its source, and is a seed-bed and nursery of democracy, why should democracy support it?" Superintendent Keating, Pueblo, Col., is sure that "every one responsible for any part of a public school must hear the crying need for a better realization of the full meaning of democracy. We are passing through a crisis. There are no people on whom so much as on us teachers devolves the duty of meeting it." "To get the young American into a right attitude toward government as a cooperation for the common welfare is the true motive for teaching," declares Superintendent Weet, of Rochester, N. Y., and his committee of teachers. "For the community that gives us this education, for the State and nation that make it possible for us to live as we do," writes Principal Zabriskie, Washington Irving High School, New York City, "we must devote ourselves each day that we may be living realizations of why the schools were established. Let us pay more attention to the **rights** of others and more to the civic **duties** of ourselves." "America fought for rights and got them," declares Principal Janes, Brooklyn. "We needn't keep crying for them; it is duties that should be the aim of teaching." Superintendent Phillips, Birmingham, Ala., reminds us that—

> "Scholarship is not the aim of American schools, and never should be; the emphasis upon it has isolated schools from public service, promoted pedantry, aristocracy, and snobbery. So long as subjects, not character, remain the aim, the schools will be antidemocratic. This crisis has forced upon the schools the salutary influence of doing things directly for the common welfare. That is the essence of citizenship. It should not perish from the schools."

CURRENT HISTORY IN SCHOOLS—One universal change in school-management

Silent
SI-WEL-CLO

PEOPLE are glad to visit homes where their finer sensibilities are considered and where they are not embarrassed by noise escaping from the bath or toilet room when the closet is flushed.

In perfecting the Silent Si-wel-clo closet to its state of extremely quiet operation, a source of daily annoyance to the householder has been overcome. No effort has been spared to make the Si-wel-clo mechanically perfect—no exposed nickel work—seat of finest wood and finish—long-life fittings—closet and tank of china, of course.

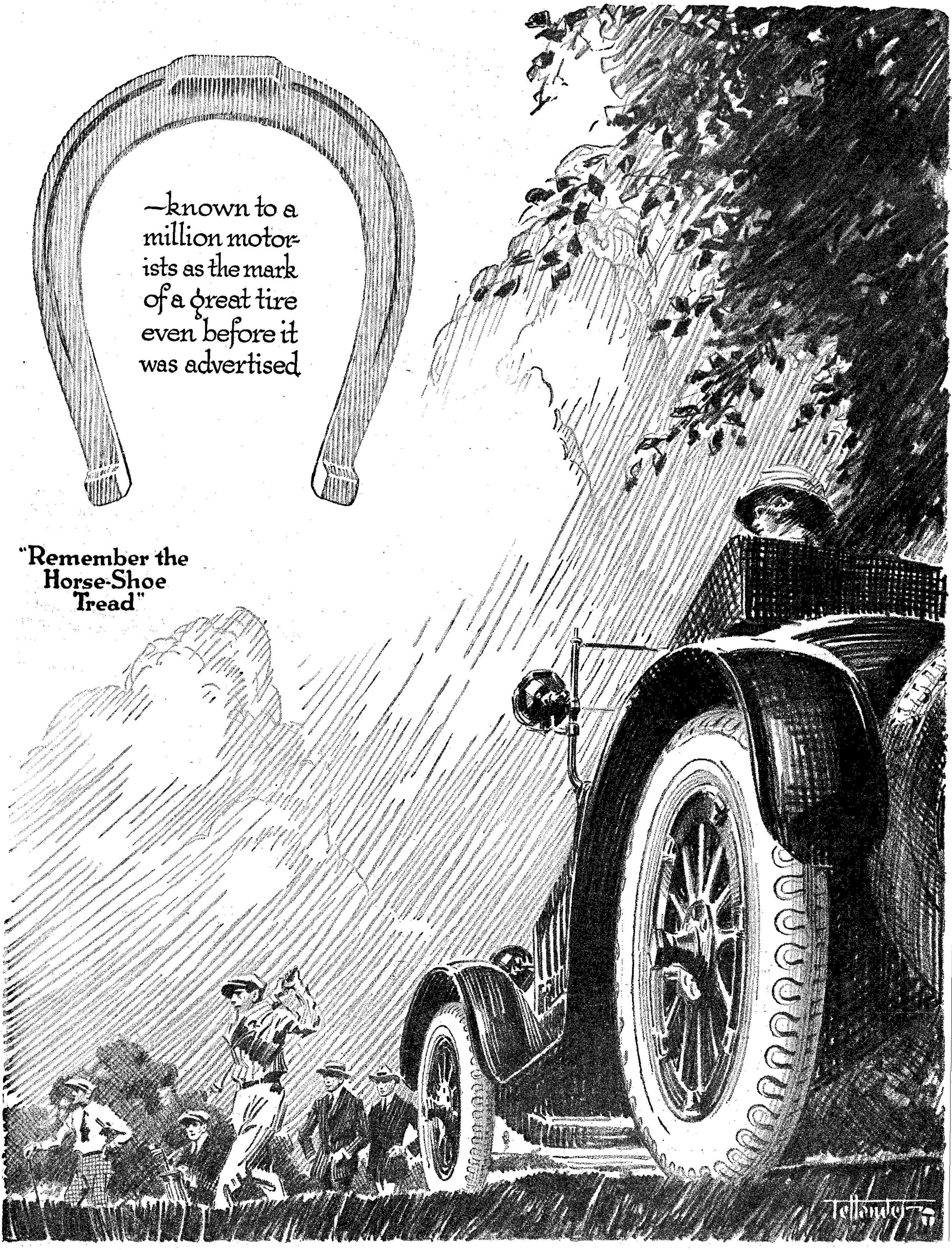
The Trenton Potteries Co.
"Tepeco" All-Clay Plumbing

is most sanitary, beautiful, practical and permanent. "Tepeco" plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness.

Insist that all your plumbing fixtures be of "Tepeco" ware. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom be sure to write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY
Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
World's largest makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures

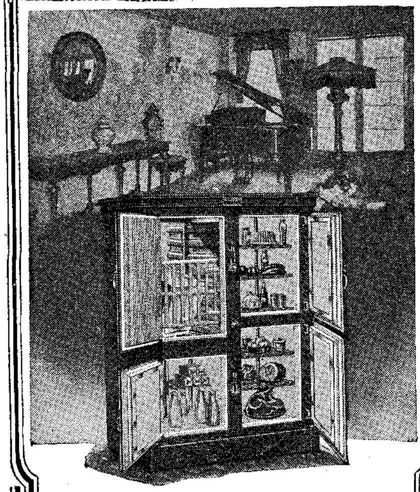

—known to a million motorists as the mark of a great tire even before it was advertised
"Remember the Horse-Shoe Tread"
Tellander

RACINE HORSE-SHOE TIRES

RACINE AUTO TIRE COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN that has resulted from the war is the introduction of intensive study of current history. The school that does not study the day-to-day history of the world is the exception. The weekly magazine has become a text-book, either as a basis for what they call oral English, or as the text for recitation under the direction of a history teacher, or as an out-and-out regular class in current American problems. In free-text-book cities the school gives the pupil the magazine; in old-style schools the student furnishes his magazine as he does his speller. "We had to come to it," confess a number of principals. "Couldn't get along now without it," write the majority of superintendents. The use of a medium not intended for school, contact with a text designed for real life, consciousness of handling grown-up news, freshness, surprize, variety, give a life and interest to this branch of education that will, all seem to believe, hold it in school after war-news has ceased to be. "The study of the weekly magazine," asserts Principal Chewning, Evansville, Ind., "tends to cure the regrettable remoteness of the school from daily life." "At last," rejoices Principal Kingman, Ottawa, Ill., "we have the sure link between the school and the home. The weekly magazine is the one school-text the family will read. It is not uncommon for our children to complain that the lesson in present-day problems wasn't learned because 'father was reading the magazine.'" A number of the letters dwell on the fact that the children don't care to read in after-life the classics, English and ancient, assassinated in school; while the magazine seems to have vitality able to survive dissection by the most conscientious teacher and to be subscribed for year after year subsequent to graduation.

A great many of the respondents enlarge upon the reasons why they prefer the specified magazine. They want a non-partizan treatment from all view-points, collections of opinions from a wide field of editorial commentators who are trained to consider public questions, a variety of departments related to the subjects usually taught in school, news, history, geography, literature, art, music, and science. They specify pictures, to hold interest; brevity, to avoid dulness; and one superintendent adds, "and real humor so long forbidden to enter the dreary precincts of the schoolhouse."

ACTUAL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS—There is a frequent desire shown in these letters to "learn Americanism by actually doing public service instead of studying about it and talking about it," to use the words of Principal Snyder, Brooklyn. Maj. A. A. Meras, United States Infantry, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the thousands of schoolmen meeting in Chicago to consider postwar problems. He said that "every real American feels that membership in this democracy involves duties and responsibilities as well as rights and privileges. There can be no duty without loyalty, no loyalty without service. There can be no service without love, no love without service. Without love and service the schools will only perfect an already too prevalent selfish individualism. The schools must teach service rather than patriotism, otherwise they create emotional spasms which are only American bluff." Superintendent Bush, Erie, sees in education which omits actual public service "a progressive training in selfishness, intention to take all the taxpayer gives and to make no return. The frequent exhortations to class-spirit and school-spirit for their own sakes should be supplanted by the cultivation of a larger town- or city-spirit, leading schools to deliver tangible public benefits: organized cooperation with park departments and street-cleaning departments, planting of trees, distribution of flowers to hospitals, giving of entertainments the proceeds of which go to civic betterments." Miss Maude McCain, New York City schools, would require senior students in commercial courses to serve three months without wages in city department offices as clerical helpers, so as to pay back directly some of the benefits received at public expense. She would have the schools devise, for every student even of the general or classical course, some equivalent regular and extended service to the municipality or the State. Principal Miller, Detroit, believes that "the greatest benefit the war rendered the schools was in demanding work, not talk, in making bandages, sweaters, kits, and Liberty Loan subscriptions for the country." Principal Rule, Pittsburg, welcomes "the war-discovery that instead of being a purveyor of scholastic accomplishments to enable some Americans to shine more brightly than their fellows, a public school may be made a working factor of community life; people serving their country, not merely singing about their love of it." Duncan Yocum, University of Pennsylvania, regards our scheme of education hitherto as "failing to give us a safe democracy because the school has not provided that individual rights and privileges received from the community or State are paid for by equivalent individual service." In this connection we read that more than three hundred schools in New York City, and no doubt many superintendents who failed to mention it, organize the doing of service into a regular rather than an incidental occupation. The underlying idea of it is that expressed by Superintendent McIntyre, Muscatine: "There is no assurance that a man who knows what his duty is will do it. Schools must do more than teach what citizenship is; they must train in habits of public service. Everybody knows that habit has to be trained by exercise."



True Quality

IT is comparatively easy to build refrigerators that are convenient and good looking. It is quite another thing to produce refrigerators that have true quality inbuilt in them.

For a third of a century McCray Refrigerators have been built on the true quality basis. Thousands of satisfied owners are proof that McCray Refrigerators combine convenience and design with sound principles of construction — that first class materials and workmanship enter into the McCray.

McCRAY
Sanitary Refrigerators

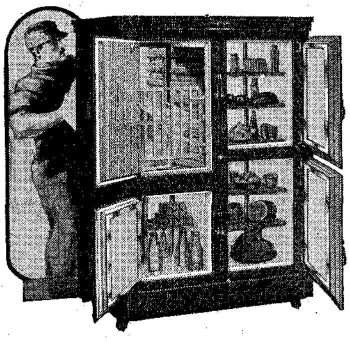
are so made that there is a constant circulation of cold dry air, due to the Patented Cooling System. By this means McCray Refrigerators are kept dry and sweet and food stays fresh and wholesome.

McCray Opal Glass Refrigerators are lined with nearly one half inch thick snow white opal glass, which is stain and acid proof—and easy to clean.

Another strong McCray Feature is outside icing. Any McCray Refrigerator can be arranged for icing from the side or rear porch.

"Refrigerators for All Purposes"

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.
5924 Lake Street Kendallville, Ind.
Salesrooms in all Principal Cities



The New McCray Catalog Is Ready

Let us send you Catalog showing Opal Glass, White Enameled and Wood Lined Refrigerators.
No. 94 for Residences
No. 62 for Meat Markets
No. 71 for Grocers and Delicatessens
No. 51 for Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

WHAT CAN YOU MAKE BEST?

SPEAK up, cities of America! Answer this question and put the answer into practise, and you shall be great. Of the 175 cities in the United States with populations exceeding 25,000, every one, says William Miller Booth, of Syracuse, N. Y., writing to *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, April 1), is a good location for one or more industries and the best economic location for at least one. Its peculiar adaptability to that one may be due to the presence of an important raw material, a remarkable climatic condition, or an unusual market. The iron-ore industry of Duluth is given by the writer as an example of the first; the growth of the moving-picture business of Los Angeles, of the second; and the Alaskan trade controlled by Seattle, of the third. Now, one good industry employing a thousand people will transform a self-sufficient "retired business men's" town into a thriving village or city, and Mr. Miller foresees intensive study undertaken by every municipality to determine what can best be manufactured in that place. He goes on:

"We remember Schenectady as a sleepy, cobblestone-paved town of 12,000 people. The presence of an industry of national scope and interest has made it a modern city of nearly 100,000; 25,000 of these are men and women who earn good wages with one concern.

"If a town has grown through the manufacture of a raw material the supply of which will soon be exhausted, the public-spirited citizens of the place should attempt to find a substitute before the actual death of the business. The sawing or handling of lumber is an example. Many prosperous mining-towns of the West are depopulated when paying ore ceases to be found."

The greater portion of the manufacturing of the United States, says Mr. Miller, is carried on within an area bounded by lines connecting Portsmouth, N. H.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Baltimore, Md. Since 1850 manufacturing investments in this territory have increased from a few hundred millions to more than twenty-five billions. He goes on:

"The general reason for the growth in this limited area is the adaptability of the people to the climate and topography, with ample fuel and raw material supply. Intelligent white labor lives and thrives in a belt about two hundred miles north and south of the fiftieth isothermal degree from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. Colored labor, Mexicans, and the Japanese are available in the warmer sections of the country, so that it is possible to operate a plant irrespective of the latitude. Any town in the United States located on a railroad may have some natural product that can be manufactured into a useful material for home market or export.

"Our climate varies from semitropical to cool-temperate. A business that requires much sunshine may be located in New Mexico, Arizona, or California. For cotton manufacture, a high relative humidity is found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; if high altitude is essential, this may be found in Salt Lake City, Denver, and Cheyenne.

"But natural elements are not all. The temper of a city is told by the spirit of its people. No prospective manufacturer wants to try to do business in a town which is itself antagonistic or indifferent. The founders of what has become a manufacturing business of national scope asked the leading men of a conservative Eastern city if they might locate a plant in that place. A negative answer was given, with the comment that 'their town did not want the noise and smoke incident to the enterprise.' It often occurs that the lives, happiness, and well-being of 10,000 people depend upon the main industry of the place.

"A careful location study includes the foregoing and much more. Given the selection of a manufactirung site for a large industry, all good location areas should be investigated, and that one selected which seems to embody the greatest number of favorable factors."

MENDING A LEAKY LAKE

BULL RUN LAKE, near Portland, Ore., is utilized as a natural reservoir in connection with that city's water-supply. It having been found that water was wasted by running off through the bottom, which was of naturally broken rock, the leaks were stopt by "blanketing" the bottom with clay, which was deposited by dumping it into the water from rafts. A dike was also built to cut off an especially leaky corner of the lake, and the whole of the contained water is now conserved for the consumption of the people of Portland. Says a writer describing the operation in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, April 10):

"There is no natural surface outlet or overflow, but the water passed out through an underground channel and emerged in the form of springs. A dam was built above this outlet to raise the water level. Leakage was discovered, however, through the boulders and shattered basaltic rock which appear to form the greater part of the lake bottom and the interstices of which have become filled with silt.

"Clay containing some fine gravel is used for the blanketing, this material being obtained principally on the east side of the lake, about a half mile from the work. It is transported on an improvised raft made of cedar logs, and equipped with a gasoline-engine and propeller and a wooden five-yard hopper. The material is dumped from the raft in amounts depending upon the nature of the leaks. Where these occur among large boulders the blanket may have to be several feet in thickness, but where the bottom is of shattered rock a thickness of about a foot is usually sufficient.

"The dike is an earth fill, backed with large boulders on the outer slope. Material is deposited by means of skips run on wire cables and by the raft mentioned above, but after the fill nears the water surface it is finished by means of the skips alone. Care is exercised to deposit selected clay on the face of the embankment.

"When the fill has been brought to the proper grade its inner face is riprapped to high-water level to prevent wash by wave action. Blanketing is carried out into the lake some distance beyond the toe of the dike. No serious troubles have been encountered, the worst difficulty being found in obtaining suitable material for the dike and for blanketing, as the formation is mostly loose rock and boulders, and a large quantity of waste material must be handled. All machinery and supplies for the work have to be hauled twenty miles in wagons from the nearest railway and then packed on horses for eleven miles over a mountain trail to the lake. The equipment, therefore, is necessarily light, and the work is more expensive than if it were accessible by wagon-road.

"To check the results of the work, observations were made by means of gages placed in the lake at various points, by the receding of the water in the bay outside the dike, and by means of weirs at the points where Bull Run River emerges from the ground. As soon as the dike was carried across this bay, where most of the leaks occurred, there was a noticeable decrease in the subsidence of the water in the lake as shown by the gages. There was also a marked decrease in the flow of the water over the weirs at points one mile and one and one-half miles from the lake. F. M. Randlett, engineer of the Bureau of Water Works, who supplied the information here given, states that the larger part of the leakage is under control, altho there are a few small and widely separated leaks that are to be located and stopt."

ARE THERE "FIGHTING RACES"?

THAT some men are naturally better fighters than others is doubtless true, just as it is true that some can run better or write better poetry. But can we classify races in the same way? May we assert that the French as a people are better fighters than the British, or *vice versa?* Good authorities seem to differ, we are told in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). It is hard to tell, here as elsewhere, what abilities are inborn and what are due to training or education. Besides this, we are assured, no adequate scientific studies have ever been made on the comparative fighting ability of different races. The "warring instinct," or gregarious group-instinct, is something quite apart from any desire to fight single-handed, to quarrel with one's neighbors, to go about with a chip on one's shoulders, or to start trouble out of nothing. The most polite and peaceful mortals may make the best soldiers under the stimulus of group-conflict. The writer goes on:

"The readiness of nearly all peoples to respond to this group-instinct for war is not difficult to explain on grounds of heredity. Mankind has been devoting presumably half of its time to warfare, so that any groups lacking that instinctive tie that binds so marvelously one to all would, by and large, have been hacked to pieces by more unified and organized groups. Or, in other words, those groups, compounded in the patriotic mold, with a maximum display of bravery and individual self-sacrifice, would survive as such, and

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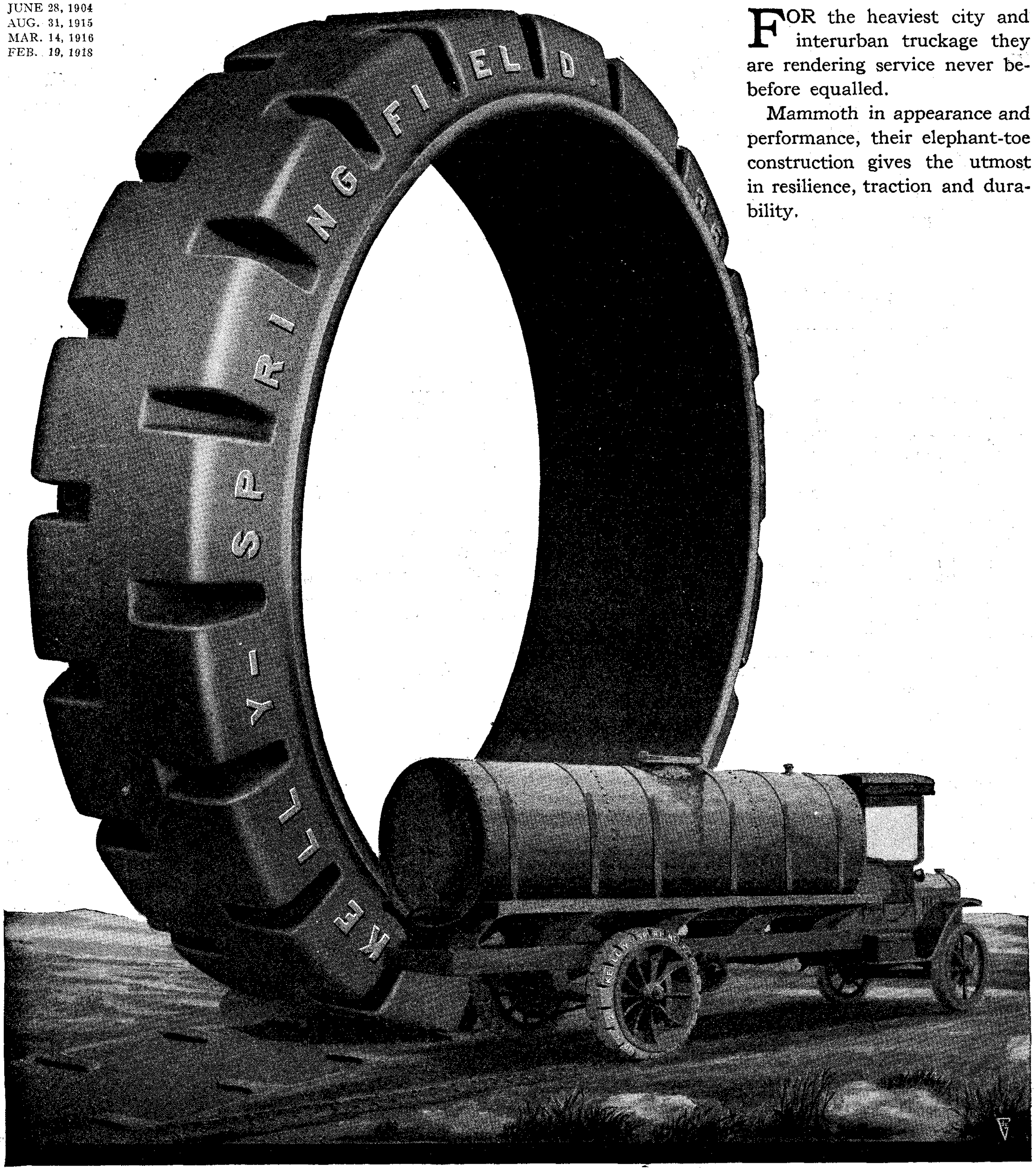

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

in the long run exterminate less closely formed aggregates.

"The disposition to act in a quarrel some manner, to fight single-handed, to murder, or to disturb the harmony of the social order represents a type of man that has been acted upon by natural selection in precisely the opposite way. Ever since human beings have lived in settled communities, persons of this sort have been seized upon by society and summarily dealt with, so that to a great extent these types have been eliminated.

"The willingness, and indeed enthusiasm, with which so many nations entered into the recent great war, as soon as the gregarious instinct reached a certain point of contagion, would seem to indicate the general or wide-spread distribution of the warring impulse. The countless evidences of bravery and marvelous self-sacrifice that have reached us from all quarters might give the impression that all people are equally brave and that there is little difference in the value of the fighting ability of different races.

"This may or may not be true; but in the absence of systematic knowledge on this important question it is at least interesting to read the following letter contributed by Mr. Madison Grant, whose recent 'Passing of the Great Race' has extended an interest in the applications of the study of heredity."

This letter, we are told, was not intended for publication, but was written to Mr. Grant by an American artillery captain in France, who had become interested in racial questions and who evidently thinks that "blood will tell." It is quoted by *The Journal*, the writer warns us, in full recognition of the fact that it is merely the testimony of a single individual. This officer writes:

"It is interesting to learn about the relative fighting ability of the various races in this game. The Norman and Breton Frenchmen and the North French generally are the fighting men of France. To-day they compose practically all the fighting troops left. The Scotchmen are the top-hole fighters of them all, *Boches* and Allies, and that seems to be admitted by all alike, while the Italians of certain divisions are utterly unreliable. . . . . . .

"There is not a bit of use denying that the *Boches* are brave men and fight like heroes. Their aviators are the finest fighters of the lot, with the exception of the British, perhaps. But how any one can show greater sand and finer dash than the *Boche* aviators I can not understand. They may be devils, but they are fighting devils and have guts through and through. Between them and the Italians give me the *Boches* every time.

"As for our own troops, their fighting ability is in direct proportion to the Americans in the various units. Given an outfit like the Yankee division, or some of them with a full proportion of Americans, and there is nothing they are afraid of, nothing that will stop them short of death itself. In fact, they're too darned brave if anything. That idiotic 'melting-pot' idea is blown to the devil by this war if they tell the truth about the thing. But it is a ten-to-one bet that they will lie and smooth the matter over in such a manner that you all at home will believe that any one with an American uniform on is as good as another similarly drest. Fighting men are born that way; you can not drill the real stuff into any one at all.

"I think that the Southerners and the New-Englanders are the best of our lot, with no choice between the two. But you really can not hand the palm to any of the Americans; they are all equally full of the greatest spirit that any man ever saw in war.

"I have seen no negroes fighting and have heard very different reports of them, but the experience of the French and British is that the lower races can not stand the strain of this war, particularly shell-fire, which is the hardest thing of all on the morale of troops. And I do not imagine that they are very good fighting troops, tho they are invaluable as working troops, and one sees thousands of them everywhere on the roads right back of the lines and from there back to the docks at Brest itself."

The above, we are told, is more or less confirmed by other observers. Of course it does not take into account the influence of training. It is an open secret, however, according to the editor, that "in the first battle of the Marne it was the men of Mediterranean race from the south of France who gave way and had to be rallied and replaced by sterner material from the north of France." *The Journal* gives us also the following comments on the letter by a distinguished man of letters, Mr. John Jay Chapman, who does not believe in racial values in psychic qualities:

"1. Many thanks for letting me see the enclosed. I don't doubt that some races fight better than others. But I doubt whether you can scheme to preserve any particular race without doing more harm than good. If you accept the test of survival as the best test of a race, why it's only scientific to let the matter alone. How do you know which one ought to survive? That's the very question you are trying to find out. You might as well put weights in the balance in weighing chemicals.

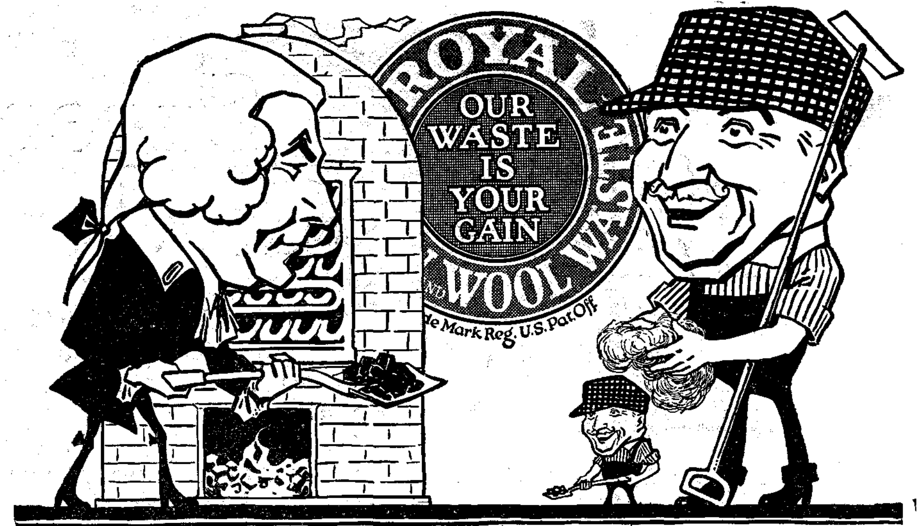
"2. The notion that we must boost up any race which is failing or assist nature in any degree violates the whole theory of the survival of the fittest.

"3. As for which race makes the best fighters, look at the Germans (whom the correspondent praises so highly), and see how they collapse. I don't think the world will regard the German civilization as efficient or the Germans as good fighters for some time to come.

"4. What basis are you going to get down to in encouraging nature?

"5. If modern science has discovered a formula that will tell us how to begin, I don't know the formula. This desire to help things along is a moral idea which science has borrowed from religion, ethics, etc., and which science can make use of in small matters, like hygiene. But the idea is unscientific or non-scientific, and I rather believe that it can not be exprest in purely scientific language."

The following final comments are by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, for many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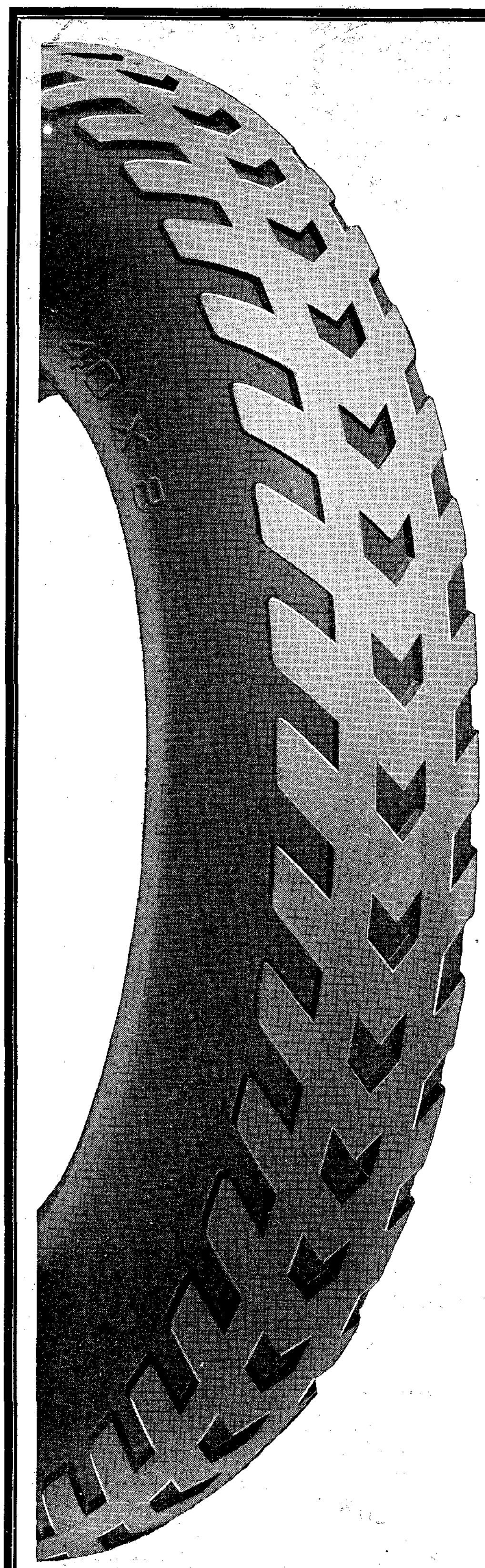

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TRADE MARK

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

years the head of the Museum of Natural History in New York:

"Considering the above report by one of our artillery captains, and the comments of Mr. Chapman, it must first be observed that it is extremely difficult to distinguish between hereditary and acquired fighting ability, the former an inborn predisposition, the latter the result of education and social environment. The matter is also one of averages rather than of individual instances and exceptions. Here, as well as in every other field of genetic inquiry, we must sharply distinguish between race and country.

"An attempt is being made by members of the Galton Society to encourage a more precise physical and anatomical definition of the Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean races respectively. Doubtless psychic definitions, or inventories of dominant and widely prevailing psychic traits and predispositions, are equally important to place the races distinctively on a genetic or heredity basis."

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "PROFESSIONS" AND "TRADES"

WHAT is the difference between horticulture and gardening? Is one just a long name for the other? "By no means," answers Dr. C. Stuart Gager, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, in an address before the School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, Pa. Horticulture is a profession and gardening is a trade; and the distinction between the two is fundamental. We quote from *Science* (New York, March 28), where Dr. Gager's address is printed as a leading article. We may draw the line between a profession and a trade, he says—first, by the fact that a trade may be learned solely by one's own experience; to acquire a profession, the experience of others must be added—"one's knowledge must exceed the anticipated demands upon it in practise." This is the only way in which progress may be made. Secondly, the personal attitude toward one's work is distinctive. A profession, Dr. Gager thinks, should and does "yield contributions to its own progress from within, while a trade is content with its rule-of-thumb methods." He writes:

"Superficially we all know the difference between a trade and a profession. For example, one holds a position, not a job; he is employed by the month or year, not by the day; he earns a salary, not wages. But these are all superficial differences. There are other distinctions, significant, fundamental. May I speak briefly of two of them?

"First, the nature of the preparation required. One may learn how to raise vegetables and flowers with success by beginning as gardener's helper, imitating the experienced practitioner, substituting in his absence, and thus gradually acquiring sufficient skill to proceed independently, and, in turn, pass on his information and skill to other apprentices. But, with rare exceptions, what the journeyman has learned is all that he can pass on; like father, like son. But where is the opportunity for progress here? The history of agriculture in China or Palestine, or with our own aborigines, gives the clear answer. There is little or no opportunity for progress. Cloth would be spun on hand-looms to-day had no other factor been introduced into spinning than the instruction of daughters by mothers. This kind of instruction does not make for progress; it can never convert a trade into a profession. The spinning jenny was not invented by a spinner, nor the wireless telegraph by a telegraph-operator, nor the science of agronomy by practical farmers.

"Progress depends upon a fulness of preparation exceeding the limits of anticipated requirement in practise. This is why I have never liked the phrase 'teachers' training class.' Horses may be trained, and a well-trained horse may be depended on to do accurately and promptly the tricks that are taught him. But place him in a new situation, or confront him with a new problem, or an old one somewhat altered, and you may then learn clearly and easily the difference between training and education.

"In order to become a horticulturist, as distinguished from a practical gardener, one's knowledge must exceed the anticipated demands upon it in practise. He must not only know how and when to cultivate, but why; not only the names of his plants, but the nature of plants—why leaves are green, what flowers are for, how seeds are formed, how roots absorb moisture, how plants feed, the nature of plant diseases (as well as when and how to spray), the nature and kinds of variation, the basis of selection, why some varieties tend to run out, why corn 'mixes in the hill.' This is the knowledge that gives power, this is the basis of progress. I do not mean that such fulness of knowledge is always necessary in order to raise good crops—to be a good gardener; but it is necessary in order to be able still to raise good crops in spite of unforeseen obstacles—the new insect or fungus pest, an excessive drought, a season of unusual weather in general; it is necessary in order to raise increasingly better crops, in order to introduce improvements in practise, in order to become a horticulturist.

"Horticulture is an art, and, like all arts, it is based upon certain sciences; a knowledge of these fundamental sciences is necessary—soil technology, economic entomology, the elements of botany, with special emphasis on plant physiology; something of plant pathology, the principles of plant-breeding, ecology or the relation of plants to their environment; something of physics and chemistry, plant geography, and the history of cultivated plants. Moreover, one should know the history of his profession, be acquainted with the classic publications, the names and lives of the founders and leading horticulturists. One can never keep abreast of the times (let alone becoming a leader) who does not keep in touch with the new and modern books, and the current periodical literature of the subject. Membership in local and national organizations of gardeners or horticulturists is stimulating, if not essential."

And finally, Dr. Gager advises us, one should have a hobby—one or more. Nothing is more narrowing than exclusive attention to one life-interest; nothing is more fatal to the best accomplishment; nothing so dwarfs one's soul. Years ago, President Eliot, of Harvard University, tersely defined a liberal education as,

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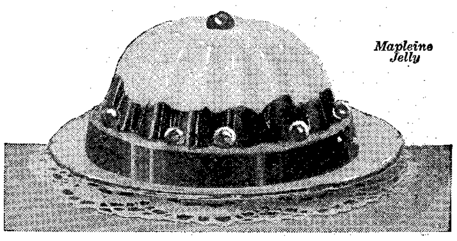

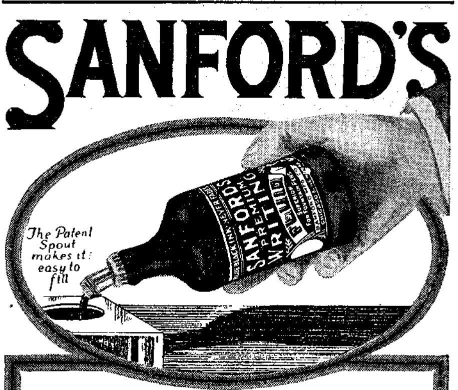
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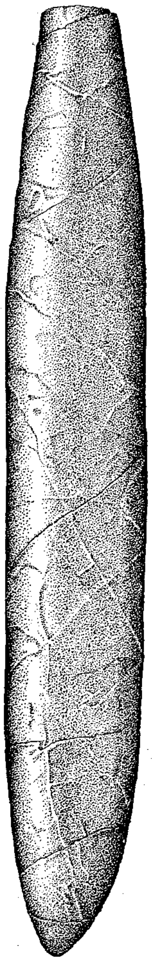

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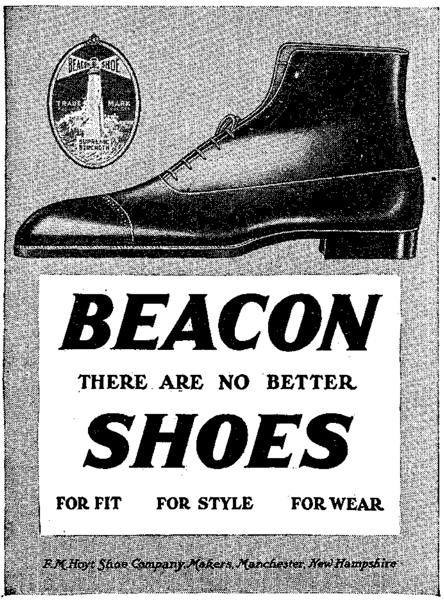

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"Everything of something and something of everything." The latter Dr. Gager considers almost, if not quite, as important as the former. He goes on:

"The second and last distinction I wish to emphasize between a trade and a profession is the personal attitude toward one's work. Why did you attend a school of horticulture? Why did you ever think you wanted to make some phase of gardening your life-work? Do you think so now, after you have had a taste of it, or do you feel that your might, after all, be happier in some other occupation? These are vital questions; on the answers you can give to them depends your success or failure, if you persist in following the occupation for which you have been fitting yourself in this institution.

"There is an occupation of gardening; there is a profession of horticulture. As I have stated above, in practise horticulture is an art; in theory it is an applied science, having a body of literature of its own, raised in its pursuit above the trammels of empiricism, yielding contributions to its own progress from within. Of all this you should aspire to be a part, not only making yourselves familiar with the literature, but contributing thereto; not only basing your own practise on wide knowledge of fundamentals, instead of on rule of thumb, but seeking to ascertain for yourselves new principles, or new applications of old principles; not only keeping abreast of progress, but endeavoring to contribute something substantial thereto—in some small degree, at least, to be leaders.

"A friend of mine, a college professor, spending a summer in New York City, rented the furnished apartment of a teacher in one of the city high schools. After he had occupied the apartment for three or four weeks he asked me if I knew what subject the high-school teacher taught. I replied that I did not, but inquired whether the answer to his question might not be found in the titles to the books and magazines in the apartment. To my surprize, and to his, no such incriminating evidence could be found. So far as anything about his home might suggest, he might have been a clerk or a bookkeeper, as well as a teacher. In view of what we have been saying, the significance of this is self-evident. To all appearances, this teacher of youth possest no library of books, and subscribed for no magazines bearing on his own calling. Are we not justified in concluding that his real interests were outside the pale of his daily occupation and his chosen life-work? I was sorry for him; I was still more sorry for the pupils who were obliged to sit daily under his perfunctory instruction.

"What I plead for is that you shall not view the vocation of horticulture merely as a means of earning a living or raising plants, or the avocation of horticulture merely as a means to planting your own garden or decorating your own home grounds. Food is good and we must have it; beauty is good and we must also have it. Objects of beauty are as necessary as food to right, complete living; but you can get more than this, even, out of the study and practise of horticulture. The dignity and worth of the human spirit are a greater good, to which all else should be made to minister."

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Very little grumbling nowadays about their engines. Many of my customers have put in HERZ PLUGS and now get more pep and power.
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for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

LAWS ABOUT LIGHT

"WE have too many laws," we commonly hear it said. Too many of the wrong sort, doubtless; perhaps not enough sane and well-considered ones. This is especially true of laws regarding the use of illuminants, particularly since light of high power has been placed at the disposal of all who wish to use it and can afford the expense. Wholesome laws, we are assured by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago), are needed both to promote the public welfare and also to check those who maliciously ignore their neighbors' rights. Legislation affecting lighting, this writer goes on to say, falls in a class that requires particular consideration because few law-makers know more about the principles of illumination than the general public. It is on this account that we find some very vague or even absurd State laws and city ordinances regarding automobile and locomotive head-lights, frequently specifying regulations that can never be enforced properly. He goes on:

"Consequently, illuminating engineers properly have hesitated before advocating enactment of laws specifying lighting requirements. The only reason that prompts them to recommend such legislation is the conviction that much positive danger results from improper or inadequate lighting. Such poor lighting is due in almost all cases to ignorance of true lighting principles. If this could be removed by universal education on illumination the need for legislation would disappear. Education of the general public is a very slow process, however, during the carrying out of which incalculable harm may be produced by insufficient use of light or misuse of light, harm that may be almost entirely obviated by well-considered and enforcible legal regulations.

"The very rapid development of our industries has been accompanied by several evils, of which one of the worst has been the appalling number of fatal and serious industrial accidents, averaging some half-million every year in spite of the persistent 'safety-first' movement conducted during the last ten or so years. The prevalence of these accidents was one of the causes that led to the establishment in practically all our States of factory-inspection departments charged with periodic examination of every workshop or plant to see that glaring causes for possible accident, fire, or other calamity be removed before the misfortune occurs.

"In the last ten years the opinion has been forced on safety experts by convincing evidence that a large percentage of industrial accidents, variously estimated as from 18 to 25 per cent., is due to inadequate or improper lighting and could be almost entirely eliminated by proper attention to this matter. It has also been shown that gradual deterioration of eyesight of workers results from long-continued labor under poor lighting conditions. Here we have two definite and serious results from bad lighting that it would be highly inadvisable to neglect when this can be remedied so easily after being

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Our credit is extended to concerns ably and successfully managed, whose financial history is clean.

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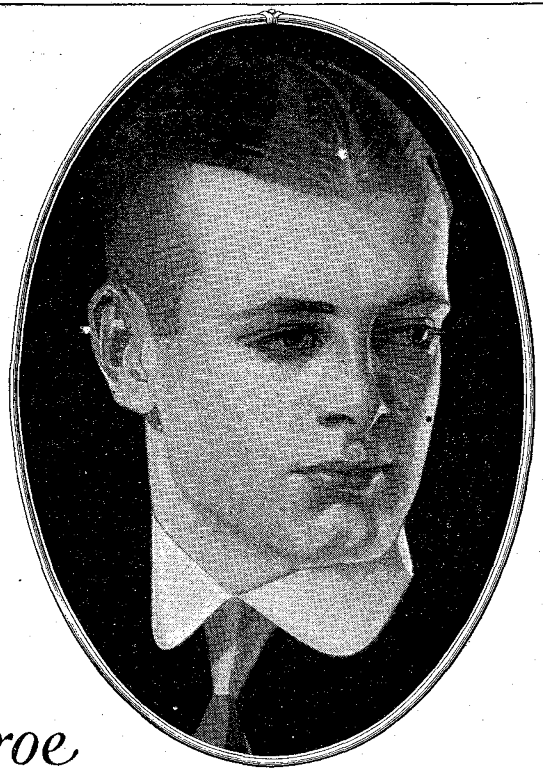

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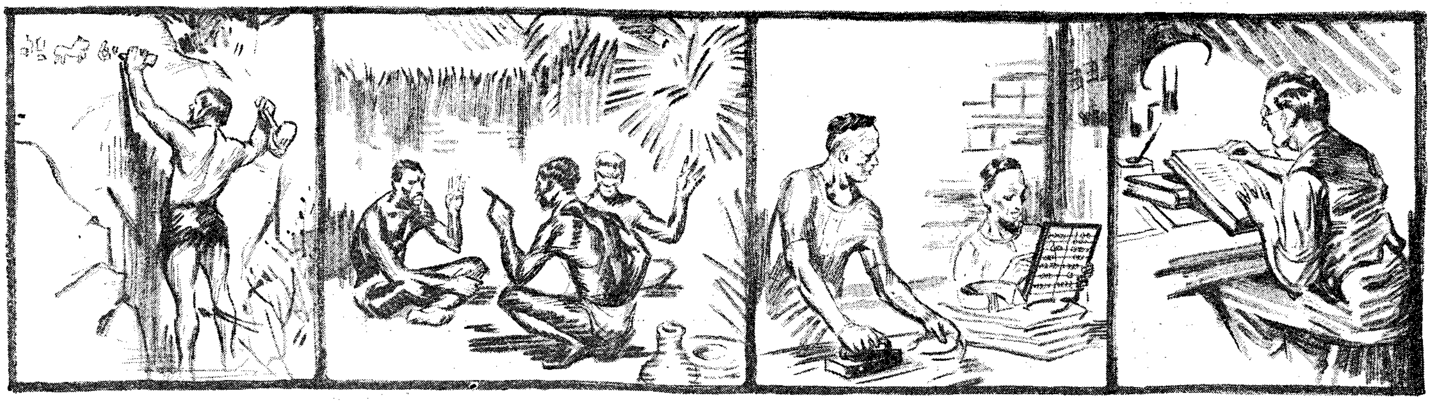
Though Conditions Change



BUSINESS is learning to distinguish more and more clearly between temporary conditions of market or output, and permanent, underlying principles.

Whether the season is good or poor, whether the outlook is clear or confused, whether special opportunities are many or few, there are *principles which persist.* Such are labor-saving; time-saving; increase of man-efficiency; decrease of overhead, and the like.

One of the most important—perhaps the most important means which business has found of putting these inherently-profitable principles to work, is by the use of automatic machines, so that *the use of machines has become a principle,* first tested and proven in shop and factory.

Business is now realizing that this principle is just as important to the other side of its job—the accounting side. Here automatic machines make it possible to have more and better information about the operation of the business, the cost of the product, the distribution of expense, the tendencies that need to be watched closely and constantly.

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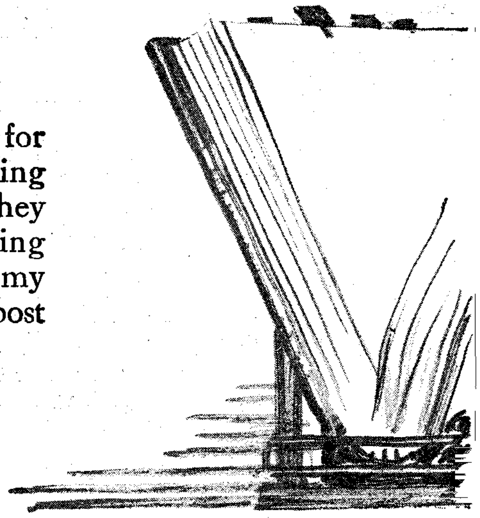
Burroughs Machines, whether they be built especially for Adding, for Bookkeeping or for Calculating, are all alike in this: that they bring automatic speed and accuracy to business figuring. Therefore, they furnish an economical means of getting and recording and comparing all the facts about a business; and they also bring speed and economy to all the routine work of clerks who have to add figures, or post ledgers, or make statements or reports, or do calculating.



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

officially called to the attention of the plant-owner or other responsible person at the same time that other manifest causes for dangerous conditions are pointed out by the factory inspector.

"To give the latter proper authority and guidance as to lighting it has been found necessary to draft factory-lighting codes. Four States have already adopted such codes and several others have the matter pending. The subject is a very lively one because of the growing interest in better factory-lighting."

IS THE TROLLEY IN DANGER OF BECOMING EXTINCT?

THE vanishing trolley-car may disappear completely if present tendencies continue. It has "seen its day," declares Charles E. Sorenson, in the Detroit *Journal*, and the Hartford *Courant* remarks, "it is a question open to debate whether or not the trolley-car has done its work and is going to join company with the stage-coach." "More than 750 miles of track have been abandoned in the last year," says Harlow C. Clark, in the New York *Evening Post*, while "to-day more than ten per cent. of the total mileage of the country is in the hands of receivers, and additional large mileage is threatened with bankruptcy." Five hundred members of the American Railways Association recently got together and passed resolutions urging the traction managers everywhere to "lend all possible aid in the promotion of legislation to bring about the public ownership of all electric-railway lines." Thus they seek to "get out from under before the final crash comes." Whereas, formerly the manipulation of trolley franchises was a favorite pastime of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingfords, we are told by Mr. McCulloch, of the United Railways, of St. Louis, that "under present conditions local franchises are valueless." It is an astonishing situation. As for the causes that have brought it about, Mr. Clark calls them:

> "Largely the result of conditions which, during the war, imposed upon electric-railway operation all of the burdens which other business has borne, but which have prevented the adoption of those measures of relief which have enabled unregulated industries to readjust their affairs to meet the crisis. We find the steam-roads confronted with the same enormous increases in wages and in the price of materials, but we find them also in the hands of the Government, which has not only largely increased their rates but, in addition, provided the money for necessary extensions and betterments.
>
> "For the electric lines such a course has not been found possible. Altho it was contended by former President Taft and his associates on the National War Labor Board that the National Government possest the power to regulate the rates of these companies as a war-measure, this view was not adopted by the Administration, and they were left to protect themselves as best they might.
>
> "In the meantime the National Government asserted a large measure of control over their affairs. It fixt the wages that they should pay—wages being sixty per cent. of their operating expenses—and so added to their expenses an amount estimated at $100,000,000 a year, sufficient to more than wipe out their entire net income.
>
> "It fixt the price of the fuel which they consumed—fuel being the second largest item of operating expenses; it fixt the price of most of the materials that they required, and because of the war-industries in many localities, it practically dictated the services which they performed.
>
> "The assistance afforded the companies by the Government was meager. The terms of the law creating the War Finance Corporation were such that but a comparatively few railways were able to avail themselves of its provisions, since ample security such as few of the companies possest was required as a condition of loans. In particular instances, the Housing Bureau of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and of the Department of Labor made advances covering the cost of new construction required for government needs, but the cases were so few as to be practically negligible.
>
> "It was obvious that the recourse of electric railways, so confronted with enormously increased expenses, was either an increase in the price of their commodity service or a reduction in the amount of the commodity furnished for the prevailing price. This was the policy of every other industry affected by like conditions, as is evidenced by the increased price of practically everything that is sold on the market. It was, however, impossible for the electric-railway companies to solve their problem in this simple manner.
>
> "The National Government which assumed the right to increase the cost of operation, absolved itself of any responsibility as to the furnishing of revenue with which to meet the increase. The companies were themselves without power, which lay either with State regulating commissions or with the local authorities in the communities in which the companies operated."

Naturally, the traction managers' idea of a remedy is an increased fare. But while people will meekly pay an extra cent for a postage-stamp or a movie-ticket, they balk at paying an extra cent for a trolley-ride. Unkind remarks are made about "sardining," "strap-hanging," and the manifold discomforts of trolleydom. In municipal politics the promise to defeat demands for an increased fare becomes an excellent bid for votes, nor is the increased fare as effectual a remedy for the company's afflictions as might appear. Says Richard Hoadley Tingley in the New York *Tribune*, "On short hauls (and it is on short hauls that the money is made in transportation) it has been found that former riders now become walkers—and save their money." What then? Shall cities take over the trolley-lines and run them themselves? Chicago refuses to. Detroit refuses. Seattle is about to try it. San Francisco has tried it and lost money. Or might we not go in for public control and operation while preserving private ownership? That is the Massachusetts plan. As M Clark reminds us, the Boston Elevated Ra way (including subway and surface lines)

> "Is being operated by State trustee A fare of eight cents is in effect, and has far proved insufficient to pay the cost service. The trustees have announc their intention of creating two five-ce zones, and the assumption of a part of t cost of service by the State through tax tion is being advocated."

The zone system is nothing new. "Yea ago," says the Roseville (N. J.) *Citizen*

> "Practically every traction company the United States worked along the zoni lines. The immortal Mark Twain wro his famous 'Punch, brother, punch; pun with care; punch in the presence of t passenger; a pink trip slip with a thre cent fare; a blue trip-slip for a five-ce fare,' etc., under these very conditions."

But the revival of zoning arouses mu the same resentment as a straight increa in fare. So we find an occasional optim arguing that relief from all these difficult must be sought in the jitney. M Sorenson, who tells the Detroit *Journal* th "the electric car has had its day," is co nected with Mr. Ford's tractor-wor Is that significant? Meanwhile, Presid Edward O. Edgerton, of the Califor State Railroad Commission, says, "T interurban jitney has come to stay." Y will there be enough gasoline in the wo to propel sufficient jitneys to repl America's trolley-cars, "el"-cars, and s way-cars? It seems doubtful; and frivolous paragrapher suggests in the Louis *Globe-Democrat* that the pres traction systems be retained, but on a n basis. Says he:

> "Since regularly incorporated compan can seldom make a street-car system p and municipalities are also doubtful whe er they can either, perhaps street-car s tems may have to become eleemosyn institutions outright."

Thus far no broadly satisfactory sc tion of the problem has been found. this much is gained: The public begin realize that gloating over the tract companies' embarrassment is absurd, wherever the company suffers the pu suffers also. Says Mr. Tingley:

> "The lines of electric railway, as we k them, have filled a certain gap in economic development of urban and in urban transportation. That the sys has its drawbacks none will deny. I heavy, cumbersome, inelastic, costly construction and maintenance, but i the best we know. The trolley-car drafty, usually crowded, stuffy, sme but it gets us there. Everybody kn that the electric railways are one of most essential adjuncts to our mod civilization and manner of life. T have developed a suburban life that wo have to be entirely recast should their l be abandoned."

It was with this in mind apparently t Governor Holcomb, of Connecticut, in inaugural message to the legislature, s gested the appointment of a special c mission to take the whole electric rail situation under consideration.

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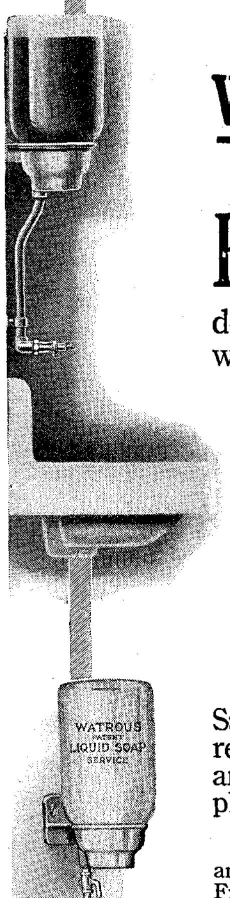

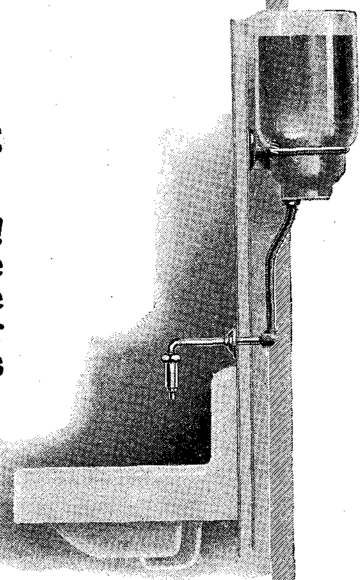

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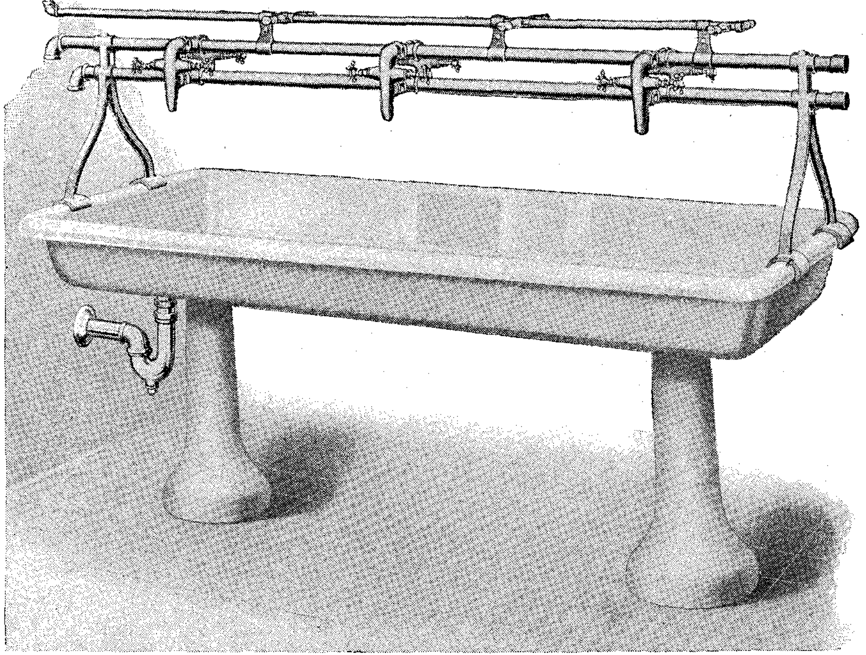

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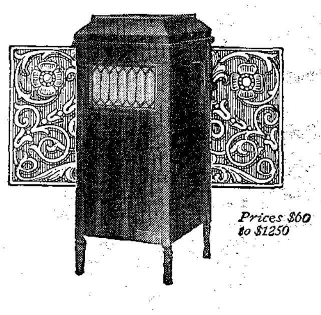

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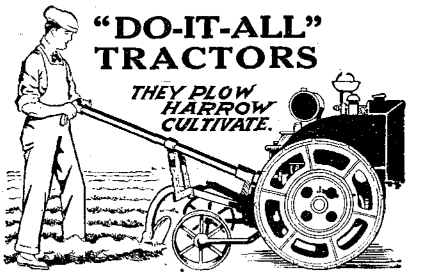

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Picking Them Out.—"Here's an applicant for a Cabinet office."

"Good! What qualifications does he lack?"—*Life.*

Cholly's Type.—"I can read Cholly like a book."

"You're foolish to strain your eyes over a small type."—*Cleveland Press.*

Stand and Deliver.—A New York restaurant advertises that it will open at the historic home of the famous Captain Kidd. Business carried on at the old stand.—*Columbia State.*

Cheering Him Up.—Bevis—"I've got a beastly cold in my head."

Miss Whitty—"Never mind, Bevis. Don't grumble. Even if it's only a cold, it's something."—*Tit-Bits.*

Worse.—Tytephist—"Is there anything more exasperating than to have a wife who can cook but won't do it?"

Dyspeptic—"Yes—to have one that can't cook and will do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Kitchen Logic.—"Please, mum, there ain't no coal left in the cellar."

"Why on earth didn't you tell me before?"

"Because there was some then."—*The Passing Show.*

Another Mess.—Proprietor (just demobilized)—"Yus, I've been through it—officers' cook two years—wounded twice."

Tommy (tasting the soup)—"You're lucky, mate. It's a wonder they didn't kill yer."—*London Opinion.*

Gentle Hint.—Ethel—"I'm afraid that bell means another caller."

Fred (imploringly)—"You know there is such a thing as your not being at home."

Ethel (suggestively)—"Yes, and there is such a thing as my being engaged."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Self-Entertainer.—The Hostess—"I am going to ask you to take Mrs. Salston down to dinner."

Featherstone—"What shall I talk to her about?"

The Hostess—"It won't be necessary."—*Judge.*

Better for Her.—"How's your husband getting along, Mrs. Fogarty?"

"Well, sometimes he's better an' sometimes he's worse, but from the way he growls an' takes on whin he's better, Oi think he's better whin he's worse."—*Boston Transcript.*

Those Lost Letters.—"Did you mail my letter?"

"I'm sorry," replied the absent-minded husband. "I forgot all about it."

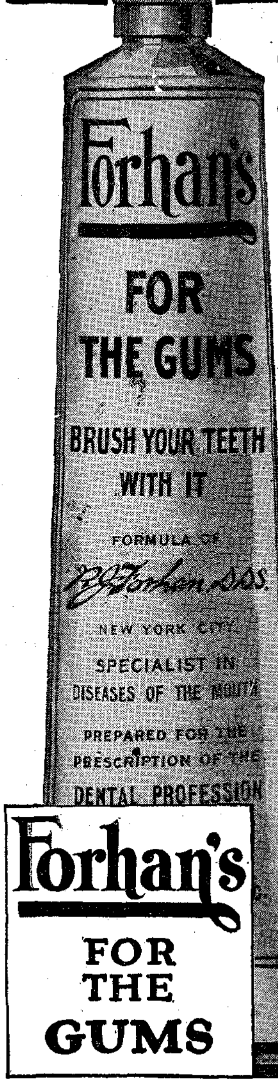
"Well, don't take it to heart. The post-office would probably have done the same thing."—*Washington Star.*

Decided Too Soon.—"Was papa the first man who ever proposed to you, mama?"

"Yes; but why do you ask?"

"I was just thinking that you might have done better if you had shopped around a little more."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Tender gums—a warning



COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Remember—these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—causing various ailments.

Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. As it hardens the gums the teeth become firmer.

Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans the teeth scientifically — keeps them white and clean

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
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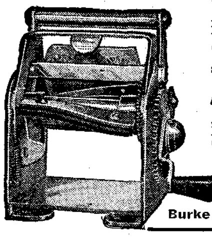
600 Shaves From One Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. **For all Safety Razors.** Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action," just like a barber strops a razor.

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A Plane Truth.—The paradoxical thing about the airplane is that it is not much good unless it is used up.—*Boston Transcript.*

Not All Lost.—Flo—"You can't believe everything you hear."

Gertie—"No, but you can repeat it."
—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

Soft-hearted Singer.—Doe Boy—"Why does she close her eyes when she sings?"

Pay Shent.—"Because she can't bear to see us suffer."—*Over Here.*

Astute Patient.—Doctor—"My dear sir, it's a good thing you came to me when you did."

"Why, Doc? Are you broke?"—*Life.*

Easy.—"My uncle left me only $5,000. Wonder if I could break his will?"

"Sure thing! He must have been crazy to leave you anything."—*Boston Transcript.*

His Little Bit.—She—"But you only volunteered just as peace was proclaimed."

He—"Er—yes. You see, exactly, I—er—wanted to see it was carried out properly."—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

Prudent Girl.—Jack—"Did you tell her that what you said was in strict confidence?"

Ethel—"No; I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat."
—*Answers.*

The Mathematics of It

She had seven million dollars
Placed in bonds and stocks and rents;
He had 'leven million dollars,
So they merged their sentiments.
Now they've raised a son who's value
Is exactly thirty cents.
—*Boston Transcript.*

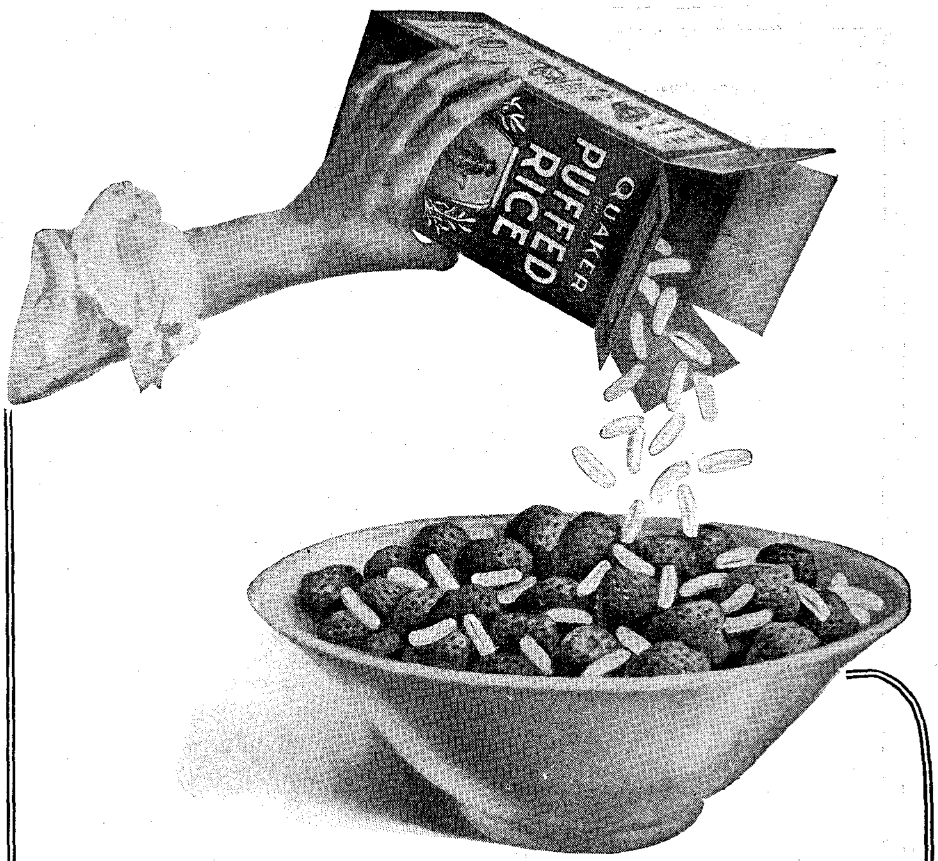
At Last.—During the flu epidemic in San Francisco, when all public meeting-places were closed, and the entire population was compelled to wear masks to prevent the spread of the disease, a drunken man was overheard muttering:

"Well, I'm an old man, but I have lived my time and am ready to quit. I have lived to see four great things come to pass—the end of the war, the churches closed, saloons left open, and the women muzzled."—*Judge.*

A Dough-boy Ditty of To-day.—Favorite song of the American Army of Occupation, Somewhere in Germany. Composed by a soldier and sung by All the Rest of them.

Air—"Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Darling, I am coming back—
Silver threads among the black—
Now that peace in Europe nears,
I'll be home in seven years.
I'll drop in on you some night.
With my whiskers long and white—
Yes, the war is over, dear,
And we're going home, I hear!
Home again with you once more,
Say—by nineteen-twenty-four.
Once I thought by now I'd be
Sailing back across the sea;
Back to where you sit and pine,
But we're stuck here on the Rhine.
You can hear the gang all curse—
"War is hell, but peace is worse!"
—*The Watch on the Rhine (published by American Occupying Forces in France).*



Add Another
Joy to June

Strawberries are vastly better with Puffed Rice scattered on them.

These grains are so thin, so flimsy, so flavory that they just fit in with fruit. And they add what crust adds to a short-cake—a delicious blend.

The ideal summer supper is Puffed Wheat in a bowl of milk.

These grains are toasted whole-wheat bubbles, crisp and flaky, eight times normal size. Every food cell is exploded, so they easily digest.

Crisp and douse with melted butter for hungry children in the afternoon.

Teach girls to use Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs in home candy making. They make candy lighter and give a nut-like taste.

Whole Grains Steam Exploded

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are whole-grain foods, of which children get too little.

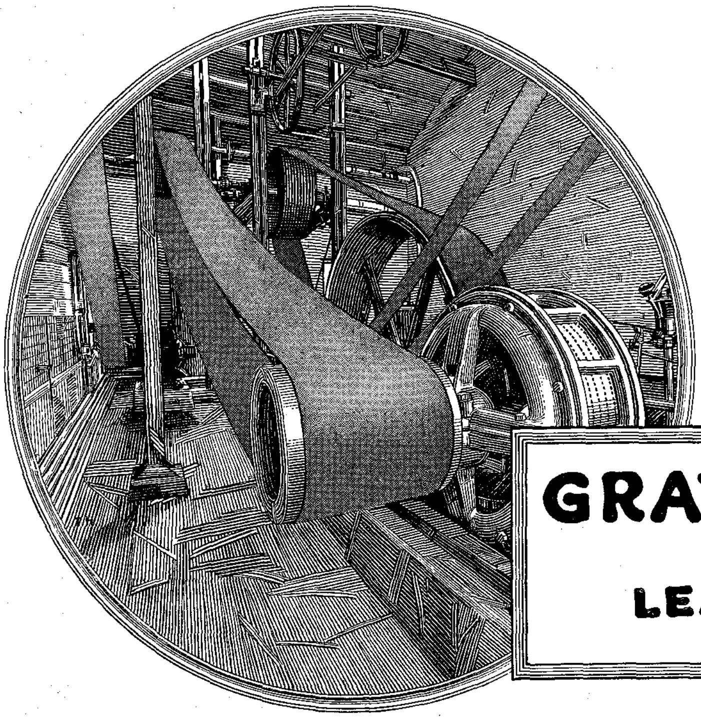
Over 100 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel. Thus every granule of the whole grain is fitted to digest.

Serve them abundantly.

In summer time keep all three kinds on hand.

Puffed Rice Puffed Wheat
Corn Puffs
All Bubble Grains—***Each 15c Except in Far West***

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers
(3083)



WRITE to our engineering department concerning your belting problems and for their solution. It may be that you are not completely informed as to the various uses of belting. Science, coupled with Nature, says that according to exact measurements made on belting actually run under load, the coefficient of friction of leather belting is more than 2.5 times that of the next best substitute material.

GRATON & KNIGHT
Standardized Series
LEATHER BELTING
Tanned by us for belting use

The Ledger gives the answer

HERE is pictured a 75 foot Graton & Knight Heart Brand Belt in the plant of the Model Mill Company, Johnson City, Tenn. It is 24 inches wide, double-thick. It transmits 241 Horse Power. It has been in continuous hard service for five years. Its cost per week has been $1.35, or five mills per horse power, per week.

This is the story, told by the ledger, of a Graton & Knight Standardized Series Belt. It is a story of economy, full delivery of power, of long life and the right material in the right place.

Leather is the right material for belting. It is firm. It is strong. It has permanent power of expansion and contraction. It is tough, but it yields in the *right* degree, at the right time. It is easily and repeatedly spliced or repaired. It stands mauling by shifters. Side-slapping won't fray it. Even after long use it can be cut into narrower belts and goes on with its good work.

Leather stands alone as to these characteristics. It is Nature's contribution to power transmission needs. No other known substance is like it in wearing qualities. And no other belting material successfully replaces it.

There is no mystery about the quality of the leather in Graton & Knight Standardized Series Belts. It's in the *tanning*—an operation based on the *work to be done.* The yearly output of our tannery is nearly 300,000 hides. That makes *you* sure of uniform quality for any given specification. For there is a wide scope of selection from such a mountain of leather.

Graton & Knight Standardized Series Belts are made to give the longest possible service at the smallest possible cost. Those who use them say that they do. Length of service depends on the nature of the drive, of course. In some cases five months would finish the best belt ever made by man. But here is a case of hard work day in and day out, with the ledger giving the answer to Graton & Knight quality.

Many of the best-belted plants ask us to specify the belting for every drive. Try the plan yourself. Then, when buying, call for "Graton & Knight Brand—or equal." This won't commit you to buying our belts. It will put your buying on the one basic consideration—the work to be done.

Write for new book about Standardized Leather Belting

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Packings, and Specialties

Atlanta Chicago Detroit Kansas City New Orleans New York Pittsburgh Seattle Leicester, Eng.
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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

May 1.—The Council of Four agrees to the full recognition of the Japanese claims to Shantung, says Paris. The Japanese have entered into a "gentleman's agreement" to return Kiao-chow to China within a reasonable time.

London is selected as the temporary seat of the League of Nations, according to a Paris dispatch. Preparatory details will be worked out there during the coming summer.

The first meeting between the Peace Conference and the German plenipotentiaries takes place. The session lasted barely five minutes, and the proceedings consisted merely of an exchange of credentials.

Italian troops and war-material are being landed on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, Copenhagen says.

May 2.—The Council of Three settles the status of the Kiel Canal, says a Paris dispatch. Germany probably will retain proprietorship of the waterway, but tolls for passage through it will be levied under international control.

May 3.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference have refused the British proposal that England, France, and the United States participate equally in a loan to Germany, according to Paris advices.

The Council of Three has invited the Austrian and Hungarian peace delegates to come to Versailles to receive the peace terms relating to their respective countries, according to Paris.

At a meeting of the Council of Three it was decided to sever completely the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg from the rest of Germany, says Paris. The section of the treaty dealing with Alsace and Lorraine was also adopted, these provinces being given to France, including the ownership of all the railroads.

May 4.—A committee of Belgians present a petition to King Albert urging him to refuse to sign the peace treaty because it does not guarantee Belgium's rights, according to a Brussels dispatch.

The Council of three sends a communication to the Italian Government inviting it to resume its place at the Peace Conference.

President Wilson, in an informal talk with United States Congressmen who called on him, indicates that the binding nature of the Pact of London on Italy is stronger than the fourteen points, according to Paris.

May 5.—The question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian Government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, after which it shall be assigned to Italy, according to a London dispatch, giving Jugo-Slavia time to construct another port.

May 6.—Complete economic isolation of Germany is being considered as a measure to be adopted in the event that Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty, according to Paris.

Marshal Foch, in a speech before the Peace Conference, said that occupation of the Rhine bridge-heads limited to fifteen years was insufficient protection to France, his view being that France would be justified in not signing the peace treaty unless this provision was modified so as to permit France to hold these bridge-heads indefinitely.

CENTRAL POWERS

April 30.—Hungarian Communist troops are retreating southeast of Budapest before superior Roumanian forces, says a Basel report.

Six hundred arrests have been made by the *Soviet* authorities in Hungary, says a report from Budapest, virtually every financier, publisher, editor, writer, and manufacturer having been thrown into prison.

The *Soviet* Government in Munich has been overthrown, according to reports from Berlin to Copenhagen. Communist leaders are fleeing from Munich.

Numerous sanguinary conflicts have taken place in and about Bremen during the last few days, according to Berlin reports, due to Spartacide uprisings.

May 1.—The ring of Government troops is closing around Munich, according to Berlin dispatches to Copenhagen. Many towns have been captured from the *Soviet* forces. The Bavarian premier has refused an armistice and insists upon the unconditional surrender of the Communist forces.

The Hungarian *Soviet* Government has been overthrown, according to Vienna reports to Berlin.

May 2.—King Ferdinand, of Roumania, accompanied by French generals, is about to enter Budapest at the head of his troops, according to Vienna advices.

Bavarian Government troops force their way into Munich from the north, according to Copenhagen. Many of the armed workmen representing the Reds have surrendered their arms and discarded their red armlets. The disintegration of the Red army is proceeding.

The United States is being called upon to sell Germany 370,000 tons of cereals and 70,000 tons of fats monthly, until harvest time, to save her from the growing menace of Bolshevism, according to a message brought from Europe by Dr. Bernard L. Kellogg, one of Hoover's aids.

May 4.—The former Kaiser has requested the German Government to be allowed to return to Germany and reside on one of his estates, says a Berlin dispatch.

The Czechs, Servians, and Roumanians have decided not to occupy Budapest, but will confine themselves to an encirclement of the Hungarian capital, reports Vienna.

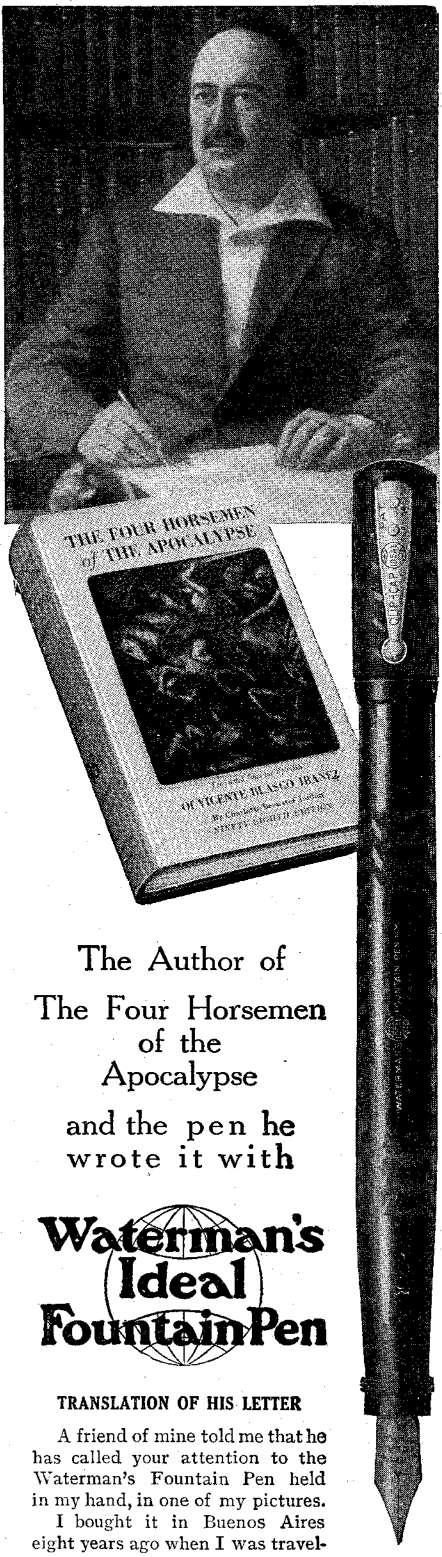
The Hungarian *Soviet* Government has issued an appeal to President Wilson asking him to halt the military operations against Budapest, says a dispatch from that city.

The total German national debt, according to the Minister of Finance, is $46,250,000,000, says a Berlin dispatch.

Government troops have captured the whole of Munich with the exception of one quarter where the Communists have attempted to negotiate in order to obtain terms, according to a Berlin dispatch.

May 5.—Confirmation of the unconditional surrender of the Hungarian *Soviet* Government has been received in a dispatch from Vienna.

May 6.—After the surrender of Munich from 150 to 250 Reds were executed, says a Berlin dispatch.


THE FOUR HORSEMEN of THE APOCALYPSE
VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ
CLIP-CAP

The Author of
The Four Horsemen
of the
Apocalypse
and the pen he
wrote it with

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

TRANSLATION OF HIS LETTER

A friend of mine told me that he has called your attention to the Waterman's Fountain Pen held in my hand, in one of my pictures.

I bought it in Buenos Aires eight years ago when I was traveling in South America giving literary lectures, and since then I have written with it my novels, Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, Our Sea, and actually the latest one, entitled The Enemies of the Woman. Furthermore, I have written with it hundreds of articles for the newspapers in favor of the Allied cause and the ten big volumes of my History of the War of 1914.

As you see, the poor pen has worked well. For this reason. it is a little old and tired, but continues to serve me.

Best regards from
VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens
are sold by best dealers from $2.50 up

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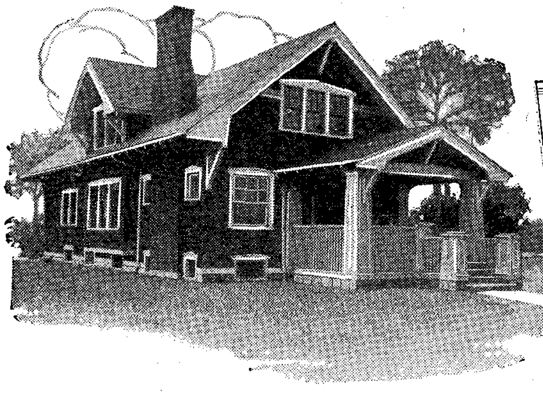
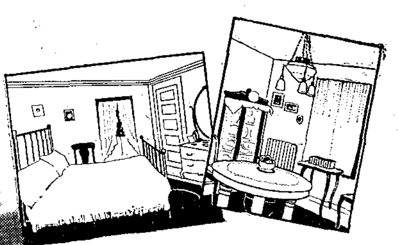




THE NAVARRE—Combines artistic appearance with practical convenience and economy in a manner that has made it one of the most popular Lewis homes among families of six to nine people. Has one bedroom below and three on upper floor. Extra large closets.

How to Build Your Home Quickly—yet without Hurry or Worry

BUILDING a new home is an undertaking of considerable importance to the average person—the investment involved often represents years of saving and sacrifice. Naturally, most people give the subject careful study and serious consideration before making their final decision. However, there are many who find it necessary to decide the matter quickly—a new home is needed at once and there is little time to study and investigate.

To the home builder in both of these classes the advantages of the Lewis method are of special value right now when the building season is already fairly well advanced. For it is still possible to go ahead and build by the Lewis method and be sure that your home will be erected quickly, yet without the hurry and worry that often goes hand in hand with the old-style home-building methods.

Home Building Made Easy

It makes little difference what type of home you build—if it ranges in price between $1,500 and $10,000 complete—you are almost sure to find in the Lewis Book of Homes one that is planned in a manner to meet all your requirements in regard to size, arrangement, beauty, convenience and economy.

Those who have given the matter such serious consideration will probably find among the Lewis homes a type of house that will be almost identical with the home they have planned. And they have the satisfaction of knowing that the house they select has proved its practicability, convenience and economy.

Just as the Lewis method proves valuable to those who have carefully studied home building, it proves of great help to those who have decided quickly that they are going to have a new home and hence have not sufficient time to give the subject the study and consideration it deserves. It enables them to profit by the experience of others—to select a house that is in no way experimental—a house in which all the features that make home life enjoyable have been tried out many, many times by hundreds of people, people who are already enjoying the comforts and conveniences and economies of their Lewis-built homes. For every one of the hundred different styles of Lewis homes is of proved design, and scores of home owners the country over have testified to their worth.

Future Values

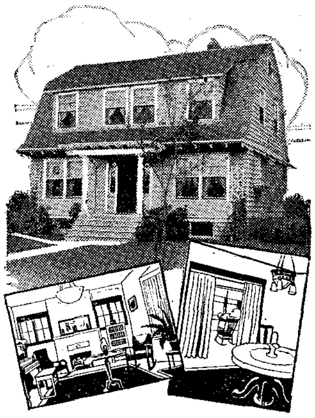
Many people today have definitely made up their minds to build, but are hesitating because of the high cost of materials and labor. To all such people we especially suggest an investigation of what the Lewis method of building means. You will be agreeably surprised at the economy which the Lewis method of building affords. Moreover, it assures you a house of proved value—a weathertight, permanent and substantial home of the kind that you can undoubtedly sell at a profit should you care to do so at any time in the future.

Best of all, when you select a Lewis-built home you are *sure* in advance of quality, *sure* of economy, and *sure* of prompt service. The lumber is furnished direct from our own mills, already cut-to-fit, with detailed instructions for erection. We also furnish hardware, nails, shingles, stain, paint, varnish, etc. You have just the one source of supply and, therefore, are assured the service and deliveries that are positively necessary if you wish to build quickly.

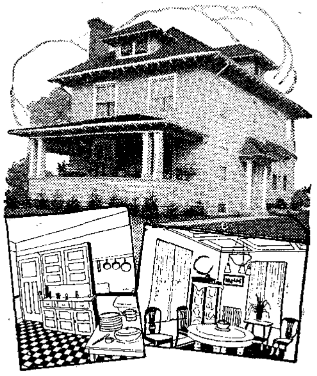
Moreover, the material you get is guaranteed in both quality and quantity. To insure that every shipment will be found perfectly satisfactory we allow five days after arrival of car for inspection and checking. Not until then need payment be made.

The Lewis Book of Homes—A Valuable Aid in Home Building

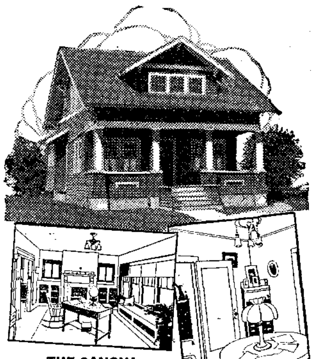
You can have the help and assistance of our experienced home-building organization simply by writing in about the home you have in mind. If you will answer the questions in the coupon below, as fully as you can, we will write you a personal letter which will assist you in selecting the home that will best meet your needs. Enclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage and we will send you the Lewis Book of Homes by return mail, addressing Lewis Mfg. Company, 21 Bay Avenue, Bay City, Michigan.



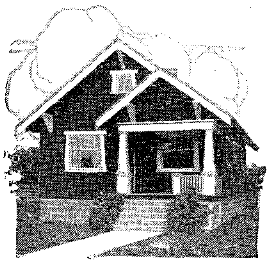
THE CAMBRIDGE—Will appeal to those who appreciate true Dutch Colonial architecture. It has quaintness, and charm that is always sought for, but not always obtained. Interior arranged to harmonize in every way with the comfort that the exterior suggests.



THE IRVINGTON—A real home that typifies comfort in every detail. Has wide overhanging eaves, spacious porch with substantial columns and neat hooded entrance. Note kitchen with its built-in kitchen cabinet—a Lewis feature.



THE CANOVA
A semi-bungalow that has proved popular with small families and elderly couples. Can be completed at very moderate cost. Lower picture gives a glimpse into one of the large light Lewis living-rooms and a corner of a comfortable dining-room.



THE CARROLL
A home newly designed to meet a specific demand for a one-story bungalow with three bedrooms. Adapts itself splendidly to requirements of families of three to six persons. Small photos show that Lewis homes are as inviting inside as they are handsome in exterior.

LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 Bay Avenue, Bay City, Michigan

Enclosed find 4c in stamps to pay postage on Book of Lewis Homes. I am considering a home to cost about

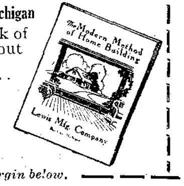
$.............. My lot is..........x..........

How many adults in family?...... Children?......

My preference is for a ☐ bungalow. ☐ two story.

☐ one and one-half story. ☐ two family.

Write your name and address clearly in the margin below.



The Modern Method of Home Building
Lewis Mfg. Company

Quantity Users of Lewis-Built Homes

Following are just a few of the large concerns that have testified to the efficiency and economy of the Lewis-method by buying these houses in quantities.

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Wright Wire Co.
Bevis Rock Salt Co.
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Union Colliers Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
La Belle Iron Works
Middletown Realty Co.
The New Jersey Zinc Co.
Consumers Power Co.
Thompson-Starrett Co.
Waterbury Homes Corporation

Manufacturers, contractors, real estate companies and municipalities planning the erection of homes for employees or subdivision development, will receive details of this special Lewis service by addressing Industrial Housing Dept., Lewis Mfg. Co., Bay City, Mich.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

April 30.—The Bolshevik leaders, Lenine and Trotzky, are seeking a refuge outside of Russia, fearing a possible overthrow of the *Soviet* Government, according to advices received at Washington.

May 1.—Petrograd is being evacuated by the Bolsheviki, say reports from Helsingfors.

May 2.—The Russian *Soviet* Government has sent an ultimatum to Roumania giving that Government forty-eight hours to evacuate Bessarabia, says a London report.

May 3.—Petrograd has probably been taken by the Finns, according to unconfirmed reports which have reached Paris.

May 4.—It is reported that government troops have defeated the Bolsheviki on the northern front in the province of Orenburg, the Bolsheviki having evacuated a number of towns, according to advices from Beilebei.

May 5.—The Bolshevik flotilla on the Dvina attacked the Allied positions but was driven off by the Allied land batteries, says an Archangel report.

Finnish Red guards are now masters of the situation of Petrograd in which city a state of siege has been proclaimed, says London.

FOREIGN

May 1.—Both houses of the Chinese Parliament pass a resolution protesting to the delegates of the five great Powers at Paris against the transfer of the control of Kiaochow to Japan, says a Peking report.

May 3.—A new attempt at revolution in Portugal has just been put down, according to advices received in Washington.

The Allies will send war-ships to supervise the plebiscite which will shortly be held in Northern Schleswig, says a dispatch to Washington. During the plebiscite all German troops and German officials will evacuate the country.

May 4.—Figures given out in Washington show that the debt of the Mexican Government is $27,000,000, instead of $3,500,000, as heretofore stated.

The members of the financial commission of the Peace Conference concur in the belief that several European countries are on the verge of bankruptcy, says Paris. The remedy suggested by the British is that a peace loan of $5,000,000,000 be made to Germany, and it is suggested that America make the loan with adequate guaranties from the other Allied Powers.

May 5.—Advices from Washington are to the effect that 3,000 American employees of a mining company in northern Mexico have been removed to Chihuahua City, because of threats by Villa, the bandit leader.

May 6.—An anti-American campaign has been launched in the Japanese press, say reports from Tokyo.

DOMESTIC

April 30.—A number of infernal machines, destined by their makers to destroy many of the most prominent men in the country, are found in the United States mails. The bombs have appeared as far west as San Francisco, and as far south as Alabama.

A call is sent out by the Government for

8,000 infantry, medical corps members, and signal corps mechanics, for service with the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, says a Washington report.

The world's largest battle-ship, the super-dreadnought *Tennessee*, is launched at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Approximately $10,000,000 will be raised for three Roosevelt memorial projects in a nation-wide drive that is planned to take place some time in the fall.

May 1.—May-day riots of radicals, clashing with soldiers, sailors, and police, take place in many cities throughout the country, in several cases resulting in bloodshed and loss of life.

May 2.—All the cable systems taken over by the Government on November 16 last are turned back to their owners at midnight.

Press advices from Paris to Washington indicate that President Wilson is determined no American troops shall continue on German soil for a longer period after the signing of the peace treaty than may be necessary to embark them for home. The latest plans provide for the return of 450,000 soldiers monthly.

Unemployment conditions show a slight improvement in the week ending April 26, says a report from Washington, there having been a decrease of several thousand in the total of unemployed reported the previous week.

May 4.—Appeals for jobs for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are made from the pulpits of churches all over the country.

May 6.—The State Department officially repudiates the Bolshevik Government of Russia and its representatives in the United States.

Gone to Rest

(An epitaph, in the dialect of the English "West Country," quoted in the London *Sphere*.)

'Ere zleeps an old 'ooman who always was tired,
'Cos 'er lived in a 'ouse where no charings was 'ired;
'Er last zayings on this earth was, "Zee volks now I'm goin'
Where they don't do no washin', nor sweepin', nor sewin';
I be goin' to a place that will just suit my wishes,
For where volks do no eatin', there's no washin' dishes;
I be goin' where loud anthems be always a-ringin',
But 'avin' no voice, I sha'n't join in the zingin';
Where angels be standin' with 'arp and with crown,
But me bein' no player I just shall zot down;
Zo don't'ee weep now—no nor don't'ee weep never,
I be goin' to do nothin' for ever and ever.

The Higher Musical Education.—Mrs. Newrich (in store)—"I want a piece of music for my little girl who is learning to play the piano."

Clerk—"Yes, madam, here is 'Twilight' for twenty-five cents. How would that suit?"

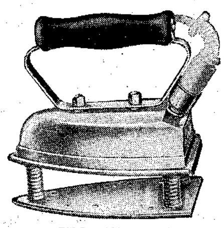
Mrs. Newrich—"Oh, she's further advanced than that. Why, last week she played a piece that cost fifty cents. Haven't you got something for about a dollar?"—*Boston Transcript.*

UNIVERSAL
ELECTRIC
Home Needs

UNIVERSAL
Electric Toaster
No. E 946 $6.35

UNIVERSAL
Electric Toaster

Makes crisp, delicious, brown toast right at the table and served piping hot just as wanted. The bread is held within a quarter of an inch of the heating unit, thus insuring quick results at lowest operating cost.

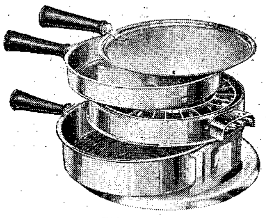


UNIVERSAL
Electric Iron
No. E 905 $6.35

UNIVERSAL
Electric Iron

Does away with hours of drudgery, the heat and other discomforts of ironing day.

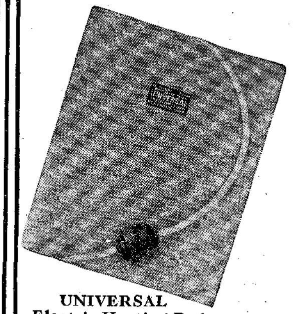
The UNIVERSAL Iron is of first quality in material, workmanship, and design. Heating element of extra large size insures quicker heating ironing surface and greater heat storage capacity. The heaviest laundry work where many irons fall down is easily and quickly disposed of when the UNIVERSAL Iron is used.



UNIVERSAL
Four Heat Electric Grill
No. E 984 $9.50

UNIVERSAL
Electric Grill

Capable of a wider range of usefulness than any other Electric Appliance. Will broil, fry, stew or toast at your convenience. Will cook an entire meal for two or three persons right at the dining table. Has four different degrees of heat and is easily regulated to the exact graduation of heat required for each cooking operation.



UNIVERSAL
Electric Heating Pad
No. E 9940 $9.50

UNIVERSAL
Electric Heating Pad

An efficient pain killer that doesn't have to be swallowed. It is a family doctor that arrives on time, cures many ills and sends no bills. It is a warm, companionable, snuggly bedfellow on cold nights.

It is light, fleecy, pliable—covered with eider-down. It can be laid flat or folded to fit any part of the body.

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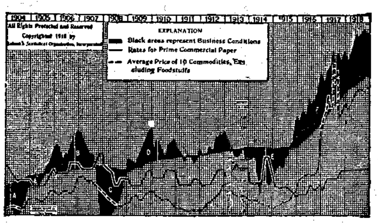
Write for Free Booklet No. 92

Landers, Frary & Clark - New Britain, Conn.

The Trade Mark Known In Every Home

UNIVERSAL



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Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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6% NET For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investors.
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On Improved Farms In Best Oklahoma Farming Districts

All loans placed conservatively, only by expert appraisers, in very best farming sections of Oklahoma.

Not one cent of loss to investors on more than $3,000,000 in loans placed.

Mortgages in amounts to suit you, for terms of varying length. They **net** you 7% and the security is absolutely choice with land values constantly increasing. Full information on request.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

MONTHLY FAILURES REACH A NEW LOW LEVEL

REPORTS reaching *Bradstreet's* show that the total number of failures during the month of April was "smaller than the admittedly low-water total of March, while liabilities were the smallest recorded since June a year ago and the lightest reported in the month of April for any year since 1906." *Bradstreet's* noted at the same time that reports on the state of trade of late have shown "in quite a few cities" that new enterprises, especially small or retail undertakings, have been started or are in process of formation. Some of these probably "represent the activities of men returning from the army to civilian life, and are based on real or fancied openings for new departures in trade lines," while others may indicate merely that "many small enterprises, suspended last year owing to their owners' going into military life, have resumed." Still others, in the writer's opinion, may "reflect the popular feeling that, owing to the small number of failures noted for some time past, ordinary commercial life must be safer and more profitable than it has been in other years, or that profits at least are larger." There were only 462 failures reported to *Bradstreet's* for April, as compared with 485 in March, 492 in February, and 573 in January, and the liabilities totaled only $9,080,431, as against $14,088,919 in March, $12,581,549 in January of this year, and $12,549,811 in April a year ago. Stated in another way, "there is here shown a decrease of 4.7 per cent. from March, itself notable as showing the smallest number of failures in any month for twenty-six years, and a decrease of 44 per cent. from April last year," and of 72 per cent. from April, 1915, when failures were very numerous. The writer adds:

"Liabilities for April indicate a decrease of 35 per cent. from March, are 27 per cent. less than in April a year ago, and, as already stated, are the smallest recorded in April since 1906. Decreases in number are most pronounced in New England, the Middle States, and the central West, but every group shows a decrease from April a year ago in failures, tho only three groups—New England, the Middle States, and the far West—show smaller liabilities than they did a year ago:

April	No. 1919	Assets 1919	Liabilities 1919	No. 1918	Assets 1918	Liabilities 1918
New England	47	$736,702	$952,265	131	$739,862	$1,575,905
Middle	113	1,284,260	3,117,619	200	3,017,212	5,584,503
Western	105	798,646	1,874,775	219	809,701	1,525,313
Northwestern	42	847,489	1,110,053	67	381,579	752,327
Southern	108	867,802	1,562,846	123	428,474	799,736
Far-Western	47	245,275	462,873	89	1,123,710	2,312,027
Total, United States	462	$4,780,174	$9,080,431	829	$6,500,538	$12,549,811
New York City	31	311,481	1,599,108	64	1,161,900	2,135,400
Manhattan and Bronx	26	204,200	1,565,700	55	1,099,600	2,023,100
Canada	49	295,697	627,867	66	149,463	427,418

"The failures, assets, and liabilities during the first four months of this year and last and those in the four months' periods of each year since 1908 compare as follows:

1919	*Number*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
January	573	$7,242,489	$12,581,549
February	492	4,920,172	15,825,130
March	485	7,564,147	14,088,919
First quarter	1,550	$19,726,808	$42,495,598
April	462	$4,780,174	$9,080,431
Four months	2,012	$24,506,982	$51,576,029
1918	*Number*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
January	1,219	$7,244,578	$16,629,531
February	918	6,232,570	11,468,534
March	893	6,650,940	12,542,179
First quarter	3,030	$20,128,088	$40,640,244
April	829	$6,500,538	$12,549,811
Four months	3,859	$26,628,626	$53,190,055
	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1917	4,927	31,032,555	59,188,543
1916	6,311	32,496,402	66,474,469
1915	7,793	86,462,362	139,642,040
1914	5,416	53,400,686	99,221,622
1913	5,063	45,346,883	85,237,166
1912	5,089	34,721,149	67,180 009
1911	4,477	39,992,909	71,304,606
1910	4,176	34,483,221	69,803,280
1909	4,310	28,466,925	57,211,152
1908	5,339	79,890,208	134,192,265

"The April comparisons of failures, assets, and liabilities over a period of years are as follows:

	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1919	462	$4,780,174	$9,080,431
1918	829	6,500,538	12,549,811
1917	1,096	5,473,947	11,140,899
1916	1,267	6,794,057	13,107,508
1915	1,674	20,755,179	33,950,205
1914	1,221	8,628,578	17,705,784
1913	1,148	12,473,968	20,404,323
1912	1,079	6,262,121	14,182,704
1911	985	6,221,136	13,279,650
1910	874	11,995,689	24,349,636
1909	998	9,734,383	17,963,197
1908	1,152	9,831,317	22,385,765
1907	733	5,626,601	9,888,052
1906	682	4,270,331	7,896,214
1905	765	5,072,948	9,386,430
1904	800	7,723,299	13,929,746
1903	708	5,579,892	10,229,957
1902	791	3,056,041	7,102,847
1901	909	3,671,741	8,348,446
1900	707	2,693,079	7,074,567
1899	886	3,336,167	7,422,176
1898	1,053	6,411,107	14,521,937
1897	980	10,840,746	17,847,990
1896	1,050	8,271,945	14,920,714
1895	1,086	7,473,377	13,665,759
1894	953	6,987,540	12,288,894
1893	903	21,169,177	37,209,473

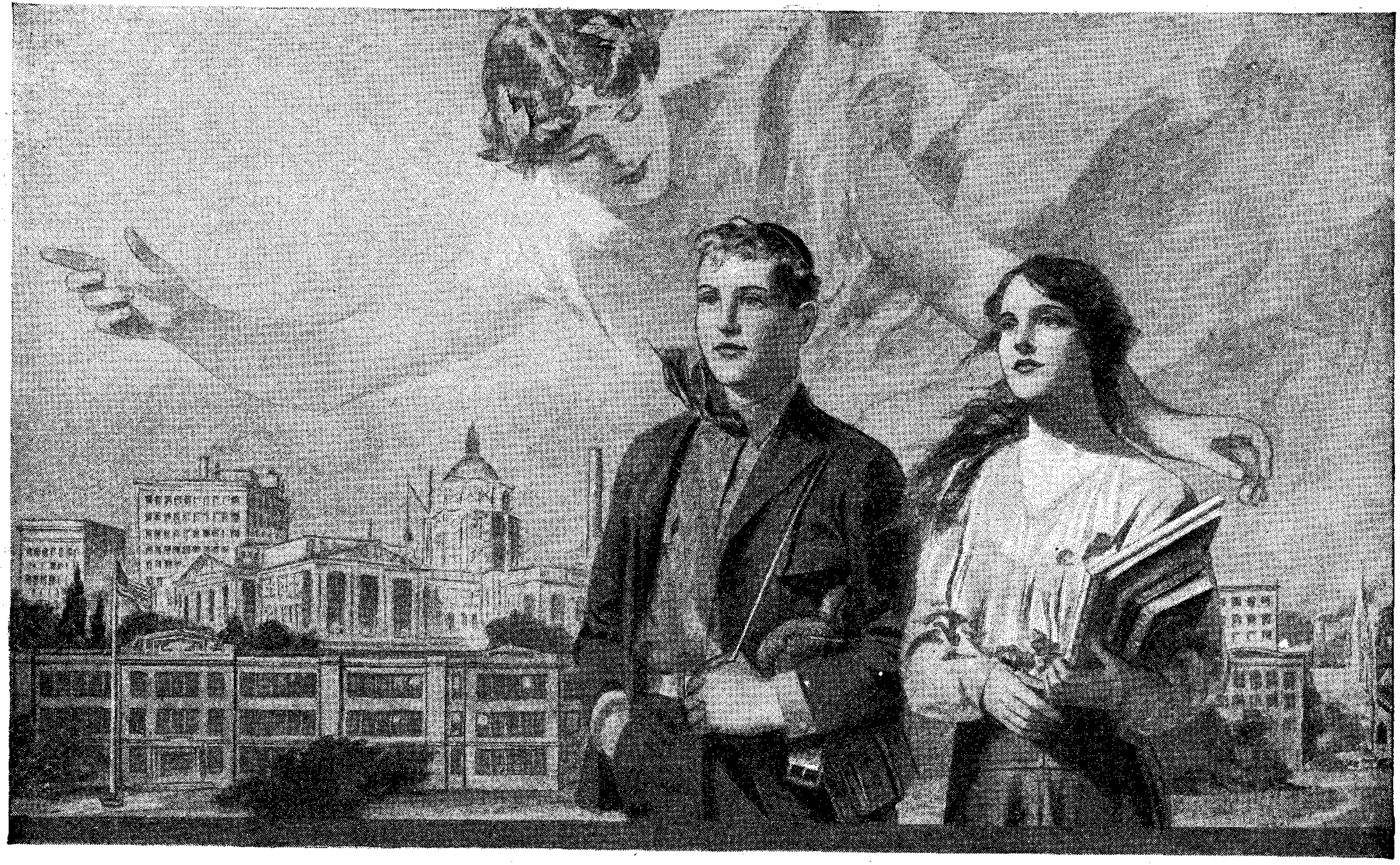
"For four months of the calendar year failures in the United States numbered only 2,012, a decrease of 47.5 per cent. from the like period of 1918, while they were less than half those of 1917, less than one-third those of 1916, and only about one-fourth of those recorded in the like period of 1915. Liabilities for four months totaled $51,576,029, a decrease of 3 per cent. from 1917, 63 per cent. less than in 1915, and smaller than in any like period back at least as far as 1908."

OURSELVES AS A CREDITOR NATION

During the war speculation was current as to whether the condition of this country as a creditor nation was a temporary matter, due to the war, or whether it was something likely to endure for a long period after. Within a few weeks, the National City Bank of New York has issued a bulletin in which an opinion is advanced that the United States has permanently become a creditor nation. "Barring a similar calamity which would throw us upon the resources of Europe as western Europe was obliged to resort to us," says this writer, "we do not see how the position can be reversed." He proceeds:

"The interest account alone is so great that we see no prospect that the principal will be liquidated. Not that our debtors will not rapidly increase in wealth, but the problem is how they can convey property to the United States which we will want to receive. Their wealth will be in lands; houses, machinery, and equipment just as ours is. They can not send this property across the ocean. We created these credits by sending them the products of our farms and factories, and they will be able to pay in the same manner and no other.

"In changing over from the position of a



The needs of Young America must go forward!

OF necessity, the war halted peace-time construction and development. Meanwhile, our future citizens continued to attain "school age" and with it their rights to American surroundings.

Cities and states, to keep pace with their fast growing populations, will now quickly carry into effect far-sighted programs for public improvements.

The needed money will be raised by the issue and sale of State and Municipal Bonds.

Such bonds put both men and women to work.

Whenever public enterprises and betterments go forward, labor thrives and industry hums.

When you put your money into Municipal or State bonds, you collect income, free from all Federal Income Tax. The stability of these recognized premier investments is grounded in the stability of city charters and state constitutions.

You will find a National City Company Correspondent Office in 47 of the leading cities of the country.

Each of these offices is equipped to render unusual service to investors generally, and to bond buyers in particular.

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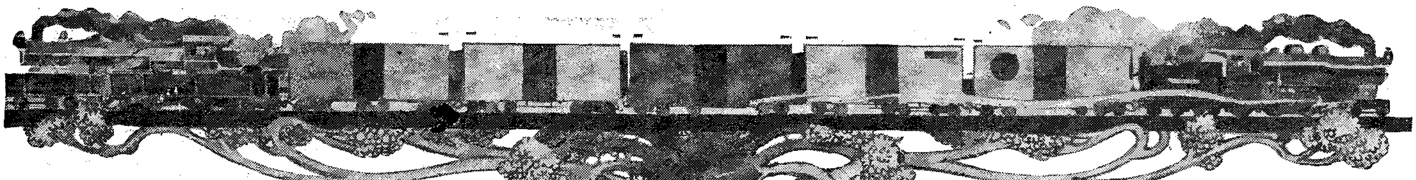

The Great Tap Root of America's Transportation System

by

Harvey S. Firestone

President, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co

Ship by Truck Broadens the Scope and Multiplies the Usefulness of Our Railroads.

Ship by Truck comes to the fore as one of the greatest aids to the future prosperity of the railroads.

The basic economic reason is, that trucks can haul goods at a profit in territories and under conditions in which railroads would haul them at a loss.

By the judicious extension of truck-express companies, the building of expensive branch railroad lines of doubtful earning capacity may be deferred until such time as the truck has developed sufficient tonnage to justify railroad construction.

The truck is the most adaptable of freight-transport methods. With the universal extension of good roads the truck can penetrate to the centers of freight production. It can follow the lines of richest territory unhampered by considerations of difficult gradients or sharp curves.

The truck operates when and where the traffic calls it. The truck does not involve a great investment in the hope of future returns. It begins at once to show profits. Or if the field of operation does not quickly produce freight in paying quantities, the truck can be transferred to a region of profitable tonnage.

Ship by Truck does more than eliminate the necessity of costly branch-line building.

It relieves the railroads of a larger percentage of the short-haul and less-than-car-load-lot shipments, which add to rail difficulties without increasing dividends.

And it swells the volume of profitable long-haul business.

Ship by Truck, the tap root of transportation, goes deep into the fertile centers of freight production.

Ship by Truck brings to the railroads tonnage that could be obtained in no other way. It brings minerals from the mountain fastnesses, timber from the forests, food products from the inaccessible farms and orchards.

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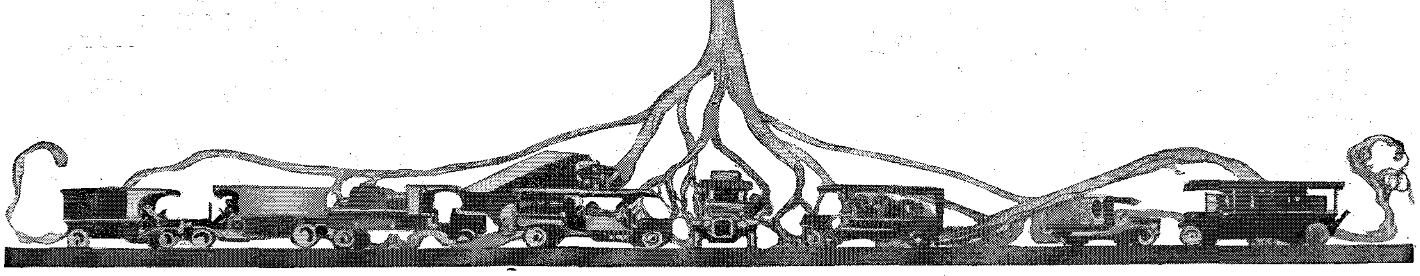

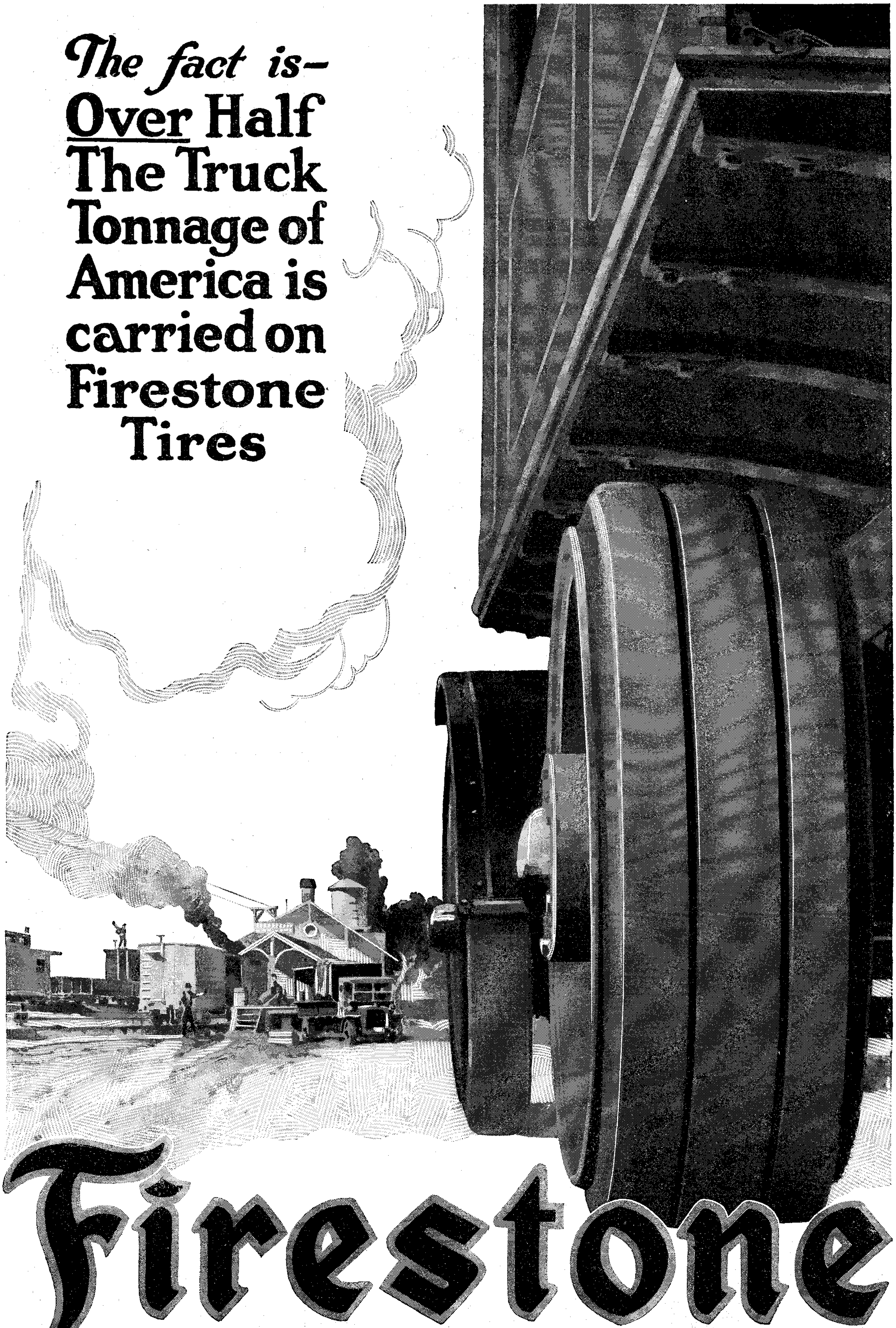

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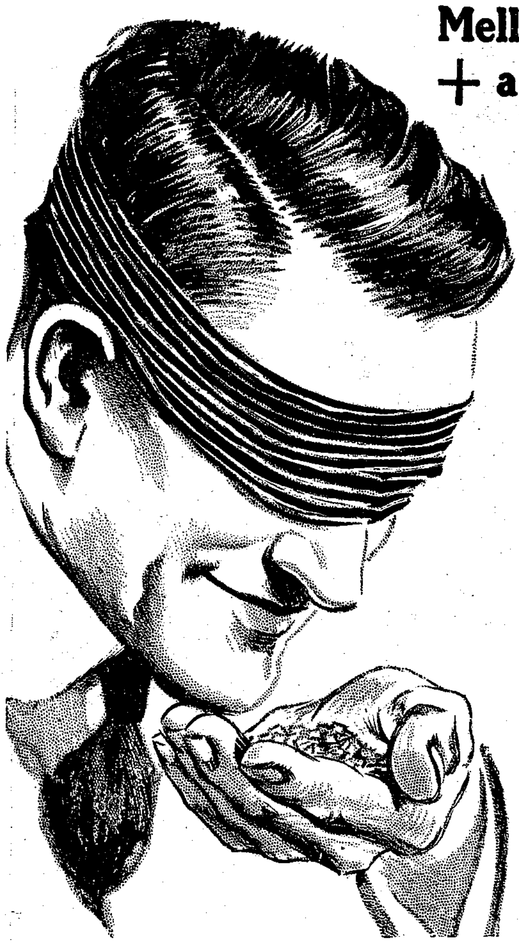

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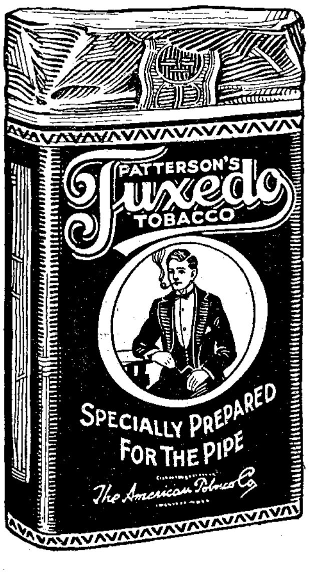

debtor country to that of a creditor, this country may be regarded as in the position of an individual, who, beginning life with nothing, must give labor or the products of labor in direct exchange for everything he receives, but who later accumulates capital and then is able to live in part upon income previously earned. Settlement of the balances owing the United States is out of the question, while establishment of foreign banking credits here and the investment by Americans in foreign securities are helpful and possibly sufficient to correct a temporary situation. It is not believed that these methods would be adequate to the present situation.

"It does not seem probable that anything will be done to improve exchange relations between London and New York except as loans are made here for that purpose, or as Americans may make investments abroad and use London credits for that purpose. One effect will be to make it advantageous for American manufacturers to establish branch establishments in other countries for filling foreign orders. They can send patterns and machinery for duplicating American manufactures, and supply goods from countries which are not under the disadvantage of a high exchange-rate.

"The Financial Minister of Germany, observing the situation, says that inducements will be offered to American capital to operate in Germany, taking advantage of the low German exchange-rate to transfer capital to that country. The more this situation is pondered over the clearer it will be that the lesson it carries is one of mutual trade interests. The best results will be obtained for all if the trade of the world is on a fairly balanced and stable basis, so that the industries of every country are fully employed. The final result to be desired is that both production and consumption shall be on the largest possible scale the world over, for that will mean widely distributed prosperity—and a high standard of living for all peoples. Production and consumption everywhere rise and fall together. The purchasing power of every country is in its own powers of production, and no people are able to buy the products of others unless they can sell their own.

"We are all familiar with those mutual interests in our home trade. The manufacturers and merchants of our Northern States who have a good trade in the cotton-growing States are well aware that unless there is a good crop of cotton and a good demand and fair price for the staple at home and abroad their trade will suffer. In other words, the South pays for its purchases with cotton, and will not buy much if it does not have a fair market for its product. The trade of the whole world is thus mutually dependent.

"Are we recognizing this fact in our present planning, or taking account of the changed relation in which we stand by reason of our newly acquired position as a creditor country? Our commercial congresses and trade conventions are planning for a great increase of our exports, and at the same time for more complete industrial independence so far as our own consumption is concerned. At the sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City in November, lists were given of forty articles which in the past we have been accustomed to import, but which it was said we would henceforth make for ourselves and in many instances be able to export on a competitive basis. The important item of shipping charges, which we have heretofore had to pay to foreign ship-owners, will be reduced or eliminated by the earnings of our new merchant fleet. A revision of the tariff is promised, also, for the purpose of reducing the importation of foreign goods.

"We are making no calculations upon how other countries will make payments to us, and the exchange situation shows that this side of the situation can not be ignored. If we proceed to raise customs duties to reduce importations of any kind which we are now receiving the effect will be further advances in exchange-rates against us, making exportations more difficult. A very practical question of policy confronts the country and presses for a decision. Shall we give up trying to increase our exports or shall we consent to an increase of imports, and, if the latter, of what kind?"

In an article on this subject a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* remarks that we are at this time a creditor nation "to the extent in round figures of $10,000,000,000, whereas, in 1914, this country was a debtor by a margin of about $5,000,000,000." He says bankers and business men have long foreseen that this condition would arise, and have been preparing for it. At the same time the need for perfecting our machinery and adjusting it to the changed conditions "has become urgent with the approach of peace and the prospective embarkation of American enterprise on new channels of industrial and financial expansion in the world-markets." Inasmuch as our view-point and our interests have been broadened, there must be "an expansion of our facilities for dealing with the situation," and of these the New York Stock Exchange "is one of prime importance." Already has the Stock Exchange undertaken plans for handling a greater volume of business. These plans mean that additional floor-space will be provided for trading "because the character of the market promises ere long to undergo a marked change." Heretofore the New York market has been mainly local to the United States. Few foreign securities have been listed here. As compared with London or Paris the New York market has been "provincial, and especially with respect to the former it has been, in total daily dealings, small by comparison." The writer adds:

"Those instances in which the trading on the New York Exchange has mounted to 3,000,000 shares a day are so few that they stand out as memorable exceptions to the general rule. The same applies in only a slightly less degree to 2,000,000-share days, and even 1,000,000-share days are not by any means as numerous as the casual observer of market conditions might imagine. One reason for this is that the New York Stock Exchange listings are not by any means numerous, totaling only 609, probably not more than one-fifth the total listings on the London Stock Exchange, which is a market for world-securities, and has been for years, a product of the fact that London is or was—according to one's interpretation of present conditions—the financial center of the world. Compared with a busy day on the New York Stock Exchange of, say, 1,500,000 shares, a similar day in London finds a turn-over of probably 12,000,000 shares, thus making the trading on the premier Stock Exchange of this country appear insignificant. The par value of the New York Stock Exchange listings is $14,996,466,940, for the 587 issues with par value, and, estimating the twenty-two issues of other companies without par value at $100 par, the par value of the entire list of stocks is nearly $16,000,000,000.

"The inflow of gold, as the result of the purchase of war-supplies by the Allies, brought about a change of our financial conditions. America's debt to Europe was liquidated and our own securities held abroad came back to this country. Now, as a heavy creditor nation, the United States must become an investor. It is inconceivable that the world at large could liquidate its debt to this country by the sending of gold. It is, in fact, impossible and unfeasible both from the standpoint of this country as well as from that of the debtor nations. The payment must eventually be in goods and securities, and this will make for the establishment of a

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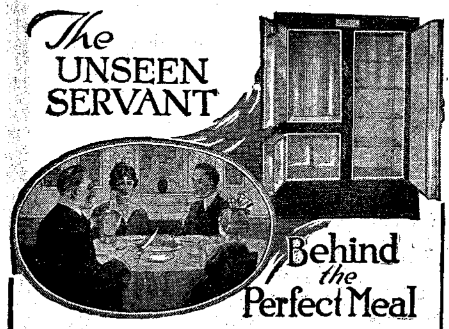

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world-market for securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The first step in exporting capital to all the world has been done so far by United States Government credits. But, in the future, we must advance funds to private enterprise, taking their securities in return. The investment trust is a forerunner in this field. Already they are being formed, and this will make for the issuing of American securities which represent foreign securities as collateral. Such American securities may take the form of debentures issued against a group of foreign collateral, so that in a measure the debenture is safeguarded by a distribution of the risk among various foreign holdings.

"But, aside from investment trusts and the debentures which they may issue, there is the question of direct dealing in foreign securities which must naturally come with the expansion of our world-interests. In the first place we will be buying the securities of other nations which will be sold here, and the securities so sold will create balances with which those nations may buy goods, so that this phase of the situation is closely allied with the expansion of our foreign trade. In the second place, we will take our surplus cash and invest it in foreign countries, taking their securities in return. They would represent domestic enterprise as, for instance, investment in foreign public improvements. This would be what has been termed investment in immobilization. There would be investments in mining, perhaps, if the country happened to be Siberia, and was in the humor for development.

"How seriously investments of this nature are being considered is shown by the fact that the United States, at the instance of both private and Government enterprise, has what might be called scouts in all parts of the world looking over conditions with a view to our ultimate expansion industrially and in investment lines. Several of New York's prominent banking-houses have been sending men abroad to study the requirements of our future policy of international finance. In fact, one of the most prominent banking-houses has, for some time, had a representative in Siberia looking over industrial and mining opportunities. All this is the forerunner of an expansion of our security markets.

"In respect to the national debts of some countries created by their borrowings here, there might be steps taken for funding them. That is to say, that there might be established to our advantage in some of the neutral countries which are rich in gold and goods, such as Spain and the Scandinavian countries, for instance, credit balances by the sale of paper issued against advances made by the United States to the Allied countries. Notes of the sort would be 'two name' paper of the highest class. This, too, would be a vital medium in the establishment of more favorable exchange and credit conditions for those concerns which are engaged in exporting. The operation might act against the exchange of Spain if that country were taken as an example of one in which the paper could be sold, but it is now at a premium, and, while the removal of the premium would tend to reduce the profit on the individual transaction, the greater number of transactions would make up for the difference.

"The situation with respect to foreign securities is novel in this country. Where the Europeans, and especially the English and the French, have been investors in the securities of other countries for years, the American investor has been confined largely to securities of the United States. He has known little and has cared little about the industries across the sea. In fact, he has been, and still is, a bit skeptical. It is too far removed from his vision, and this is a situation which it will require education to correct. This has already been undertaken. An investment in English industrial securities may be just as safe as a similar investment in this country. The investment trust, however, will do much

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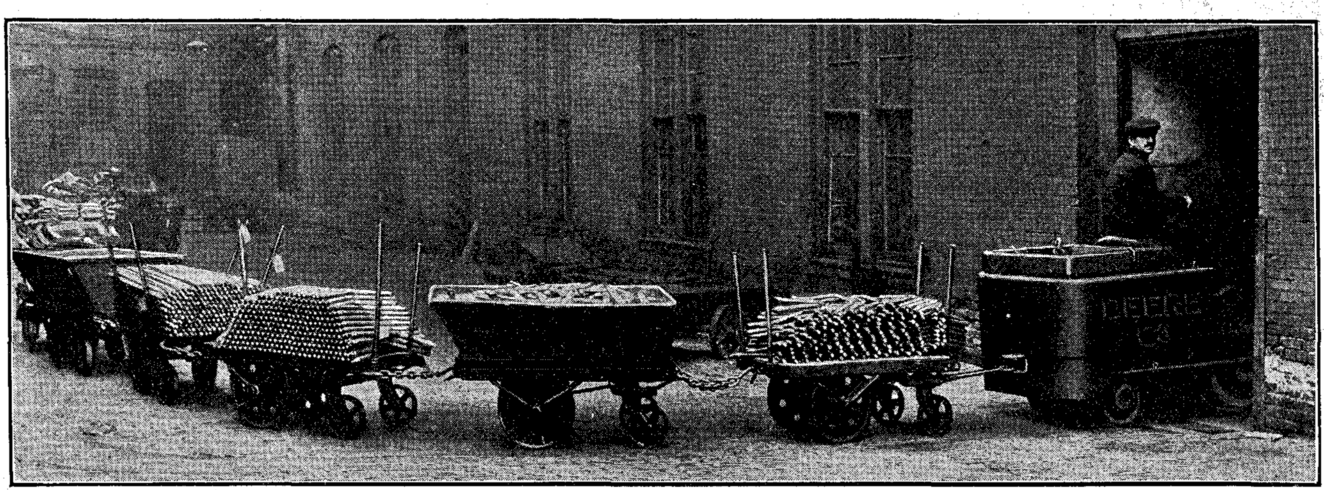

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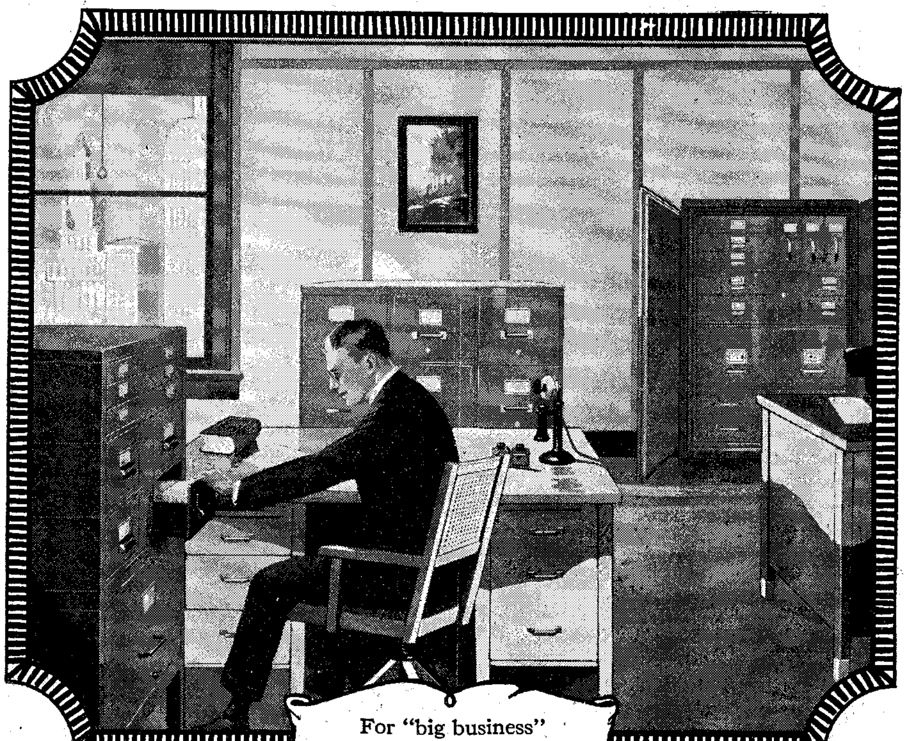

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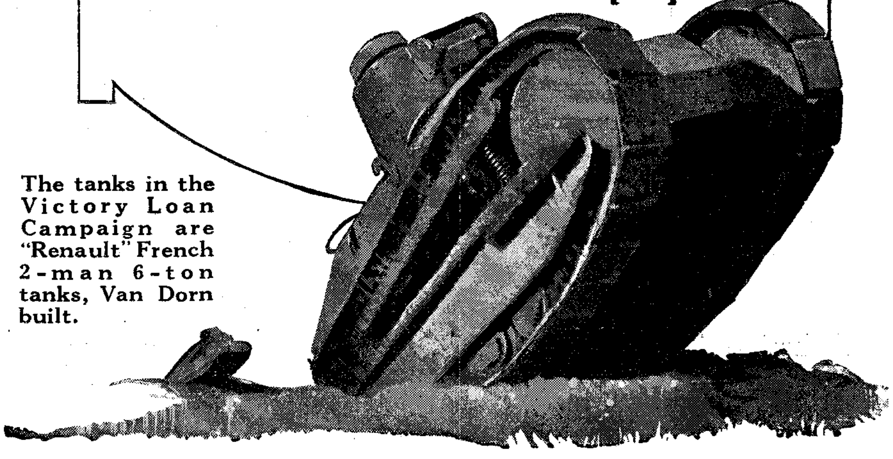


The tanks in the Victory Loan Campaign are "Renault" French 2-man 6-ton tanks, Van Dorn built.

to smooth the way for the wider participation in securities direct. It is not anticipated that there will be an immediate broad market created for foreign securities. The debentures against foreign collateral will creep in, and following will come the direct dealing, and it is for this steady expansion that the New York Stock Exchange is planning.

"During the last two years the American investor has been subjected to an intensive education in the value of government bonds, and the fruits of this may just as well be applied to securities of all kinds, whether they are of this country or of foreign countries. Before the United States entered the European War the number of bondholders in this country was placed at 300,000; now it has expanded to 20,000,000, and before the Victory Loan has been completed the number may range to even larger proportions.

"The increased business which is in sight in foreign securities will apparently force not only greater trading facilities, but a direct change in system as well. At present the daily clearance method prevails on the New York Stock Exchange; that is, stocks bought to-day are settled for to-morrow. If the volume of trading is to increase and the number of listings to mount rapidly, such a system might easily become unmanageable. It is not at all improbable then that eventually there will be installed the fortnightly-settlement plan which obtains on the European Stock Exchanges. The New York Stock Exchange is fully conversant with this. Some four or five years ago a committee of the Exchange was sent abroad to visit the London, Paris, and Berlin exchanges and study the fortnightly plan. It has been argued that this system would tend to create a degree of instability, but if it were hedged about with safeguards which are easy of attainment it might be entered upon without fear. In support of such a system there might be employed a plan of 'margining to the market' such as that in vogue on those exchanges which deal in futures. By such a system the amount of money would always balance the market price of the stock. Even now there is a rule on the New York Stock Exchange—something of a dead letter to be sure—whereby a broker can call upon another broker for 10 per cent. of the contract price."

BURLESON'S BLOW TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Under the title "Exit Government Ownership," a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that "unconsciously, of course, Postmaster-General Burleson has performed at least one service of value to his country: he has demonstrated the futility of government ownership. He has shown what those experienced in such enterprises could have told him: that public ownership in practise means politician ownership, and, so far from improving with time, tends to grow steadily worse." The writer proceeds:

"It is said that because governments generally operate the principal means of communication, the postal service, therefore all means of communication—cables, telegraphs, and telephones—should be operated in the same way. Great Britain has lost many millions sterling on her telegraph system, and when the telegraphs were taken over, many years ago, the Government paid prices for them which proved that they were then, in private hands, profitable, and well managed. That the minimum cost of sending a telegram was reduced makes no odds; it simply meant taking the price out of the general taxpayer's pocket and handing it to those large commercial interests which are the principal users of the telegraphs.

"Government operation of the post-office may at best be called a necessary evil. The true figures are never shown as they would be under private operation. Suppose our Post-office Department charged to capital account the initial cost of post-office buildings and plants. No Postmaster-General could hope to show anything other than a huge deficit. But to reduce other means of communication to the same unprofitable level would be an outrage upon the taxpayer.

"And not to him alone, but to all users of public utilities. Mr. Burleson has shown that the cost of the service increases; that the public, paying more, receives service inferior to that under competitive private management, and that because of politics of the worst kind the labor employed acquires a power far beyond its due. The tendency, in practise, is to establish an artificial scale of wages on a ransom basis, bearing less and less relation to the value of the service rendered.

"Many years ago Richard Croker said that, given municipal ownership of public utilities in New York, elections would become a farce because Tammany Hall's position would be impregnable. The analogy of the government operation of the railroads shows us why; and that experiment, with those of Mr. Burleson, should settle the question for an ordinary lifetime."

THE GREAT BEEF-EXPORTING COUNTRIES

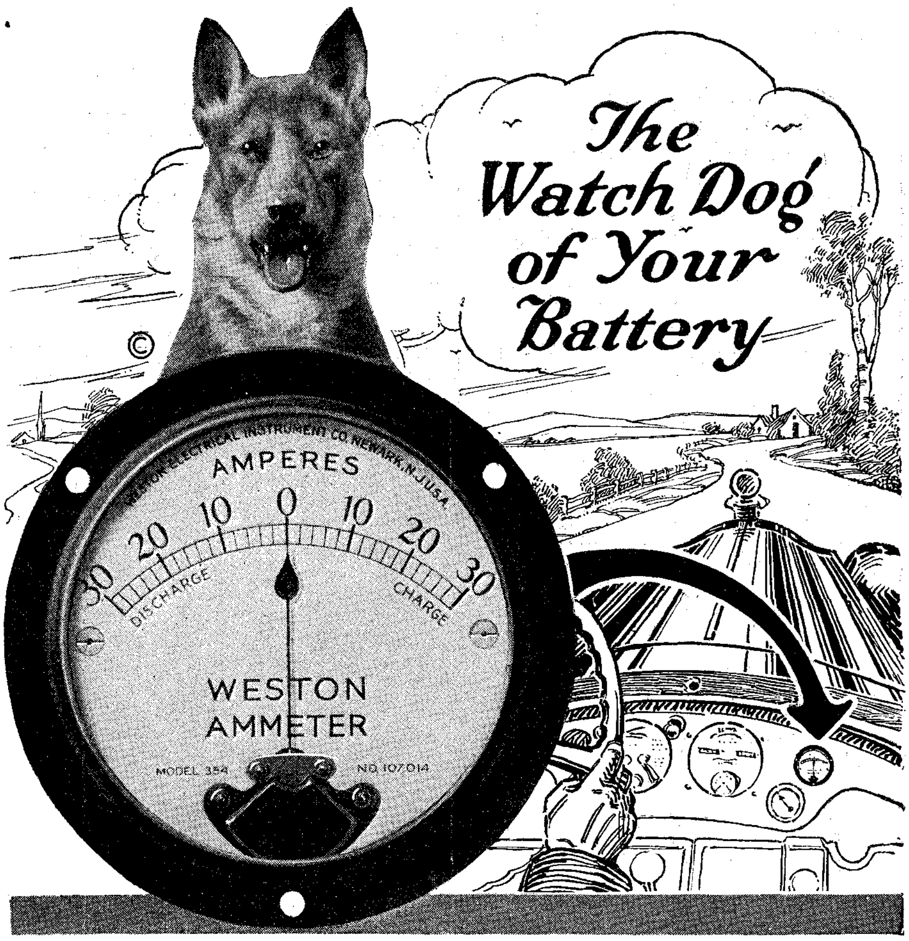
Contrary to impression sometimes current, it is not this country, but Argentina, that exports the largest quantities of beef, this country being second in rank and Australia third. Nevertheless, we have on farms the largest number of cattle that any country has. Other countries that export largely are Uruguay and New Zealand, while Brazil has started to produce beef for export and expects to develop an enormous trade in time. These facts were recently brought out in figures issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. In a summary of the bureau's statement, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The United States was far in the lead as an exporter of beef for many years, until the beef-producing resources of Argentina began to be utilized systematically. By 1909 Argentina took precedence in exports, altho it had temporarily held it in 1903. While the beef exports of the United States were seriously declining from 1911 to 1914, until in the latter year they were less than the imports, Australia stept ahead of this country as a beef exporter and held second place, after Argentina, until 1915.

"The beef exports of the United States reached a summit of 731,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year beginning in 1906, and there was only a trace of imports. A downhill course followed, and by the calendar year 1914 the imports exceeded the exports by 93,000,000 pounds. In that year the imports were 259,000,000 pounds, but in subsequent years beef imports have been much less, altho considerable, and they should be subtracted from the exports to arrive at the national beef surplus. This surplus, including a share of the unidentified meat, quickly rose to 425,000,000 pounds in 1915, was considerably below this quantity in the two following years, and expanded to 766,000,000 pounds in 1918, overtopping the highest previous year, 1906, by 35,000,000 pounds. The gross exports of domestic beef in 1918 were about 800,000,000 pounds.

"Argentina had forged steadily ahead and permanently passed the United States in exports of beef in 1909, in which year the Argentine exports amounted to 621,000,000 pounds. By 1917 this quantity was more than doubled, and the record of that year stands at 1,334,000,000 pounds, including the meat unidentified in the trade report.

"As far back as 1895, Australia exported 250,000,000 pounds of beef, but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the subsequent exports were much below this until 1910, when 252,000,000 pounds were exported. The quantity rose to 491,000,000 pounds in 1915 and is recorded as 165,000,000 pounds in 1916 and 341,000,000 pounds in 1917.

"Beef exports in these three countries are not uniformly related to the number of cattle supposed to be on hand, either by census enumeration or by estimate. In the United States there were 51,000,000 cattle on farms on June 1 in the census year 1890, 68,000,000 cattle in 1900, and 62,000,000 cattle on April 15, 1910. At the low tide of 1913 and 1914 the cattle numbered but 56,500,000, as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, but recovery followed to 68,000,000 cattle in 1919, equaling the record for 1900.

"Argentine cattle never with certainty exceeded 29,124,000 head, the census report for 1908. The census of 1914 found only 25,867,000 cattle, and the estimate for 1918 is 27,050,000 cattle. In Australia the number of cattle has ranged from about 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 head during the last nineteen years, and in the more recent years has remained at 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 head.

"It is apparent from the foregoing figures that increase of cattle in these three countries is a matter of some difficulty. A promising progression for a few years has been followed by a reversion, and this again by a progression, but in each of these countries the present number of cattle barely equals the number of about twenty years ago, and yet the average yearly exports of beef from these countries (above imports of the United States) increased from 925,000,000 pounds in 1895–1904, to 1,344,000,000 pounds in 1905–1914, and to 1,909,000,000 pounds in 1915–1917.

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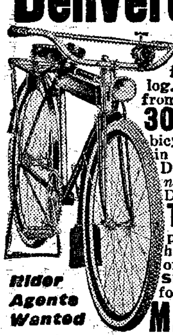
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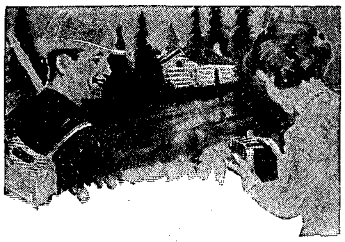
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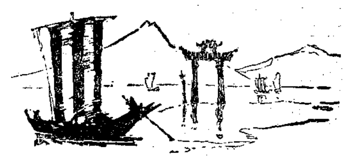
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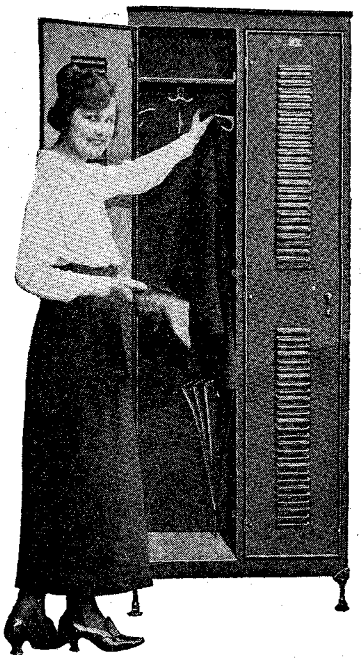

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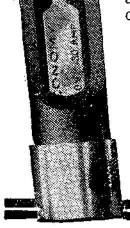

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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. E. M.," Grand Meadow, Minn.—"Is there such a word as *completed?*"

Complected for *complexioned* is still dialectical in the United States; altho it has been in use since 1824, it is not sanctioned in general usage.

"D. E. McQ.," Roanoke, Va.—"Please tell me the meaning of the term *hyphenated American.*"

The term *hyphenated American* may be best described as characterizing that class of persons whose loyalty is divided between their native land and the land of their immediate ancestors when foreign.

"R. L. M.," Providence, R. I.—The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY of the English language aggregates approximately 450,000 terms, and Littré's Dictionary of the French language 210,000 words.

"W. T. J.," Fort Davis, Texas.—"In what year did February have five Sundays, and when will it again occur?"

February had five Sundays in 1824, 1852, 1880, and it will have five Sundays in 1920, 1948, and 1976.

"P. C.," Jennings, Kan.—Not *amphi-dexterous*, but *ambidextrous*, is the word which you mean. It is defined as (1) Having the ability to use both hands with equal ease or skill. (2) Very dexterous or skilful; able to do many things well. (3) Capable of acting on both sides or in two directions; hence, double-dealing; hypocritical; acting or siding with two parties, as a juror who receives bribes from both sides."

"W. G.," Marion, Iowa.—"Kindly inform me as to the significance of the adjective *Vossische* in the name of the German gazette, *Vossische Zeitung.*"

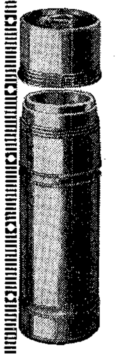
"*Vossische Zeitung*" is the title of a paper founded by a man named *Voss*, and the name means the "*Gazette of Voss,*" or "*Voss's Gazette.*"

"P. W.," Iron River, Mich.—"Does the expression, 'a pair of twins,' mean two or four people?"

As applied to twin birth, the word *pair* embraces only two children, exactly as a pair of gloves consists of two gloves. Therefore, "a pair of twins" does not consist of a quartet.

"A. R. M.," New Orleans, La.—"Is there a law in the Constitution of the United States that provides a pension for veterans of the Civil War, particularly one that has served in the Quartermaster's Department as Purser or Clerk on transports in the service of the United States Navy, operating in the Lower Mississippi and Gulf? Also, one who has been under fire during the storming of Mobile and its subsequent capture?"

The following provisions were made by the Act of May 11, 1912: "Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of 90 days, $13 per month; 6 months, $13.50; 1 year, $14; 1½ years, $14.50; 2 years, $15; 2½ years, $15.50; and 3 years and more, $16. Age sixty-six years—For a service of 90 days, $15 per month; 6 months, $15.50; 1 year, $16; 1½ years, $16.50; 2 years, $17; 2½ years, $18; and 3 years and more, $19. Age seventy years—For a service of 90 days, $18 per month; 6 months, $19; 1 year, $20; 1½ years, $21.50; 2 years, $23; 2½ years, $24; and 3 years and more, $25. Age seventy-five years—For a service of 90 days, $21 per month; 6 months, $22.50; 1 year, $24; 1½ years, $27, and 2 years and more, $30. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to $30 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the Civil War, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to $30 per month."



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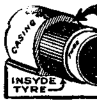

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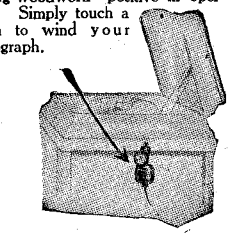

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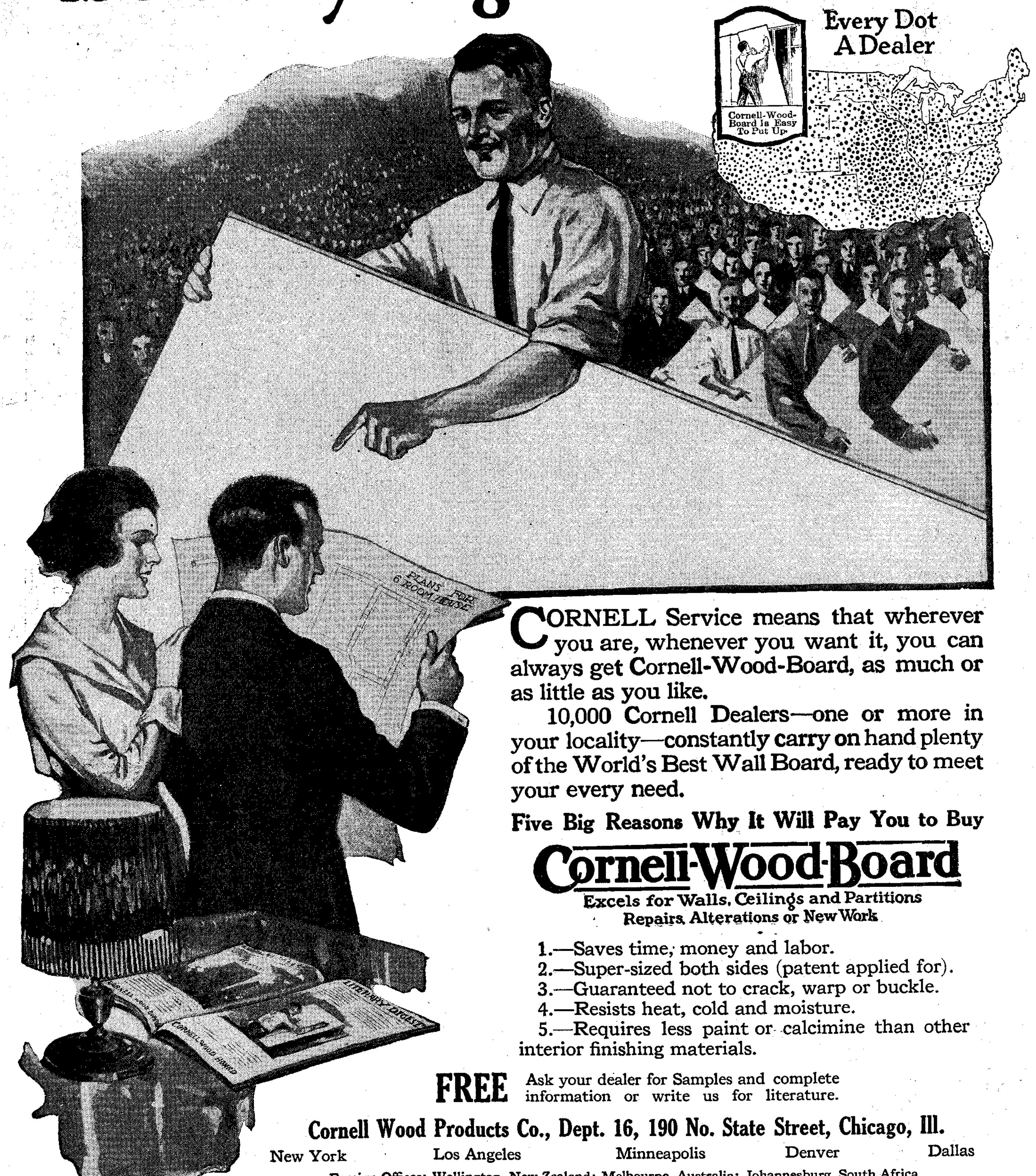

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